"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy to-day; fair, somewhat warmer to-morrow; northwest winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,353. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

FOUGHT TO LAST TO SAVE LIVES, SAYS CAPT. INCH

Crew Worked Calmly with No Sign of Panic, Master of the Volturno Reports.

EXPLOSION FOLLOWED FIRE

Men of the Watch Trapped Below Decks and Soon Burned to Death.

BOATS HIS FIRST HOPE

Lowered Four, but Three Were Smashed and One Capsized with Cabin Passengers,

BUILT RAFTS ALL NIGHT

Searched Vessel and Saw No One Was Left Aboard Before He Abandoned Her.

ENGINEER'S VIVID STORY

Tells of Work Below Decks—Grosser Kurfuerst Due Here This Morning with Many Survivors.

Capt. Francis Inch of the ill-fated Volturno, who is among the survivors on board the Red Star liner Kroonland, sent a long wireless message to the officials of the Uranium Steamship Company in this city yesterday, in which he told a straightaway and modest story of the heroic efforts of himself and his crew to save the burning liner.

The narrative shows that no effort was spared by the officers of the Volturno to conquer the flames that enveloped her, and that during all the perilous hours the one thought uppermost in their minds was the welfare and safety of the passengers on the doomed ship.

The message was sent in response to one from the management of the company requesting a full statement of the disaster from Capt. Inch. The request was sent by wireless at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and four hours later his report was received in New York.

The story told by the young Captain shows that at one time, in the dead of night, when the passengers thought the Volturno was saved, the Captain, the Marconi operators, and the officers and crew busied themselves constructing little rafts, to be used in the event the flames ate through the decks before the welcome dawn, when the lifeboats of the succoring fleet again would be able to take up the perilous work of rescoue. The message also indicates that the passengers acted bravely and that at no time was there any panic on board the Volturno.

Capt. Inch's Story.

Capt. Inch's message tells its own story. It is as follows:

Sable Island, Steamship Kroonland, Oct. 14.

The Uranium Steamship Company, 13 Broadway, New York City:

At 6:30 A. M. Oct. 9, in latitude 49.12 north and longitude 34.51 west, fire was reported burning in hold No. 1 by the chief officer of the Volturno. The flames were burning in No. 1 hatch, soon setting fire to the forecastle and all the deck fittings. I ordered the ship slowed down, and kept her before the wind, in order to enable us to put steam extinguishers in position, also three fire hoses from the deck connections.

The flames gained rapidly, reaching the height of the foremast light and imprisoning the watch below, who were burned to death in the forecastle. A series of explosions then occurred, wrecking the saloon and the hospital amidships, the compass and steering gear being also damaged by the explosions. I gave orders to get help by wireless as soon as the flames burned into the hatches. It seemingly being impossible to save the ship, I had boats provisioned and swung out when the ship was rolling heavily.

Boat Quickly Capsized.

Boats No. 13 and No. 5 were smashed, but No. 1 was successfully lowered into the water, with cabin passengers and a stewardess, in charge of Chief Officer H. P. Miller. After the boat left the ship it capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. The boat afterward righted itself, and several of the crew got back into the boat, the chief officer being one of them.

No. 6 boat was then lowered and got away safely, filled with steerage passengers, in charge of Fourth Officer Langsell. No. 7 boat, on being lowered, was caught under the stern of the ship. That boat was completely wrecked. Meanwhile the

Continued on Page 4.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

Passenger Tells Times of Seamen's Bravery

By Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

S. S. GROSSER KURFUERST, via SAYVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Second Officer Lloyd of the Volturno made a great record for bravery on the burning ship. He fell ten feet while repairing the wireless apparatus on Thursday morning. Then he fought the fire in the hospital, preventing an explosion and spread of fire to the whole ship. Later he made his way in a small boat to the Kurfuerst and bravely got through, though the boat was smashed in launching and was full of water when caught by the Kurfuerst's line.

Third Engineer Pinch, after Thursday night's explosion, went to the engine room, took a bath, divided his money with a fellow-engineer, and then jumped overboard. He was picked up by the Kurfuerst's boat.

John Burns, a fireman, jumped into the water from the Volturno, but could not get away from the ship's side. He caught a line and was pulled back to the deck by the chief engineer. He jumped again and reached the Kurfuerst's boat. Burns saw a first cabin passenger, a big man, an American, name not known, throw his wife and sister overboard early Thursday morning and then jump himself. All were lost. This was the third shipwreck for Burns in three years.

Officers Liebermann and Von Sonnenderg, of the Kürfuerst were out six hours on Thursday night in a small boat, battling with the waves and were nearly run down by a liner. They were picked up finally through the aid of the Carmania's searchlight. The crew were exhausted.

J. HASLUP ADAMS,
Managing Editor, Baltimore Sun.

NEW DAY'S FLIGHT RECORD.

Victor Stoeffler Goes 1,376 Miles in Twenty-two Hours.

JOHANNISTHAL, Oct. 15.—Victor Stoeffler in a 100-horse-power biplane has beaten the world's record for a flight in twenty-four consecutive hours. He started from the Johannisthal aviation field shortly after midnight last night in competition for the chief prize of the national aviation subscription to be awarded for the longest European flight of the season. He landed at Mulhausen at 12:42 o'clock this morning, having covered 1,376 miles. His actual flying time was 22 hours 47 minutes.

Stoeffler flew from Johannisthal to Posen and returned here. Then he flew to Mulhausen and continued to fly back and forth between Mulhausen and Darmstadt, making this trip four times.

Robert Thelen, carrying a passenger, touched at Koenigsberg, Stettin, and Dantzic and then returned to Koenigsberg. He covered 867 miles.

STORM HITS NEW ENGLAND.

Northeaster, Eluding Weather Bureau, Bothers Shipping, Takes Life.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—A northeast gale, eluding the vigilance of the Weather Bureau, swooped down upon the coastwise shipping on the New England Coast to-day. Heroic rescues kept the known loss of life down to one, that of Capt. Sears Perry of Sandwich, who perished in the wreck of his large seine boat on Scorton Beach.

The barge Sumner R. Mead, one of the tow of the tug Paoli, from New York for Boston, piled up on the tip of Cape Cod, and her three men were taken off through boiling seas by the skillful seamanship and the bravery of those on the Paoli. The Oakland, another of the Paoli's string, was in a precarious position near Highland Light to-night, with her crew of two men signalling for help.

Six men were taken off the two-masted British schooner Georgie Pearl, Elizabeth for Liverpool, N. S., by the Surfside life-savers on Nantucket. The little vessel was in a bad position and was expected to go to pieces before morning.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 14.—Buffeted for two hours by the terrific gale raging outside this port, the steamer Northland, which left here at 6 o'clock with many passengers bound for New York, was obliged to put back this evening.

BRYAN AS WILSON ENVOY.

Will Address Grangers in Iowa as an Offset to Cummins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Bryan will leave to-morrow for Waterloo, Iowa, to address the Grangers' Congress on Thursday. It is understood that he goes at the suggestion of President Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan had intended to go with the President's party on the Mayflower to Hampton Roads Friday to witness the target practice of the Atlantic fleet. The other members of the Cabinet and the Cabinet families will be represented.

The meeting at Waterloo is important politically, and the President is said to have special reasons for desiring to be represented there. Senator Cummins of Iowa, is to be present, and it is expected that he will try to use the occasion to strengthen the Republican organization in the West. The Grangers have invited ex-Senator Beveridge to address the convention as the representative of the Roosevelt party.

LOSES RACE WITH DEATH.

Mrs. Stengel Passes Away in Auto Before Home Is Reached.

Mrs. George Stengel, wife of one of the largest leather manufacturers in New Jersey, died in her husband's automobile last night while he was racing her, with a nurse in attendance, from their Long Branch Summer home to their Newark residence, 1,150 Broad Street. She passed away just as the car entered this city.

Mrs. Stengel, who had been ill for some months, was under the care of Dr. Henry Schilling of Brooklyn and Dr. Emil Guenther of Montclair, both specialists. She had been at her Summer home at Long Branch, but seemed to feel she would not get better, and yesterday she asked her husband to take her home. She was made as comfortable as possible on the way from Long Branch, but as the machine crossed Frelinghuysen Avenue, entering Newark, she collapsed.

28 HOURS TO FRENCH LICK SPRINGS
"St. Louis Limited via Baltimore & Ohio" leaves New York daily 10. A. M., arrive Springs 1:10 P. M. Through sleepers to Mitchell, Ind. Parlor cars beyond. Double daily service returning. Ticket Offices 1,276 & 379 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.—Adv.

WON'T RECOGNIZE MEXICAN ELECTION

Bryan Informs Huerta That This Government Will Hold It to be Illegal.

EUROPE MAY FOLLOW SUIT

Yesterday's Action Consequent Upon the Receipt of Huerta's Notice of Dictatorship.

LIND'S RECALL PROBABLE

Diplomats Consider the Situation Most Serious of the Year — German Cruiser Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—After a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, Secretary Bryan, by direction of President Wilson, sent telegraphic instructions to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Chargé d'Affaires in the City of Mexico, to inform the Mexican Government that, in view of President Huerta's assumption of the rôle of dictator of the republic, this Government would be unable to recognize as legal and constitutional the election of President and members of Congress set for Oct. 26.

By this action the Wilson Administration practically destroyed the last hope that the forthcoming elections would pave the way for the establishment of a Constitutional Government which would be recognized by the United States. As the situation appears to official observers here, an adjustment of Mexico's troubles is farther away than ever.

Broadly speaking, the political situation in the perturbed republic is worse than ever before since the accession of Gen. Huerta to the Provisional Presidency last February. Washington officials admit this. They see hope for better things, however, in the belief that Huerta's high-handed action in imprisoning 110 members of the Chamber of Deputies who would not do his bidding, and his assumption of dictatorship, will arouse the enmity of those who, up to this time, have given him their support.

Another ray of hope is seen in the prospect that foreign Governments will follow the example of the United States in declining to accept the result of the elections of Oct. 26. While it was declared to-day that the United States had not received any intimations from foreign capitals to this effect since Huerta's declaration of a dictatorship, it was indicated that prior communications had shown a disposition on the part of nations concerned to follow the lead of this Government in whatever course it took with regard to the Mexican situation.

British Recognition Conditional.

In support of this contention, it was pointed out to-day that the British Government had announced that its recognition of the Mexican Government was conditional upon the result of the constitutional elections of Oct. 26.

This statement from the British Foreign Office was made in connection with a communication cabled to American newspapers, which was supposed to have been authorized by Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that communication it was asserted that the recognition of the Huerta Government given by Great Britain was the result of an address made to Gen. Huerta on the occasion of his assumption of the Presidency by Henry Lane Wilson, then American Ambassador to Mexico, in which Gen. Huerta's assumption of the control of affairs was acknowledged.

This statement from London drew from Mr. Wilson the statement that in addressing President Huerta on that occasion he had merely served as the spokesman of the foreign diplomatic body in the City of Mexico, and was not expressing his views as the official diplomatic representative of the United States. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were provoked over the tone of Mr. Wilson's utterance, and directed Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, to express the President's regret to Sir Edward Grey.

Although the Government of France has received Francisco de la Barra as Minister of Mexico, and in that manner accorded recognition to the Huerta Government, it was said to-day that the understanding of officials here was that most foreign nations would follow the example of Great Britain in making their recognition dependent upon the result of the elections to be held this month.

Japan, while it has sent a new Minister to Mexico since the Huerta administration came into power, has served notice that it will decline to receive officially Gen. Felix Diaz, who was directed to proceed to Tokio on a special mission of courtesy.

Huerta's Two Proclamations.

To-day's action was consequent upon the receipt from Mr. O'Shaughnessy of the text of proclamations issued by President Huerta declaring the Congress disqualified to perform its functions and suming the dictatorship. The texts of these proclamations, as telegraphed to the State Department, are as follows:

"Article 1.—The judicial power of the Federation shall continue in its functions within the limits set by the Constitution of the Republic and the decree of the Executive of Oct. 10 of this month and such others as shall be issued by him.

"Article 2.—The executive power of the Union conserves the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution and assumes furthermore the Departments of Gobernacion (Interior), Relaciones (Agriculture) and War only for the time absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of the Executive power. In the meantime the Executive takes upon himself the powers granted the Legislative power by the Constitution and the aforementioned departments, and will make use of them by issuing decrees which shall be observed generally and which he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

"Article 3.—The Executive of the Union will render an account to the Legislative power of the use which he makes of the powers which he assumes by means of this decree as soon as this is in function. Wherefore I order that this be printed, published and given due fulfillment.

"Victoriano Huerta, Constitutional President Ad Interim of the Mexican United States, to its inhabitants makes known that, in view of the fact that the Chambers of Deputies and Senators of the Congress of the Union have been dissolved and disqualified to perform their functions, and in view of the powers which I hold in the Department of Gobernacion according to the decree of Oct. 11 of this year, I have seen fit to decree that Article One of the constitutional exemption from arrest and judicial action which the citizens who

Continued on Page 6.

CARL SCHOONMAKER, NOTE BROKER, 116 Trinity Bldg. Tel. Beekman 5558.—Adv.

Paul Poiret's Impressions of America
Not ordinary, perfunctory comment, but clever observations of an unusually clever man.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SAW JEWEL HEADED FOR THE OPEN SEA

Hunter, Fishermen, and School Children Watched Missing Airman in Flight.

No word came yesterday from Albert J. Jewel, the young Staten Island aviator, who left the aviation field at Hempstead Plains, L. I., in a monoplane on Monday morning for Oakwood Heights, S. I., where he was to have taken part in THE NEW YORK TIMES Aerial Derby around Manhattan Island. It is now believed that he drifted out to sea, and his wife and friends are hoping against hope that he was picked up by some passing vessel and is now on his way to another port.

A representative of the Moisant Company searched the shores of Jamaica Bay yesterday to Rockaway Point, but no trace was found of the missing monoplane. All that could be learned was that fishermen had seen the aviator pass overhead holding a course due south.

One of those who saw the Jewel monoplane before it disappeared into the early morning mist was W. R. Hervey of 15 Oak Street, Far Rockaway. Mr. Hervey and some friends were fishing off Edgemere.

"It must have been about 8 o'clock in the morning when I saw the monoplane pass overhead," said Mr. Hervey. "I was in a small boat, having put off from my motor boat to fish. I looked up to note the weather, when I saw the aeroplane passing from the north over Jamaica Bay and heading due south. It was about 5,000 feet in air, and apparently it was in no trouble. I noticed, however, that it was going in the general direction of the wind. I thought it was simply an aviator trying out his machine."

Another who saw the monoplane heading south was William Hecker of Far Rockaway. He was out hunting in a motor boat in Jamaica Bay. He also reports that Jewel was going south, and says there did not appear to be any trouble with the aeroplane. It was traveling at good speed, and apparently upon a perfectly even keel.

Saw Aeroplane Pass Out to Sea.

E. S. Munger of Springfield saw Jewel pass over that part of Long Island. Springfield is three miles east of Jamaica and south of Belmont Park. According to Mr. Munger, Jewel passed there about 7:50 A. M. at an altitude of 1,500 feet.

A report conflicting with these is made by Edward Watkins of Bellaire, L. I., who says that he saw Jewel pass above Bellaire between 8 and 9 o'clock and that the aviator was then on a course which would have brought him over Manhattan at about Twenty-third Street.

A monoplane passed out to sea on Monday morning between Hammel and Rockaway Park. This is the statement of Louis Mills of Lower Springfield. He followed the flight until the monoplane disappeared. He said that he could see it quite plainly and watched it go south. As he watched, he said, the aero lane headed upward until, when he lost sight of it, it was about 5,000 feet in the air.

J. Hall, manager of the meet at Oakwood Heights, announced last night that Tony Jannus, in his Benouist tractor biplane, would fly from Oakwood Heights to the aviation field at Hempstead Plains early this morning. He will carry Mr. Hall, and if as low as expedient in a search for Jewel.

Mr. Hall believes that Jewel got up high, lost his sense of direction, and that his gasoline gave out while the aviator was over the open sea. He does not believe Jewel was blown to sea, as there was only a thirteen-mile breeze blowing when he left Hempstead.

Thinks Jewel Was Numb From Cold

The generally expressed opinion among aviators in this city yesterday was that Jewel had either lost his way and gone to sea or that he had been carried out to sea by the wind. Mr. Hervey says that it was cold on Jamaica Bay when he was fishing there, and that the cold in the upper air must have been intense. He is of the opinion that Jewel was so numbed by the cold as to be unable to control his machine.

Leo Stevens, the aeronaut, said he thought Jewel had lost his way and gone seaward instead of shoreward. As a result of passing into the clouds is always confusing and that in the second strata one is very apt to turn about and go the opposite of the course desired," said Mr. Stevens. "One always has to steer by compass in the clouds to be certain of his course. It was thick when Jewel went up, and what is more reasonable than to suppose that he turned toward the open sea. Then, realizing his mistake, he turned about and found he was lost. Then his gasolene gave out."

Jewel was one of three men who essayed to make the trip from Hempstead Plains to the aviation field at Staten Island. The first was William Wait. He struck an air pocket while flying 4,500 feet over the Narrows and fell into the water. He escaped injury but his aeroplane was wrecked. The second was C. Murvin Wood, who made the trip in safety. Mr. Wood said yesterday that he inclined to the opinion that Jewel had gone to sea.

The course from Hempstead to Staten Island was across Jamaica Bay, over Coney Island and thence to Staten Island. Wood told Jewel that if he got up high enough to make the crossing straight from Manhattan Beach to Staten Island but advised him rather to lay a course across the Narrows.

Jewel he said, wore a life preserver. His Moisant monoplane ought to have been in good condition for the motor had just been tuned up and the machine overhauled for the race.

The disappearance of Jewel recalls the fate of two other airmen who made overseas flights and who had never been heard from. They were Cecil Grace, a nephew of ex-Mayor Grace of New York, and Lieut. Bague, a French Army aviator.

Grace disappeared in a fog over the North Sea on Dec. 22, 1910, while attempting a flight from Calais to Dover for the Baron de Forest Prize of $20,000. He had flown from Dover to Calais in the early part of the day, and it was on his return flight that he disappeared in the fog and was never heard from again. His cap, glasses, and what was supposed to have been the wreckage of his aeroplane were picked up a month later in the North Sea near Belgium, and on March 14, 1911, a greatly disfigured body was brought to the surface at Ostend, Belgium, and was thought to resemble the lost aviator.

Lieut. Bague started from Nice on June 5, 1911, for a trip to Corsica, a distance of a little more than 100 miles, but nothing has ever been heard from him again. Torpedo boats were sent out to search for him, but could find no trace of him.

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS prevents ill effects from over-eating.—Adv.

SAYS MRS. MACKAY ENTICED DR. BLAKE

Complaint in Mrs. Blake's Suit for $1,000,000 Avers She Still Keeps Them Apart.

The long-delayed summons and complaint in the $1,000,000 suit for the alienation of her husband's affections brought by Mrs. Catharine K. Blake, wife of Dr. Joseph A. Blake, against Mrs. Katherine Duer Mackay, wife of Clarence Hungerford Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. In these papers Mrs. Blake states that the defendant has enticed her husband's affections from her and lowered his earning capacity so that she has suffered damages to the extent of $1,000,000.

The time allowed by the courts between the serving of the papers in the suit on the defendant and the filing of the complaint and summons in the County Clerk's office having elapsed, it was only because of a special ruling by Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page that the filing of the papers was permitted yesterday. Application for this ruling was made by J. Joseph Lilly of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, the attorneys for Mrs. Blake.

Although the suit against Mrs. Mackay has been for a long time a matter of common report, and although the serving of the papers on her at her home in Maine was brought to the attention of her attorneys, Mr. Lilly, in making the application to Justice Page, made an affidavit stating that he had been unaware until Oct. 10 that the summons and complaint had not been filed in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Lilly's affidavit and the order based thereon read:

At a Special Term of Part II. of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1913.

Present, Hon. Alfred R. Page.

Catharine K. Blake, plaintiff, against Katherine A. D. Mackay, defendant.

Upon the annexed affidavit of J. Joseph Lilly, duly verified the 10th day of October, 1913, and upon the motion of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, attorneys for the plaintiff, it is

Ordered, That the summons and complaint herein be filed in the office of the County Clerk of New York with the same force and effect as though the same had been duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York within the time prescribed by law, provided that the same are presented for filing on or before the 14th day of October, 1913.

Entered, (Signed) A. R. P.
J. S. C.

J. Joseph Lilly, being duly sworn, says: That he is the managing attorney in the office of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, attorneys for the plaintiff in the above-entitled action. That deponent was unaware down to this 10th day of October, 1913, that the summons and complaint in the above-entitled action had not been filed herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, as required by law.

Deponent therefore respectfully asks that an order be made and entered herein directing that the summons and complaint be filed herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and that the Clerk of the County of New York be directed to file the same as though they and each of them had been duly presented and filed within the time prescribed by law. That no previous application for this order has been made.

(Signed) J. JOSEPH LILLY.

Mrs. Blake's complaint read:

New York Supreme Court, New York County.

Catharine K. Blake, plaintiff, against Katherine A. D. Mackay, defendant.—Complaint.

The plaintiff above named complaining of the defendant by O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, her attorneys, respectfully shows to the court as follows:

I. That the plaintiff is now, and for more than twenty years has been, the wife of Joseph A. Blake, having been married to the said Joseph A. Blake on the 17th day of December, 1890.

II. That until about four years ago the plaintiff was living with and being supported by her said husband, and was living with him happily as his befitted wife, and enjoying his affection, support, protection, society, consort, and comfort.

III. Upon information and belief that the defendant, well knowing the premises and wrongfully intending to injure the plaintiff and to deprive her of her said husband's affection, support, protection, society, consort, and comfort, four years ago and prior thereto, as well as afterward, willfully, wickedly, and maliciously gained and kept the plaintiff's said husband and alienated and has ever since alienated and still alienates his affections from the plaintiff, his lawfully wedded wife, by wicked and wrongful acts, blandishments, flatteries, and seductions, exercised by the defendant upon and toward the plaintiff's said husband; and by means and with the intent aforesaid, wickedly, wrongfully and maliciously enticed and kept away, has ever since induced and still induces by the said means and with the said intent, the plaintiff's husband to live apart from the plaintiff, and with the said intent and by the said means, deprived, and has ever since deprived, and still deprives the plaintiff of the affection, support, protection, society, consort, and comfort of her said husband.

IV. That by reason of the said premises and by reason of the said wrongful acts of the defendant, plaintiff's husband has become for some time past and is still estranged, and that thereby the plaintiff has been for some time past and still is wrongfully deprived of her husband's affection, support, protection, society, consort, and comfort and the happiness and benefits she otherwise would have received at his hands, and has for some time past suffered, and still suffers, great distress of mind and body, and has been for some time past and still is impaired in her health, and the earning capacity of the plaintiff's husband has been for some time past and still is greatly reduced, to her damage in the sum of one million dollars.

Wherefore, The plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for the sum of one million dollars together with the costs and disbursements in this action.

Both the complaint and affidavit were filed with the County Clerk yesterday afternoon.

KIDNAPPED WOMEN FREE.

Miners' Wives Released from Coal Strikers' Camp.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 14.—The two miners' wives kidnapped yesterday and held in the coal mine strikers' camp at Ludlow, are at liberty today, having been brought to Trinidad by John McLennan, president of District 15, United Mine Workers.

Frank J. Hayes, International Vice President of the mine workers, denies that State officers had ordered him personally to produce the women.

BARKING DOG SMOKING MIXTURE. Never bites. There is no substitute. At better-class stores. Godfrey S. Mahn, 1,160 Broadway.—Adv.

ASSEMBLY FACES NEW SULZER FIGHT

May Be Asked to Amend Impeachment Article, High Court Developments Show.

SULZER LAWYERS JUBILANT

Case Reaches Critical Stage, with Collapse of Prosecution Possible on Points of Law.

NO DECISION YET REACHED

After Day of Argument Court Begins Deliberating on Strengthening of Article IV.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—A day of argument before the Court of Impeachment on the admissibility of the testimony of Henry Morgenthau and Duncan W. Peck as substantive proof of a charge of subornation of perjury against William Sulzer has led up to an acute situation.

Not a leader in the anti-Sulzer camp to-night but has awakened to a vexing realization of the fact that the conviction or acquittal of Mr. Sulzer may hinge, not, as they had hoped, on substantiation of the charges made in connection with the administration of the Sulzer campaign fund, but on testimony the lawyers for the Managers battled to-day to render available as direct proof under Article IV. of the impeachment, while counsel for Mr. Sulzer fought stubbornly and, to all appearances, with the advantage to block any such move.

When the court adjourned to-night it was in the midst of a private consultation over propositions arising as a result of the question raised yesterday by Judge Miller of the Court of Appeals—whether Article IV. in its present form was broad enough to render the testimony of Messrs. Morgenthau and Peck pertinent as direct proof of the charges contained in it; whether the High Court itself has power to amend the article to make it conform with the proof already before the court, or whether the article must go back to the Assembly for amendment.

A decision had not been reached on either of these questions when the court adjourned. It was announced that the private consultation would be resumed upon the reconvening of court at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

Rounding Up Assemblymen.

In the anti-Sulzer camp there is a distinct apprehension that unless the Senators overrule the Judges a decision will be reached that Article IV. must be amended, but that the court is powerless to amend it. In anticipation of such a crisis, urgent calls were sent broadcast throughout the State to-night for every member of the Assembly to report for duty, while Speaker Alfred E. Smith made a hurried trip to New York to round up Tammany and McCooey members.

The wires are humming with messages that the integrity of the Democratic Party in this State may depend upon the success of the present leadership in having the Assembly amend the articles of impeachment. Leaders loyal to the organization throughout the State are being admonished that every ounce of pressure possible must be brought to bear.

Seventy-six votes would be necessary to amend. With recent fiascos fresh in their memories, the Assembly leaders are taking anything but a hopeful view of the task that may lie in front of them. Even should they be able to muster a quorum and the necessary majority, which seems doubtful, they are aware that the amendment could not be adopted except after a tremendous fight which might lead to a revival of Sulzer sentiment throughout the State.

Before the Court of Impeachment today the Sulzer arguments were presented by D Cady Herrick and Louis Marshall, while John B. Stanchfield fought the battle for the prosecution single handed. Mr. Stanchfield was sparing in citing precedents, and made his appeal to the common sense of the court. Messrs. Herrick and Marshall replied with a voluminous citation of authority to show that the move proposed by the prosecution was contrary to precedent. The lawyers representing Mr. Sulzer were jubilant to-night. Both Mr. Herrick and Mr. Marshall declared that they were well satisfied with the developments of the day. In the Sulzer camp there was a mighty revival of drooping spirits, and many persons at the capital to-night profess to believe that the case of the prosecution will collapse. The lawyers representing the Managers shrug their shoulders and reply that the impeachment will be sustained.

Invites Sulzer to Testify.

Mr. Stanchfield, in his argument that the court has power to amend Article IV. so as to conform with the testimony of Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Peck, regarding Mr. Sulzer's alleged attempts to have them testify falsely before the Frawley Committee, pronounced the fight made by the Sulzer lawyers as one based on technicalities. In this connection he said;

"If the respondent now feels, (in view of the testimony of Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Peck and the effort to make this valid under Article IV.,) that he wishes in person to make answer from the witness stand, or if he feels that he desires to add additional evidence, aside from his own—for he has the right to take the stand or remain away, as he sees fit—the Managers will leave the door wide open for him to do so; there will be no objection."

Mr. Stanchfield submitted to the court the draft of a revised Article IV.,

Continued on Page 2.

QUAKE ROCKS FOUR TOWNS.

Earth Tremor Does Damage in Oregon and Idaho.

BAKER, Ore., Oct. 14.—A severe earthquake shock of more than a minute's duration was felt at 3 o'clock this afternoon on Snake River, on the Idaho-Oregon line. The towns affected were Homestead, Ore., and Ballard's Landing, Landore, and Cuprum, Idaho.

Telephone lines were put out of commission and reports are meagre. Stoves and dishes were rocked out of place, windows broken, and some houses jarred out of plumb.

AMERICAN BALLOONS WIN.

Upson First, Honeywell Second, in International Race from Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Seventeen of the eighteen balloons which started from Paris Sunday afternoon in the international race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup have landed. The Goodyear, piloted by the American, Ralph Upson, has covered the longest distance. The Goodyear landed at Bridlington at noon to-day, having crossed the English Channel early in the morning. The distance betwee Paris and Bridligton in a straight line is more than 400 miles. Upson says he covered 550 miles in forty-two hours.

The second balloon, the Uncle am, piloted by Capt. Honeywell, landed at Cordemais, France, 261 miles from Paris.

The only balloon not yet reported is the Austrian Frankfurt, piloted by Lehnert.

CAR RUNS DOWN MR. ADEE.

Venerable Secretary Remounts His Bicycle and Rides to His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Alvey A. Adee, the veteran Second Assistant Secretary of State, who, in spite of his 70 years, continues to ride a bicycle, was run down by a motor car to-day in Corcoran Street. Mr. Adee was thrown from his wheel and badly shaken up, but he declined the offer of the motorist to take him to the State Department. Mounting his bicycle, Mr. Adee rode away as if nothing unusual had occurred. He put in a full day's work at the department.

Mr. Adee keeps in trim by active open air exercise and every Summer makes a cycling tour in Europe.

BORDEN YACHT TURNS BACK

Adventuress Sails South from Juneau—Did Not Reach the Arctic.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Oct. 14.—Juneau, Alaska, cables that John C. Borden's yacht Adventuress arrived there yesterday from its Northern expedition, having turned back for some reason not cabled, without having reached the Arctic.

The vessel was brought around Cape Horn and sailed North from San Francisco early last Summer, with a year's supply of gasoline.

Among Mr. Borden's guests are R. C. Andrews of the American Museum of Natural History, and H. P. Scott and his son. The party started to-day for Puget Sound via the inside passage from Juneau.

NO RYAN CASH FOR WILSON.

Underwood Is Told That He Was Mistaken About That $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The issue of The Congressional Record to-day does not contain the statement made yesterday by Representative Underwood in his speech in response to the allegations of Representative Hobson, his rival for Senatorial honors in Alabama, that Mr. Underwood was a tool of Wall Street and the liquor interests.

The Record fails to record Mr. Underwood's remark that Thomas Fortune Ryan had contributed $10,000 to the campaign fund of President Wilson when Mr. Wilson was a candidate for Governor of New Jersey. When Mr. Underwood's remark was quoted at the White House he was informed by telephone that it was an error. Mr. Ryan had made no contribution to Mr. Wilson's Gubernatorial campaign fund, he was told.

So Mr. Underwood cut the statement out of the manuscript copy of his speech.

DEMOCRAT'S BIG VICTORY.

Neely Elected in West Virginia on Underwood Tariff Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 14.—In the special Congressional election held in the First West Virginia District today to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of John W. Davis, Democrat, who was appointed Solicitor General of the United States by President Wilson, Major M. M. Neely, a lawyer of Fairmont, Democrat, was elected by a plurality of between 3,500 and 3,700 over State Senator J. G. Hearne of this city, the Republican nominee.

With only 25 out of 320 precincts missing at 11 o'clock Neely had 13,920 votes; Hearn, 10,382; Laughlin, 3,721, and Hilton approximately 3,000. George A. Laughlin was the Progressive and Walter B. Hilton the Socialist nominee. J. H. Holt, Prohibitionist, obtained about 1,000 votes. About 60 per cent. of the normal vote was cast.

The campaign was fought wholly on the Underwood tariff, and this being the first election after the passage of that measure the Democrats insist that the result must be construed as a vote of confidence in the Wilson Administration. Both Hearn and Laughlin are protectionists, and their combined vote will exceed that of the Democratic nominee by less than 200 votes.

FORGOT WHERE BABY WAS.

Frantic Mother Had Left Him in Charge of a Storekeeper.

A young woman entered the millinery store of Benjamin Solomon, at 317 Christopher Avenue, East New York, at noon yesterday, and asked him if he would care for her six-months-old baby for a few minutes while she did some shopping in the neighborhood. Mr. Solomon agreed to care for the baby, and did so for three and one-half hours, when he took the child to the Brownsville Police Station and put him in charge of the police.

Mrs. Mary Retka of 315 East Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, 20 years old, ran into the Brownsville Station at 7 o'clock last night. "Please help me," she said. "I want my baby. I am almost crazed. I left him in the care of a man in a store somewhere in Brownsville to-day—just where I don't know."

The police sent her to the home of Mrs. Ulrich, the Brooklyn city nurse, at 502 Atlantic Avenue, where the child had been taken.

POLAND WATER IS PREFERRED for the Table wherever the Best is sought.—Adv.

ALTMAN FORTUNE TO CHARITY TRUST ART TO THE CITY

Will Empowers Foundation to Continue Business; Income to Causes Directors Choose.

MUSEUM'S GREATEST GIFT

Treasures Worth at Least $10,000,000 Bequeathed Outright with Simple Conditions.

PLANS FOR HIS EMPLOYES

Profit-Sharing Urged and Sums of $5,000 to $1,000 Left to Those Long in Service.

ABOUT $750,000 TO FAMILY

Large Gift to Hospitals and $100,000 for American Art Prize—Transfer Tax Will Be Little.

The will of Benjamin Altman, the Fifth Avenue dry goods merchant, who died on Oct. 7, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The will and its codicil gave most of an estate estimated at $50,000,000 to public purposes. But three-quarters of a million of it went to the relatives of Mr. Altman, who died a bachelor.

Mr. Altman left his great art collection to the people of the City of New York. His will provided that if certain simple conditions were complied with, the collection of an estimated value of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 should be housed with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to which he left $150,000 for its care and maintenance.

To provide for any possible rejection of his terms by the Metropolitan Museum, Mr. Altman directed that in such a case his executors should organize an Altman Museum of Art, to which he left $250,000 in such a contingency to provide for its housing in his late residence, 626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth Street. The Director of the Museum gave assurance yesterday that the conditions of housing and display would be fulfilled.

It is by far the most valuable gift the Metropolitan Museum of Art has ever received. Its cash value as a matter of fact is incalculable. At the time of Mr. Altman's death some persons who had seen the collection valued it at $15,000,000, but it contains many objects of art upon which it is impossible to place a cash valuation.

Jacob S. Rogers, the Paterson locomotive builder, gave the Museum of Art the income of $5,000,000, the benefaction next largest to Mr. Altman's. The Morgan collection merely was loaned to the museum and was not an outright gift. Edward Robinson, Director of the museum, in discussing the great gift said:

"I want to say that whether from the point of view of money, the high quality of the work or from the great educational importance of the objects Benjamin Altman gathered together, this is by far the most splendid gift any citizen has ever made to the people of the city of New York and to the museum. Its value is perfectly incalculable because it is evident that the museum could never have purchased such a wonderful collection out of its own funds."

Stock to Altman Foundation.

Mr. Altman's stock in B. Altman & Co., estimated to be worth between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, he left to the Altman Foundation, a corporation formed by special act of the present Legislature. The income of the stock will, by the terms of the will, be applied to the support of such philanthropic and charitable institutions, as may be selected by Mr. Altman's designees and their successors. Mr. Altman provided for the continuance of his dry goods house in his will, making provision, however, that it was to be kept separate from the foundation it was to support.

Mr. Altman left $100,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital, half of which was to be applied to the work of combatting nervous diseases and half to the general purposes of

urged that they be employed to care for his art collection. He gave $5,000 to Emma Sonne, his housekeeper, and $1,000 to his valet, Gustave Swenson.

Legacies to Relatives.

Comparatively small legacies were left to Mr. Altman's relatives. His nephew, William Fleishman of 104 West Eighty-first Street, got $100,000. His niece, Lulu F. Heymann of 1 West Ninety-second Street, got his household effects and a life estate in $200,000. To his niece, Etta F. Fried, now in a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., he left $50,000 in trust. He also left $100,000 each to his other nephews and nieces, Morris P. Altman of 98 Morningside Avenue, Phillip Falk Altman of 471 West 145th Street, Emma Altman of 16 Rue de la Chaumiere, Paris, France, and Cecilia Coffin of 272 Manhattan Avenue.

Michael V. Friedsam, Vice President of B. Altman & Co., was named as residuary legatee of Mr. Altman's will. Mr. Friedsam, Dr. Benjamin Sachs, George R. Read, and Edwin J. Steiner are named as executors of the will. The Astor Trust Company was named as trustee of the trust funds established for Lulu F. Heymann and Etta F. Fried, aggregating $250,000.

To expedite his wish that his estate be devoted to public purposes, Mr. Altman bequeathed his realty on which his store was located and realty in its vicinity to the corporation of B. Altman & Co. He also directed that mortgages and other written documents evidencing debt held in his personal name be turned over to the corporation.

Inheritance tax experts said yesterday that it was questionable whether these bequests were taxable, in view of their ultimate purpose of enhancing the resources of the B. Altman Foundation. As bequests to an unrelated party, the tax on them would be high. Mr. Altman's art collection, being bequeathed to a public use, is not taxable, nor is his stock in B. Altman & Co., with the exception of that left to employes. In the Surrogates' Court yesterday it was said that in view of the large proportion of the estate left to public purposes, the tax on it would be notably small.

Mr. Altman's will in full follows:

Full Text of the Will.

I, Benjamin Altman of the City of New York, merchant, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all previous wills heretofore made by me, intending thereby to dispose of all property of whatever kind and wherever situated, of which I shall be seized or possessed at my death, and to exercise every power of appointment or disposition I may possess.

First—I give and devise to my niece, Lulu Fleishman Heymann for the term of her natural life, the burial lot owned by me in Salem Fields Cemetery. My will is and I direct that no further interments shall be made in said burial plot, or the addition hereinafter provided for, except of myself, my niece, Mrs. Heymann, and her son, my niece, Etta Fleishman, and my nephew, Willie Fleishman. I also give and bequeath to my executors he, hereinafter named the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to be expended by them in erecting a suitable monument or monuments over the graves of myself, my father, mother, and other members of my family in said Salem Fields Cemetery, and in the care, restoration, and decoration of said burial lot, and in the purchase and decoration of such additional land to be added thereto as they shall deem necessary and proper. In case my said niece shall not survive me, and in case of her death upon her death, I give and devise said burial lot, including such addition thereto, if any, to the corporation known as Temple Emanu-El, and its successors and assigns, forever, upon trust, however, to expend of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) on condition that said corporation, its successors and assigns, shall forever observe the directions of this clause of my will as to interments therein, and shall forever keep said burial plot in good order and condition, and restore as far as possible all breakages in the monuments and other ornamental structures thereon, and renew when necessary inscriptions thereon.

Second—I give and bequeath to my niece, Lulu Fleishman Heymann, all my household furniture, beds bedding, household china, glass and housekeeping articles and utensils of every description belonging to me, and all my silver, plate, and plateware, and all my jewelry and personal effects, wherever the same may be located or stored, excepting only such articles as are hereinafter disposed of. In case any question arises as to this bequest, or whether any particular articles are included therein, the same shall be conclusively settled by my executors.

$200,000 Trust for Niece.

Third—I give and bequeath to the Astor Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) in trust, nevertheless, to invest the same and keep the same invested (with power to change investments from time to time) in lawful securities, and to receive the income, rents, issues, and profits arising from such investments, and during the lifetime of my said niece, Lulu Fleishman Heymann, to pay the net income, rents, and profits arising from such investments to my said niece for her use, in quarter-yearly, and upon the death of my said niece to pay the net income thereof to her son, if he shall be then living, during his natural life, quarter-yearly; and upon his death, or upon the death of my niece, if her son shall die before her, I give and bequeath the principal of said fund to the issue then surviving of the son of my said niece, to be equally divided between them, per stirpes and not per capita, and in default of such issue then surviving, the same shall go into and become part of the residue of my estate.

Fourth—I give and bequeath to William Fleishman and Etta Fleishman Fried, children of my deceased sister, Sophia Fleishman, and to each of them who shall be living at the time of my decease, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000;) but in respect of the sum so given to Etta Fleishman Fried, a daughter of my said sister, if she survives me, my will is and I direct that the same be held during the life of said Etta by the Astor Trust Company, in trust, to invest and keep the same invested, and to pay over the entire net income thereof to the said Etta during her lifetime; and upon her death I give and bequeath the capital of said fund in equal shares to her children and to the issue then surviving of any deceased child or children of hers, such issue of any deceased child to take the share which their parent would take if living, to be divided among such issue equally, per stirpes and not per capita. If she leaves no issue surviving her, I give and bequeath the same to Lulu Fleishman Heymann.

Library to Michael Friedsam.

Fifth—I give and bequeath to my friend Michael Friedsam of the city of New York, all the contents of my library, including books, photographs, and diaries of my travels around the world, bookcases, rugs, and other furniture on the second floor of my house on Fifth Avenue, in the city of New York, together with the safe and its contents, including books, drawings, and photographic album of my travels. Also all such articles as are contained in my catalogues numbers 4 and 5, which are not hereby given to or shall not by arrangement with my executors, pass to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Sixth—I give and bequeath the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to each of the four children of my deceased brother, Morris Altman, who shall survive me, namely Morris Phillip Altman, Phillip Frederick Altman, Emma Altman, and Cecelia Altman, and in case any of them shall die before me leaving issue surviving at my death, I direct that such issue collectively shall stand in the parent's place and take the parent's share, per stirpes.

Seventh—Whereas, for many years past I have been engaged in business in the City of New York as a merchant under the firm name or style of B. Altman & Co., which business has been recently organized as a corporation under the name of B. Altman & Co., and I have, with the co-operation and long-continued service in said business of the persons hereinafter named, been enabled to build up a prosperous and successful business, and as desirous of showing in a substantial way my appreciation of the faithful services of the said persons, and of securing to them the fruits of their industry and fidelity, and of enabling them to be interested in the preservation and prosecution of the said business under the said corporate name after my decease, I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the persons hereinafter named, if any such exist, or such number of shares of the capital stock of B. Altman & Co. as, with the shares of stock in the said corporation held or owned by them, respectively, at the time of my death, shall equal the number of shares set against their names, respectively, as follows:

Frank L. Nugent, one thousand (1,000) shares; Gustav A. Hammer, one thousand (1,000) shares; Milton M. Klein eight hundred (800) shares; James H. Thompson, two hundred (200) shares; Alfred P. Boehm, two hundred (200) shares; William Scherer, one hundred (100) shares; Flavius J. Perry, one hundred (100) shares, it being my intention, as I may from time to time divide among the said employes above named, or some of them, certain shares of stock that the shares which they respectively shall own at the time of my death, and which they may have acquired from me by gift, shall be deducted from the number of shares severally given to them in this article. This bequest is given, however, on condition as to each of them that they shall actively be connected with the business of B. Altman & Co. at the time of my death, and upon the express conditions, as to each of them, that whenever any of the persons above named who shall be entitled to any stock under this article shall cease to be connected with the business of B. Altman & Co., said corporation or its assigns, shall thereupon immediately have the right and option to purchase any and all the stock included in this bequest, to any of the above named individuals at a price of $125 per share, and in the case of the death of any of the said persons, after such bequest shall take effect, a similar right and option to purchase the same, upon the same terms, shall belong to the said corporation, or its assigns, shall have twelve months in which to pay for the same, if desired, and until payment of the amount due all dividends declared on any of such shares included in this bequest shall belong to the said persons, respectively, or to their legal representatives, and I direct my executors before delivering certificates for any of the said stock to any of the legatees herein above named or any legatees to be hereafter added thereto to take from them and each of them such agreements as in their judgment may be necessary to carry out effectually the terms of this bequest, the form thereof to be conclusively determined by my executors. I direct, however, that some reference to, or the substance of, such agreement so to be entered into shall be stamped upon the certificates of all such shares issued to the said legatees, or any of them, and the corporation may retain a custody of all or any of such shares, indorsed in blank upon the issue thereof, in order to carry out fully the sense of this agreement, provided, in such cases, that a receipt therefor shall be given in each case to the interested parties setting forth the respective rights of all parties in the said shares.

Bequests to Employes.

In like manner, in recognition of and as a reward for long and faithful service in the business conducted by me, I give you and bequeath to each of the following-named persons the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000:)

Miss Agnes Morelle, Mrs. Jennie Stack, Miss Dora W. Pope, Miss Lillian McKeon, Charles Haynor, Miss Etta Wilde, Abraham Trier, Jonathan Trier, Benjamin Jenkins, J. H. Doran, and Friedriche Schmidt, and to each of the following-named persons, the sum of one thousand dollars, ($1,000:) Tyler L. Cole, Frank Relly, and Chauncey Lewis.

I further give and bequeath to each of the persons who shall be in the employ of said corporation, B. Altman & Co., at the time of my death, and who have been in the employ of my firm and said corporation together for a period of twenty years or more, other than the persons hereinbefore in this clause mentioned, and other than those who shall be legatees in some other clause of my will, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, ($2,500.) and to each of such persons who have been in such employ for eighteen years or more and less than twenty years, other than the persons hereinbefore in this clause mentioned, and other than those who shall be legatees in some other clause of my will, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, ($1,500.) and to each of such persons who have been in such employ for fifteen years or more and less than eighteen years, other than the persons hereinbefore in this clause mentioned, and other than those who shall otherwise be legatees in some other clause of my will, the sum of one thousand dollars, ($1,000.) provided, however, that piece workers shall not be included in these several classes.

All the money bequests hereinbefore contained in this clause of my will are made, however, in like manner, upon the condition that the legatees and each of them shall be at the time of my death in my employ, or in the employ of said corporation, B. Altman & Co.

I further give and bequeath to my private secretary, Theodore Y. Hobby, the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000) to my private secretary, Arthur J. Boston, the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000:) to my housekeeper, Emma Sonne, the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and to my valet, Gustave Swenson, the sum of one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) in addition, as to each of them, that they shall be in my employ at the time of my death.

Realty to Corporation.

Ninth—I give, devise, and bequeath to the corporation B. Altman & Co. all my right, title, and interest at the time of my death in the several lots of land situate on the north side of East Thirty-fourth Street in the City of New York, and on the south side of East Thirty-fifth Street in said city, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, and on the east side of Fifth Avenue and the west side of Madison Avenue, between said streets, including my interest as lessee or otherwise in the land and building at the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, together with the buildings erected on said premises and all interest therein, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and also my right, title, and interest as lessee or otherwise in and to any and all said lands and lots of land, the leases under which said lands or any part thereof are held, and the terms of years granted by said leases respectively, with all my right of renewal of said leases respectively, and all my right, title, and interest in and to the buildings erected on the premises, and the appurtenances to and fixtures in said buildings, so far as the said fixtures in said buildings belong to me, and also all my right, title, and interest in any lots of land used by B. Altman & Co. as stables or garage in its regular business, and in the buildings thereon, subject, however, as to all of the same, to any incumbrances existing at the time of my death on any of the same, and subject to the payment of all rents and other charges reserved in any leases or other instruments relating thereto, and to the performance of the covenants and conditions in the leases or grants thereof respectively contained to be kept and performed by the lessee or grantee thereof; to have and to hold to said corporation, its successors and assigns, forever, but subject to the payment by it of all rents, charges, mortgages, and liens upon or affecting any of said property above enumerated, which rents, charges, mortgages, and liens, and all covenants and agreements affecting the same, such corporation shall assume; and also all my interest in any lands or buildings used by B. Altman & Co in any foreign country, or in the leases thereof subject to the same terms and conditions; upon condition, however, as to the entire devise and bequest contained in this article, that the said firm of B Altman & Co shall pay or cause to be advanced and paid within eighteen months of my death, to my executors, or the survivor of them, or their or his successors, such sum or sums as shall be required, after crediting moneys or assets available in their hands, to pay any debts due by me and the legacies mentioned in this my will or in any codicil hereto hereafter made, and the expenses of administration of my estate, including therein the payment of succession tax upon my estate and upon any bequests or legacies thereunder, in so far as such succession tax is made payable by my executors under article seventeen of my will or any codicil hereto, and any other sums which are requested to be paid by my executors, which amount so required for such purposes, if any, shall be certified by my executor or executors to the said company in writing and which amount when so certified shall be final and not open to question Such amount so to be paid shall be credited upon any and all subscriptions of B. Altman & Co. [illegible] by me, if any such exist, or upon any debt due to me from such firm or corporation.

Power to Sell Real Estate.

I do further provide that in the event that said sum shall not be so paid as aforesaid, then, until the same shall be paid, or until a certificate shall be furnished by my executors to the said company that no amount will be required to be paid as aforesaid, then the legacy and bequest in this article contained shall not vest and nure to the benefit of the said corporation, but, on the contrary, my executors hereinafter named shall have power to sell any part or parts of the said real estate or leasehold property in this clause of my will described or to raise any money thereon, by mortgage or otherwise, for such purposes aforesaid, and the devise and bequest herein made shall be subject to such payment or the right to collect the said amount from such property, and the said devise and bequest shall thereupon take effect, and the real estate and leasehold property shall be subject to such amounts to be raised.

It shall be lawful, however, for my executors, in case they shall deem it wise to do so, to extend the time of payment of the amount so to be required beyond the eighteen months, but not to exceed two years.

And, whereas, it will be necessary or advisable in the settlement of my estate that my estate shall be relieved and freed from personal obligations and personal covenants entered into by me upon bonds secured by mortgages, or other obligations, I direct my executors, and request all parties interested in carrying on the business of B. Altman & Co. to make every effort to substitute the corporation, or some other person or persons, for myself upon any bond secured by mortgage on any of the real estate, or upon any obligations or covenants in leases, or other outstanding obligations, and to relieve my estate from any such personal obligations under any mortgage, lease, or otherwise.

Large Gifts to Charity.

Tenth—I give and bequeath to the person who may at the time of my decease be the Treasurer of the incorporated association of persons employed by the said corporation B. Altman & Co., which is known by the name of the "Mutual Benefit Association of the Employes of B. Altman & Co.," for the purposes of said corporation, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

Eleventh—I give and bequeath to Mount Sinai Hospital, a corporation in the City of New York, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) to be kept as a separate fund, one-half of the income thereof to be used for the benefit of the department or departments for nervous diseases, and the remainder of such income thereof to be used for the general purposes of the hospital, all in such manner as the Directors thereof shall deem best.

I give and bequeath to each of the following-named institutions in the City of New York the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000:) St. Luke's Hospital, the German Hospital and Dispensary of the City of New York, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Lincoln Hospital and Home of the City of New York, to be devoted in each case to the general uses of said institutions as the several Boards of Directors of such several institutions shall determine.

I give and bequeath to the Educational Alliance the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) the income thereof to be devoted to such branches or departments of the work of said society as the Directors thereof shall from time to time determine.

I give and bequeath to the National Academy of Design, in the City of New York, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) for the benefit, encouragement, and advancement of art in the United States, the same soun to be kept as a separate fund, the income thereof to be used as follows: For the best figure or genre painting by an American-born artist, a first annual prize of one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) and a second annual prize of five hundred dollars, ($500,) awards to be made from time to time by the members of the Academy or constituted in such a manner as shall be in accordance with the custom of the Academy.

All Art to the Museum.

Twelfth—I give and bequeath to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the City of New York my entire collection of paintings, Chinese porcelains, tapestries and rugs, Limoges enamels, rock crystals and marbles, bronzes, and furniture, contained in the following catalogues: No. 1, all my Chinese porcelains; No. 2, all my Chinese snuff bottles; No. 3, all my paintings, tapestries, rugs, rock crystals, Limoges enamels, marbles and bronzes. Also all my antique furniture and objects of art contained in Catalogue No. 3, together with all the cabinets containing the various objects. Also all my Catalogues Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which contain an accurate description and history of my said collection; also any other articles and objects of art which I may hereafter acquire and which I may add to said Catalogues Nos. 1, 2, and 3 and to such collection.

The foregoing bequest is made upon the following express conditions:

1. That the Museum shall provide and permanently maintain, in a fireproof building, one suitable room of sufficient size to contain all my paintings, statuary, rock crystals, Limoges enamels, and one other suitable room to contain my Chinese porcelains, said rooms to be adjoining and opening into each other, and neither to be less in floor space than the corresponding room in which my said collection has been kept in my galleries at 626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth Street, in New York City; said rooms shall be in all respects suitable and sufficient to insure adequate space and light for the display of said collection, and the same shall be approved by my executors and expressly arranged for the exhibition of my said collection in a manner perfectly satisfactory to them; and in case, with the growth of the Museum or changes in the building, a change of location of rooms shall become necessary, the new location shall always be not less accessible nor less satisfactory for the purpose of the exhibition of said collection.

2. That said rooms shall contain no works of art or other exhibits except the articles bequeathed to me and formerly in my collection, and my paintings shall be hung in a single line, and not one above the other.

That notices or signs of a proper size shall be placed and maintained in such room or rooms so as to indicate clearly that the collections therein contained were bequeathed to the museum by me, and a proper rail shall be provided, some distance from the wall, for protection.

4. That the Museum shall execute and deliver to my executors, or such of them as may qualify, as soon as practicable, and at all events within three months after probate of my will, a contract, under its seal, whereby it accepts this legacy subject to the aforesaid conditions, and agrees on its part to permanently comply therewith and to do and continue permanently to do everything on its part to be done to conform thereto.

This contract shall contain such alternative or other disposition of all my works of art included in this legacy in case of breach by the Museum of any of the provisions of this contract by it to be performed, and the continuance of such breach after notice from my executors or any of them, or my residuary legatee, or any person or official by law charged with the supervision or enforcement of public charitable gifts or bequests, or any person or corporation interested to take advantage of such breach as shall be prescribed and set forth in said contract by my executors.

Time Allowed for Exhibit.

It is, however, my wish, in case the said Metropolitan Museum of Art shall meet the conditions hereinbefore expressed, that my collection shall be deposited with the said Museum, it being, in my opinion, more beneficial to the public that such disposition should be made; and I direct my executors, in case space at the said museum is not immediately available, to give all necessary time to the said Museum to make the necessary arrangements, provided it shall avail of this bequest.

I should prefer that the arrangements and space for the permanent exhibition of my collection should be in a separate building, or at the end of one of the important wings of the Museum; but I have hesitated to prescribe in greater detail the particular situation or requirements, relying on the fact that the high character of the Trustees directing the Metropolitan Museum will, I am sure, cause them to fully meet my wishes in providing as dignified, safe, and prominent a space for the permanent exhibition of my collection as shall be possible.

I further provide that in case the said Metropolitan Museum of Art shall avail of this bequest and satisfy my executors as to the arrangements for the ultimate reception and exhibit of my collection, my executors shall be authorized to deliver the same to the said Metropolitan Museum and agree to the temporary exhibition thereof until the permanent arrangement for such exhibition shall be complete.

I further give to the said Metropolitan Museum of Art, provided my executors shall arrange with the said Museum of Art to have the same, or some of the same, transferred to the said Museum, my paintings of the 1830 French school; also my collection of Japanese lacquer work and other objects of art continued in my Catalogue No. 4, together with the cabinets containing the Japanese lacquers and the said Catalogue No. 4, which contains a description and history thereof, to be disposed of as may be agreed upon with my executors.

In the case of the transfer of my collection to the Museum as is in the earlier portions provided, it is my wish that the Museum shall employ Theodore Y. Hobby, who has for many years been my private secretary, and who has had the charge and care of my collection, to continue his care thereof, and also my secretary, Arthur J. Boston, in the same service; on the understanding that they may be called upon by the Directors of the Museum for such other duties as are not inconsistent with their care of my collection or their position as members of the Museum staff, such employment to continue during their lives, or so long as they shall, in the opinion of the Trustees of the Museum, faithfully perform their duties, and they shall respectively be paid for their services no less than the amounts they have been and are receiving from me at the time of my death, with any increase in such salaries as their services to the Museum may, in the opinion of the Trustees, properly call for.

$150,000 for Care of Art.

For the purpose of providing salaries for the said Hobby and Boston, if they shall be so employed, and of providing also for the maintenance and preservation of my works or art in the said collection, I further give to the said Museum the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) to be held by it as a perpetual fund, the income of which only shall be used and applied to the salaries of said Hobby and Boston and to the care, maintenance, and preservation of the said collection, and any surplus of such income, if any, may be applied to the general use of the Museum in the discretion of its Trustees.

I do further provide that in case of any break by the Museum of the contract with my executors hereinbefore provided for and the taking effect of any alternative or other disposition of my said collection as provided therein, the principal of the fund shall be disposed of in like manner as my said collection, and the said contract shall so provide.

In case the said Museum shall not accept this bequest upon conditions hereinbefore prescribed, or shall not enter into the agreement with my executors as aforesaid, then I direct my executors, as soon as practicable after my decease, to sell at such events within the lives of Michael Friedsam and Bernard Sachs, and of my executors, or the survivor of them, to form or cause to be formed a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, by the name of "The Altman Art Museum of New York," for the purpose of forever holding, using and exhibiting said collection for the use and benefit of all the people of the Greater City of New York and their art education; and in that event I give and bequeath to said corporation said collection, with the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) as a fund to be used for its perpetual maintenance, and also the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) for the purpose of altering so much of my present house and galleries at 626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth Street as said corporation shall deem necessary to use for that purpose into a separate perfectly safe and fireproof building for such museum. And I give and devise in the same event, to such corporation all my right, title and interest which I now have, or which I may have at the time of my decease, in such part of said premises, 626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth Street, for the purposes aforesaid, and in such event I further authorize my executors to sell or dispose of so much of said premises as shall not be included in said museum for the benefit of my estate.

But in case it shall not be found practicable by said corporation to establish said museum on said site, either because they are unable to obtain such title thereto, leasehold, or otherwise, as shall make such site practically permanent, or in case for any other reason in the judgment of the Directors of such corporation said site shall be or become unsuitable for the purpose, then in lieu of the foregoing gift and devise of said premises and of said bequest of $250,000, I give and bequeath to such corporation the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($650,000,) with so much of the proceeds of my interest in premises 626 Fifth Avenue, and 1 West Fiftieth Street, as my said executors shall find necessary therefor in addition to said sum, for the purchase of a suitable site therefor, within the Borough of Manhattan; and the erection thereon of a suitable building, and, in addition, the further sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) to provide a fund for the maintenance of said museum, the same to be kept as a separate fund and the income used therefor; and in that event I direct my executors to sell and dispose of my interest in the said premises, 626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth Street, and to pay over such part of the proceeds thereof as aforesaid to such corporation as said Directors shall certify and approve.

My preference, however, is that the said site shall be retained if it shall be found practicable.

In the event that such corporation be formed it is my will that said collection shall be exhibited under such regulations essential for its safety and proper care as said corporation shall from time to time prescribe. And I recommend to said corporation the following as suitable regulations:

1. That admission to said gallery be by card only.

2. That if any charge be made for admission at any time or times it be only a nominal charge, and that the proceeds thereof be devoted by said corporation to some charitable purpose connected with art education.

I also recommend to said corporation the employment of the said Theodore Y. Hobby and Arthur J. Boston for a reasonable compensation, not less than they shall be receiving from me at the time of my death, as the most suitable persons known to me for the care of said collection. These matters, however, as well as everything else connected with the preservation, care, and exhibition of said collection, I leave to the good judgment of the managers or Directors of said corporation.

Corporation to Control Stock.

Thirteenth.—In case I shall hereafter and during my lifetime, procure the organization of a membership or other corporation for the general objects hereinafter stated, I give and bequeath to such corporation all the capital stock of B. Altman & Co., which I may own at the time of my death, not herein or otherwise disposed of, and any income earned thereon after my decease and until the same be transferred or delivered.

But in case I shall not have procured the organization of such corporation during my lifetime, I desire my executors, as soon practicable after my death, and in any event during the lives of Michael Friedsam and Dr. Bernard Sachs and of the survivor of them, to procure the organization of a membership or other approved corporation, the objects of which shall be to acquire by gift, bequest or otherwise, shares of the capital stock of said B. Altman & Co., and other property, real or personal, and to apply the income thereof, in whole or in part, for the benefit either of said B. Altman & Co., or of its employes, or some of them, in such manner as the Directors or Trustees shall approve; to distribute such shares, or such portion thereof as the Directors shall approve, from time to time, among those employes whose service may be deemed to entitle them to such recognition; to improve the condition of the employes of B. Altman & Co.; to further the adoption by said corporation of a system of profit [illegible] such corporation, and to contribute thereto if necessary, and to appropriate such of its property, whether principal or income, to such purposes, or some of them, and for such appropriate and dispose of such [illegible] thereof, from time to time, as in the judgment of the Directors may not be required for the purposes aforesaid, to or for the benefit of such charitable and educational institutions in the city of New York as said Directors shall approve and such as they may, from time to time, designate.

I give and bequeath to such corporation so to be established all and singularly all my capital stock in B. Altman & Co. which I may own at my death, and any income earned thereon after my decease.

Names Directors.

In case such corporation shall be formed during my lifetime, I desire that the following persons may be selected as Directors thereof, in case they have not already been elected such Directors—namely: Michael Friedsam, Dr. Bernard Sachs, George R. Read, and Edwin J. Steiner; and in case such corporation shall be formed after my death, or some form of corporation other than the one existing at my death shall be selected, that the persons hereinbefore named shall be made Directors thereof; and in case they or any of them, from death, inability to serve, or otherwise, cannot be so appointed, I enjoin upon my executors and upon all persons connected with this my will, or the firm of B. Altman & Co., to see to it that the individuals originally or thereafter appointed as such Directors shall be of such position, standing, character, and independence as honestly and unselfishly to carry out my intention in this behalf expressed to secure the permanency of the business established by me and the improvement, interest, and well-being of the employes connected therewith and the other purposes herein set forth. I further express my judgment that in the carrying on of the corporation after my death, no person other than Michael Friedsam should be appointed a Director of said corporation who shall be connected with the business or with the corporation of B. Altman & Co., and if any such Director shall become so connected, that he shall retire from said board.

In case such corporation so formed prior to my death, or formed after my death, pursuant to the instructions herein given, shall, in the judgment of my executors, prove insufficient or unsuited to the purposes herein expressed, or in case legal obstacles shall be encountered, I authorize my executors to select some other form of corporation, or to make the necessary changes in such existing corporation prior to the transfer or delivery of the stock standing in my name at the time of my death, as they may consider shall exist as to the capacity and entire fitness of the corporation established or to be established to carry out the purposes and objects herein expressed.

Duties of the Directors.

I desire that such corporation, when so formed and to which such stock shall be transferred, shall direct the policy, development, and growth of the business of said corporation of B. Altman & Co. upon the principles and plans upon which I have directed the same during my lifetime, and which I am satisfied all parties will be willing to assist to carry out. For this purpose, and as a part thereof, I authorize the persons controlling such corporation to make from time to time such parts of said shares or dividends thereon as they shall deem necessary or advisable as I should do, if living, to promote the purposes aforesaid, either by a grant to persons employed in the business of B. Altman & Co. of shares of stock upon the same conditions and subject to the same right of repurchase on the part of the corporation or its assigns as is set forth in the foregoing eighth clause of my will, or as the same shall be modified from time to time by the grant of dividends accruing and to accrue on a certain number of shares so long as the grantees thereof shall continue to be engaged in the business of said corporation B. Altman & Co.

I desire that such corporation so to be established shall distribute the dividends to be derived from said stock to reduce the indebtedness by mortgage or otherwise of the said corporation B. Altman & Co. and for the payment of liberal fixed salaries to each person connected with or employed by it who may be actively engaged in overseeing my said business, whether he shall or shall not be a Director of [illegible] corporation, provided the same be authorized by law, and for the several purposes, or any of them, hereinabove mentioned, my general object being to benefit and place on a secure basis the said business, and improve the condition of the employes; and the remainder, if any, from time to time among such public charities as the Trustees or Directors shall approve.

To Keep Up Traditions.

It is moreover my wish that in the future the name, style, manner, and system on which the business of said corporation shall be carried on shall in all respects conform to the name, style, manner, and system in which I have heretofore established and carried on said business; and I recommend that said grants of stock or of dividends thereon be made upon the approval of a considerable number of the Directors and be made as a reward for faithful, energetic, and effective service to said corporation, as such grants of shares have been made by me in my lifetime, and I wish that said corporation shall always retain in its ownership not less than one-half of the entire amount of said capital stock. The wishes herein expressed, however, as to the conduct of said business, including such distribution of stock or dividends and the use of funds or property to benefit the said business and its employes, shall not be deemed to qualify the gift aforesaid nor to limit the said corporation in its corporate action, and for the accomplishment of the aforesaid purposes I rely on the friendship of the persons who shall carry out my wishes, and their readiness to carry out my wishes in the matter, to produce a successful management of said business and the use of said property or funds, in perpetuating so far as is possible and proper the good name, usefulness, and commercial success of the said corporation. And for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing object I earnestly enjoin upon such Directors and their successors to give their careful and diligent attention to the business operations of said corporation and familiarize themselves with the personal character, zeal, fidelity, and usefulness of the persons employed in said business, and to use their power as holders of said shares in the selection of Directors and in otherwise properly influencing the conduct of said business for the purpose of carrying out the object of this bequest.

I express the wish that my friend, Michael Friedsam, should he survive me, shall succeed me as President of B. Altman & Co., and that he will have an important voice in the other corporation so to be formed by me, or by my executors, to hold the stock of the company and to assist as herein provided in the conduct and development of the said business; and I further express the wish that he will co-operate in the foregoing objects by the use of the large number of shares of said capital stock belonging to him individually in his lifetime and by the disposition which he may make of the same upon his death.

Alternative Plan.

Fourteenth.—In case for any reason my gift and bequest of the shares owned by me in the said corporation B. Altman & Co., in the thirteenth article hereof cannot become effective or shall be held incapable of being put into execution, and only in that event, I give and bequeath all and singular the shares of capital stock of said corporation, B. Altman & Co., which shall belong to me at the time of my death, and not hereinbefore or otherwise disposed of, unto Dr. Bernard Sachs, George R. Read, and Edwin J. Steiner, absolutely and as an absolute gift. I express the hope, however, that they and each of them will use the said stock so given to them for the carrying out of my purposes as hereinbefore in the thirteenth article of this my will, expressed, through a corporation or in some other means, as nearly as the same can be done or in so far as the same is lawful, relying upon their readiness and willingness to carry out my wishes in the matter and leaving it to their judgment in what manner my said wishes can be best effectuated in accordance with law, provided, however, that the expression of my wishes as to the manner in which the stock shall be utilized shall not in any form whatever be taken to limit or affect the conclusive character of the gift itself as a gift absolute and accompanied by no understanding or commitments whatever.

Fifteenth—Subject to the payment of all accounts required by this my will for the payment of debts, legacies, expenses o fadministration or otherwise, I direct my executors to cancel or deliver up to the said corporation of B. Altman & Co., any of such bonds or obligations belonging to me not collected or paid pursuant to the provisions hereof, subject to any pledge or loan obtained there, or any amount obtained thereon and not used for the purpose, and I give and bequeath such bonds accordingly

"Sixteenth—All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, and wherever situated, including any legacies which may fail to take effect, I give, devise and bequeath to my friend Michael Friedsam, to have and to hold the same to him absolutely.

Seventeenth—For the purpose of paying debts and legacies and generally of administering upon my estate and converting the same into money: I direct my executors hereinafter named, or such of them as shall assume and take upon themselves, the execution of this my will, to sell, for such prices and upon such terms as they may in their judgment deem advisable, any and all real estate or leashold property of which I may die seized or possessed, not specifically devised, and to execute good and sufficient deeds of conveyance and transfer to the purchaser or purchasers; and I authorize and empower my executors to sell the real estate or leashold property described in the ninth clause of this my will, upon the provisions and conditions set forth in said ninth clause as to a power of sale in my executors.

Means of Paying Bequests.

I also authorize and empower my executors to lease any real estate or leasehold estate belonging to me at the time of my death for such term of years or such successive terms and on such conditions as to them shall seem to the interest of my estate; and I also authorize and empower them to mortgage any real estate or leasehold belonging to me at the time of my death, not herein specifically devised, for the purpose of paying debts or legacies or carrying out the provisions of my will, subject, however, as to certain real estate specifically devised and disposed of by the ninth clause hereof, to the provisions contained therein.

Having specifically disposed of a large part of my estate, and as considerable sums will be required for the payment of debts and legacies as the expenses of administration, I intrust my executors to first apply thereto any personal property of my estate not herein specifically bequeathed, other than bonds or obligations of B. Altman & Co.; next, any real estate not specifically devised, and, next, to use the bonds owned by me, made by said firm of B. Altman & Co., on the incorporation of the business by sale, pledge, or other disposition thereof, to raise the necessary sums; and in case difficulty arises in obtaining such necessary sums as aforesaid in the order mentioned, then to avail of the powers given to the executors by Article 9 hereof to charge the amount required upon the real estate devised to B. Altman & Co. by said ninth article, so that my debts, legacies, and expenses of administration shall be promptly paid; provided, however, that in the administration and final settlement of my estate my individual property, real or personal, not specifically devised or bequeathed, shall first be exhausted, and, next, the said bonds or obligations of B. Altman & Co., and lastly, of course shall be resorted to the powers given to the executors by Article 9 hereof; but the rights of the various legatees or interested parties shall be duly marshalled on the settlement of my estate and adjusted in the manner hereinabove set forth.

To Act Without Bond.

I further provide that my executors herein named shall not, nor shall any of them, be required to give any security or indemnity for their acts as such or in acting as executors of my will, at any place where my will shall be proved, from which I exempt them and each of them. Such exemption shall apply also to any person appointed a substituted executor with the will annexed.

I further provide that no trustee named herein shall be required to establish a sinking fund from income to provide for the premium upon any securities purchased above par, from which I exempt them and each of them.

Eighteenth—It is my will and I hereby direct that all legacy inheritance and transfer taxes, national or State, which shall become payable upon any legacy or bequest contained in the six first clauses of my will, or upon the gift and bequest of shares of capital stock contained in the seventh clause of my will, and on any legacy, bequest or devise contained in the eight, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth clauses of my will, shall be paid out of the residue of my estate so that all such gifts, bequests, and devises shall be free and clear of all such taxes.

Nineteenth. If any objection shall be made to the probate of this my will, or any attempt shall be made to revoke the probate thereof by any of my heirs or next of kin, or in case any contest shall arise as to the carrying into effect any article thereof, it is my will that any heir or next of kin of mine who shall make or offer, or permit to be made or offered, any such objection or attempt, or who shall inaugurate or raise or abet any such contest, shall by reason thereof forfeit any and all right or interest which he or she or it might otherwise have under this my will, or my estate, and that said corporation shall always retain in its ownership not less than one-half of the entire amount of said capital stock. The wishes herein expressed, however, as to the conduct of said business, including such distribution of stock or dividends and the use of funds or property to benefit the said business and its employes, shall not be deemed to qualify the gift aforesaid nor to limit the said corporation in its corporate action, and for the accomplishment of the aforesaid purposes I rely on the friendship of the persons who shall carry out my wishes, and their readiness to carry out my wishes in the matter, to produce a successful management of said business and the use of said property or funds, in perpetuating so far as is possible and proper the good name, usefulness, and commercial success of the said corporation. And for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing object I earnestly enjoin upon such Directors and their successors to give their careful and diligent attention to the business operations of said corporation and familiarize themselves with the personal character, zeal, fidelity, and usefulness of the persons employed in said business, and to use their power as holders of said shares in the selection of Directors and in otherwise properly influencing the conduct of said business for the purpose of carrying out the object of this bequest.

I express the wish that my friend, Michael Friedsam, should he survive me, shall succeed me as President of B. Altman & Co., and that he will have an important voice in the other corporation so to be formed by me, or by my executors, to hold the stock of the company and to assist as herein provided in the conduct and development of the said business; and I further express the wish that he will co-operate in the foregoing objects by the use of the large number of shares of said capital stock belonging to him individually in his lifetime and by the disposition which he may make of the same upon his death.

Alternative Plan.

Fourteenth.—In case for any reason my gift and bequest of the shares owned by me in the said corporation B. Altman & Co., in the thirteenth article hereof cannot become effective or shall be held incapable of being put into execution, and only in that event, I give and bequeath all and singular the

ALTMAN FORTUNE TO CHARITY TRUST; HIS ART TO CITY

Continued from Page 2.

now, therefore, I do hereby declare that such corporation so formed as aforesaid shall be deemed to be the corporation referred to in Clause Thirteenth of my said will, and I do give and bequeath to Altman Foundation, a corporation duly incorporated as aforesaid, all the capital stock of B. Altman & Co., a corporation, which I may own at the time of my death, not herein or otherwise disposed of by my said will or by some codicil to be hereinafter made, and any income earned thereon after my decease and until the same be transferred and delivered, which said stock shall be held and owned by the said corporation Altman Foundation for the purposes set out in the said special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, hereinbefore referred to, and upon the terms therein provided.

I do further provide that the provisions of Article Thirteenth of my said will, in so far as the same may be appropriate thereto, and within the powers of the said corporation, shall be applicable thereto and be an expression of my wishes as to the manner in which the said corporation shall be conducted.

Restricted by Law.

The persons named and to be named as Directors of the said corporation shall be deemed to be the persons approved by me to manage the same, and I express my distinct judgment to those controlling the said corporation that the Directors thereof shall continue to be persons of standing, character, and independence, who will honestly and unselfishly carry out the intentions of my will and preserve the permanency of the business and a just distribution of any funds coming into their hands for distribution, and that high character and standing are absolute requirements in the selection of trustees.

I further express my judgment that no person connected with such corporation known as B. Altman & Co., other than the President thereof, should be a trustee of the said corporation, Altman Foundation, so that such last-mentioned corporation may be independent of the firm of B. Altman & Co. in carrying out its purposes.

I have heretofore had in mind some larger powers for the said corporation, enabling it to control the policy, development and growth of B. Altman & Co., but having formed a corporation to carry out the purposes, recourse must be had to the act incorporating such company and its by-laws for a definition of its powers.

I particularly recommend to the trustees of the said corporation, Altman Foundation, and to my executors and the Directors of B. Altman & Co., that the business of B. Altman & Co. shall be carried on in the style, manner and according to the system heretofore obtaining, and that under no circumstances shall a change be made in the firm name of B. Altman & Co., although the said business from time to time may be extended as required, or otherwise improved.

I do further provide that Article Fourteenth of my said will shall in all respects apply to the corporation now established, and if for any reason my gift and bequest of the shares owned by me in the said corporation B. Altman & Co. does not prove effective, or the corporation cannot carry out the purposes therein set forth, that Article Fourteenth of my said will shall apply in such case, and that the provisions of Article Eighteenth of my said will shall apply to the gifts of shares of stock, contained in Article Fourteenth, as if mentioned therein, so that the same shall be free from succession tax.

I do further express the hope that the said corporation so formed by the special act of Legislature shall from time to time increase the holdings of the Directors and other persons who shall or may be closely connected with the said corporation, that their interest therein may be increased upon such terms as they may find proper.

Fourth—I give and bequeath the sum of one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) free from succession tax, to my coachman, Michael Dolan ,provided he shall be in my service at the time of my death.

Fifth—In all other respects, except as hereby modified, I do hereby ratify, confirm, and republish my said last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twelfth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

BENJAMIN ALTMAN.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Benjamin Altman as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of one another, have hereunto subscribed our names as attesting witnesses:

John L. Cadwalader, 3 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York.

Richard B. Corbin, 142 East Fortieth Street, New York.

Miriam de S. Verdi, 515 Park Avenue, New York.

MUSEUM'S GREATEST GIFT.

The Altman Bequest Most Valuable Ever Received by the Institution.

With the filing of the will of Benjamin Altman came the announcement yesterday afternoon by Dr. Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, that Mr. Altman's bequest to the Museum was the most valuable collection of works of art ever given to that institution. The monetary value of Mr. Altman's bequest is incalculable, according to Dr. Robinson, and its importance can be estimated only when it is understood that its value by far exceeds a cash gift of $5,000,000 made by Jacob S. Rogers, the locomotive builder of Paterson, N. J., whose bequest was said by Dr. Robinson to be the next largest to Mr. Altman's, although only the income is available. Furthermore, the value of Mr. Altman's collection is greater than the value of all the gifts actually made to the Museum by the late J. Pierpont Morgan; because, according to Dr. Robinson, the Morgan collection of paintings and art objects merely has been loaned to the Museum for exhibition purposes, and is not an outright gift. At the time of Mr. Altman's death persons who were familiar with the Altman collection valued it at $15,000,000, but as a matter of fact it is impossible to set cash values on many of the treasures in the collection.

"Of course," said Dr. Robinson yesterday, "the Morgan collection is much larger than Mr. Altman's, and we never have attempted to place a money value on it, but it must be remembered that the Morgan collection was not presented to the museum but was left to the present J. P. Morgan to dispose of as he saw fit. The present status of the Morgan collection is precisely the same as it was last June, when it was loaned to us for temporary exhibition, leaving the final disposition to be decided later."

City's Most Splendid Gift.

Discussing the value of the Altman bequest, Dr. Robinson said:

"Whether from the point of view of money, the high quality of the work, or from the great educational importance of the objects Benjamin Altman gathered together, this is by far the most splendid gift any citizen has ever made to the people of the City of New York and to the museum. Its value is perfectly incalculable, because it is evident that the museum could never have purchased such a wonderful collection out of its own funds. There is something very wonderful and very touching in the manner in which Mr. Altman kept on for years making this collection, absolutely without ostentation, and knowing all the time that he was doing it for the benefit of the people of New York, so that they might enjoy the collection which he had so much pleasure in gathering together.

"The value of the collection is the greater for these two facts: First, because there is not an object in the entire collection open to suspicion of its authenticity, and, second, because Mr. Altman had what I should call the true artistic instinct for quality, and therefore he bought only the finest objects of art. When the collection is shown to the public I believe that that characteristic will be, perhaps, the most prominent. The collection is not only great from the viewpoints of its historical, money, and artistic value, but it is remarkably choice from the viewpoint of pure beauty, and New York may well be proud to number among its citizens a man of such great taste and liberality.

Does Not Fear Conditions Imposed.

"As regards the conditions Mr. Altman imposed upon the Museum's acceptance of his wonderful bequest, I am not authorized to speak for the trustees, because they have not yet had an opportunity to discuss the gift, but it is inconceivable to believe that any remonstrances will be made against the simple conditions Mr. Altman has made. There will be a meeting of the trustees of the Museum next Monday at 4 o'clock, when action regarding the gift will probably be taken."

Dr. Robinson said that there would be no difficulty in providing a fireproof room for the collection, as the Museum was fireproof throughout and its construction had been approved by the Fire Department Inspectors. He said that no prediction could be made when the collection first would be exhibited to the public, and that if any monetary value was to be placed on the collection it would have to be made by the executors of Mr. Altman's estate.

"Mr. Altman began collecting about thirty-two years ago," said Dr. Robinson, "when he was comparatively a young man. He never bought for 'name' but for quality, and he always would consult the highest authority before purchasing any work of art. It made no difference if an expert went to him full of enthusiasm about some masterpiece or other, Mr. Altman would not buy it unless it appealed to his artistic sense.

"There are thirteen Rembrandts in the collection Mr. Altman has bequeathed to the Museum, and no other single collector in the world possessed as many as that. It is very difficult to select any one of these thirteen pictures as far superior to the others. With the exception of three, not one of them has ever been exhibited in America, although some of them have been shown in private exhibitions in Europe.

The Rembrandts in the collection are:

"The Man with a Steel Gorget," sometimes called "Le Connetable de Bourbon." Signed, Rembrandt f. 1644.

"An Old Woman with a White Ruff." Signed, Rembrandt f. 1635.

"Portrait of Rembrandt's Son Titus." Signed, Rembrandt f. 1635.

"An Old Woman Cutting Her Nails." Signed, Rembrandt f. 1658.

"Pilate Washing His Hands." Painted about 1665.

"Portrait of Rembrandt." Signed, Rembrandt f. 1660.

"Portrait of a Man." Signed, Rembrandt f. 1641.

"The Man with a Magnifying Glass." Painted about 1668.

"The Lady with a Pink." Painted about 1668.

"Portrait of a Young Man" called Thomas Jacobsz Haring, and known as "The Auctioneer." Signed, Rembrandt f. 1658.

"Portrait of a Young Woman." Signed, Rembrandt f. 1633.

"Portrait of Hendrickje Steffels." Signed, Rembrandt; painted about 1656.

"The Toilet of Bathsheba After the Bath." Signed, Rembrandt fc. 1643.

"The Toilet of Batsheba After the Bath" was the last painting Mr. Altman bought. It was purchased last Summer at the Steengracht sale in Paris. "The Man with a Magnifying Glass," "The Lady with a Pink," and "The Portrait of a Young Man" were exhibited during the Hudson-Fulton Exposition.

His Old Masters.

Mr. Altman's collection of old masters contains between fifty and sixty paintings of the early Dutch, Flemish, Italian, German, and Spanish schools, among which, besides the Rembrandts, are three canvases by Franz Hals and others by Cuyp, Hobbema, Ruisdael, De Hooch, Maes, and Vermeer. One of the famous Ruisdael paintings is entitled "The Cornfield." "The Sleeping Girl" is another famous canvas painted by Vermeer. There are only thirty-eight of this master's work known to the world. One of them is already in the Museum and another is in the Morgan collection.

There are two Holbeins, four Memlings, a Gerard David, a Van Orley, and two portraits by Van Dyck. There is also a beautiful canvas by Dirk Bouts, an Albert Durer, and two paintings by Velasquez called "Madonna and Child" and "Saint Anne." The Italian schools are represented by such masters as Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Antonelle de Messina, Francia, Giorgione, Titian, Filippino Lippi, Andrea Mantegna, Verrocchio, and Cosimo Tura.

"Every one of those paintings is a first-class example of the master's work," said Dr. Robinson, "and together they form a remarkably choice collection.

"The Chinese porcelain collection consists of about 400 pieces, and is particularly noted for its wonderful monochrome glazes and its magnificent black hawthorns. There are thirty-two of the latter, the most important of which is a garniture of five pieces—three jars and two cylindrical vases with floral decorations in red, green, yellow, blue and aubergine, on a brilliant black enamelled ground.

"There are about thirty-four examples of Peach Bloom, seventy of Sang-de-Boeuf, thirty of Apple Green, and many other examples of the monochrome glazes in yellow, turquois blue, coral red, mazarine blue, mirror black, pearl gray and white. One of the unique examples in the collection is a yellow vase of the hawthorn family, trumpet shaped, 27 inches high, of the Ch'ing-hwa period, (1465-1487.) This piece is decorated with peonies, magnolias, and hydrangeas in various colors on a beautiful yellow ground.

A Wonderful Vase.

"There is also a superb green hawthorn vase, also trumpet shaped, 29½ inches high, of the K'ang-hsi period, (1662-1722,) embellished with white hawthorn flowers, aubergine branches, and birds, on a brilliant green enameled ground. One cabinet contains a rare collection of Chinese porcelain figures representing mythological personages and dating from the Ming and K'ang-hsi periods. There are also many large and important specimens of famille-verte of the K'ang-hsi period, and famille rose of the Ch'ien-lung period, besides a magnificent collection of blue and white porcelain.

"Mr. Altman's collection of snuff bottles is also remarkable," continued Dr. Robinson, "and includes about 100 examples in porcelain and about 70 examples in hard stones, comprising jades, agates, crystal, onyx, &c.

"Among his works of art are Italian and German rock crystals of the sixteenth century, mounted in gold and silver gilt and set with precious stones. There is a gold enamelled coupe, (or Saliere,) known as the 'Rostpiglios' Coupe,' by Benvenuto Cellini; a gold enameled house altar or reliquaire in the form of a triptych of Italian workmanship of the fifteenth century; marble and terra-cotta statuary by Mino da Fiesole, Benedetto da Majano, Donatello, Rosellino, Luca Della Robbia, Sansovino, Giovanni da Bologna, Pigallo, Houdon, Pilon, Falconet, and Clodion.

"Finally, there are some Renaissance bronzes, Limoges enamels, Flemish tapestries, French and Italian Renaissance furniture, and a collection of 16 Persian and Indian rugs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."

IT IS A WORLD GALLERY NOW.

Altman Collection Adds Great Prestige to Metropolitan Museum.

By the acquisition of the Altman collection the Metropolitan Museum of Art becomes one of the most important galleries in the world. European art students have for some time realized that a visit to America is almost imperative for them if they would have true knowledge of the treasures that have survived from the past. The addition of the Altman pictures and other objects to those already at the Metropolitan makes such a visit absolutely imperative.

Among the pictures it is not so much the Rembrandts that count, although the works by that great Dutch master that Mr. Altman possessed are the most remarkable private collection of the kind in existence. Students of Rembrandt will still go to Holland and be able to gain there complete knowledge of the painter's various styles.

Neither will the two splendid paintings by Velasquez, for which Mr. Altman is said to have paid about $1,000,000, make it necessary, while the Madrid Museum exists, for students of old Spanish art to come across the Atlantic, though in this case also such a visit would be highly desirable, particularly as other fine works by Velasquez are in America, and the collection of Sir William Van Horne at Montreal contains the greatest Zurbaran in the world.

It is not these pictures, magnificent as they are, and one of the most magnificent gifts ever made to a city, that will bring the future Berensons and Grimms and Müntzes and Bodes to New York. It is the "Primitives." Early Italian art can now be properly studied only by a combination of Italy and the countries that have despoiled Italy.

Italy, of course, still comes first; will always come first. But there are certain phases of Italian art for which one must go elsewhere to get the "fine fleur." There is, for instance, nothing in all Italy of Piero di Cosimo's quite as good as the "Death of Procris" in the National Gallery in London, and the Louvre contained, until it was robbed by a thief, (or a restorer,) Leonardo's masterpiece. Similarly, the finest Raphael, according to general acceptance, is in Dresden; and now what is probably the finest easel painting by Mantegna in existence, the "Holy Family," for which Mr. Altman paid nearly $150,000 at auction, will be in the New York Museum.

It is the equal of anything of the period at Venice, and in better condition than almost any picture there with which it can be compared, such as Alvise Vivarini's "Virgin and Child" in the Church of the Redentore. This and other Altman pictures, with some of those in the Morgan collection, those belonging to Mrs. Gardner, Boston, and some others in the United States, will make this country an inevitable place of pilgrimage for students of early Italian art.

The addition of the Altman Chinese porcelains to those already in the Metropolitan Museum puts the collection there in a class by itself. Dr. Bode asserted that Mr. Altman's Ming porcelains were even finer than those belonging to Mr. Morgan. Now the same roof will house both collections. Perhaps in some palace in China unknown to the West, the home of some descendant of Wang-Wei or other statesman-collector, there may be glories undreamed of in the Occident. But since the secrets of the Forbidden City are secrets no more, and the treasures of the Peking palaces have been dispersed, this seems unlikely. The chances are that in a short time the greatest collection of Chinese art in the world will be found at the Metropolitan Museum. This, with the collection at the Boston Museum and the Van Horne earthenware, unrivalled even in Japan, will make America the principal studying centre for every lover of the art of the Far East.

The Limoges enamels that belonged to Mr. Altman are amazing in their richness of design and glory of color. South Kensington can show nothing equal to them. The same may be said of the Mediaeval and Renaissance rock crystal carvings. There are individual pieces in Europe, such as the marvelous Crusaders' cross at Vitiga, in the Malta, that are, perhaps, finer than anything that Mr. Altman possessed, but the collection as a whole is unrivalled.

Mr. Altman was a specialist as a collector, caring nothing for many kinds of art that others find attractive. For instance, he did not buy eighteenth century English pictures, or Whistlers, or Barbizons. But the things he did collect he loved passionately, and, of all these things, perhaps his greatest love was for his Oriental rugs. His collection of these is the most wonderful in the world. Ex-Senator Clark has some extraordinary pieces, and the late William C. Whitney paid $50,000 for a single glorious Persian carpet, but experts collectors all admit that Mr. Altman possessed treasures that they could not hope to equal. Few of the great museums of Europe and America possess important collections of the textile art of the Orient, and the acquisition of the Altman rugs will make the Metropolitan unique in this respect.

PURPOSE OF THE FOUNDATION.

Mr. Altman Worked Long on a Plan to Continue His Business.

The Altman Foundation was established by Mr. Altman, a man conversant with the plans of the Trustees said yesterday, to perpetuate the business of B. Altman & Co., and also to make certain that Mr. Altman's plans for charitable and philanthropic work would be continued and carried out after his death.

Mr. Altman spent the last five years of his life in working out the plans of the foundation. The present Trustees of the foundation were the incorporators. In the event of the death of one of them the other Trustees are to name his successor. By this plan there is no danger of the foundation being dissolved through the death of the Trustees.

"Mr. Altman," his friend said, "wanted to make sure that the great business which bears his name would be continued indefinitely after his death, and that the funds he made for certain charitable and philanthropic projects would be carried out. He thought that the best way to assure the success of these plans was by a foundation. Mr. Altman gave the foundation authority to hold absolutely, or in trust, any property, including his holdings in B. Altman & Co. He wanted the business to benefit by these holdings, and by the terms of the foundation the profits left from the conduct of the business are to be used for charitable and philanthropic purposes. This means that Mr. Altman has provided generously for philanthropy."

WOULD BAR JAPANESE.

Representative Clark Urges Florida to Act at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The agitation against permitting Japanese to own or lease land in California, which has produced an embarrassing diplomatic situation between the American and Japanese Governments, will come to the front again in Florida if Representative Frank Clark of the Second Florida Congressional District has his way.

Excited over reports that arrangements were being made by a land company to colonize a large number of California Japanese in Florida, Representative Clark to-day sent a letter to Gov. Park Trammell, at Tallahassee, urging him to call the State Legislature in extraordinary session for the purpose of enacting a law "which will forever prohibit the Japanese and other like races from becoming landowners in the State of Florida."

"With the negro problem demanding solution at our hands," Mr. Clark said, "we are in no frame of mind to have another race question injected into our economic system."

Representative Clark makes no reference to the rumor that William S. Jennings of Florida, a cousin of Secretary of State Bryan, is interested in the colonization movement.

MISS LORD LEFT $379,481.

$150,000 Left to the Gardner Trust for the Blind.

The estate of Edith Rebecca Lord, daughter of the late John Taylor Lord, who died on June 7, bequeathing her residuary estate to the Gardner Trust for the Blind, in London, England, was appraised yesterday at a total of $379,481.

The residuary estate amounts to $150,000, and it is stipulated that it shall be placed in a trust fund from which 10s. a week shall be paid to an equal number of blind men and blind women. The recipients, it is further provided, must have become blind after the age of 20 years, and must never have begged in the streets or in public places. They must also be inhabitants of England. The trust fund is to be known as the Edith and Norman Lord Pensions.

The Garden Trust for the Blind received also a bequest of $5,000 for the founding of an annual dinner concert tea for 200 blind persons, at which souvenir presents are to be distributed. Among the smaller bequests to institutions for the relief of the blind, which totaled $10,000, was one of $1,000 to the Mother Superior of Les Soeurs Avengles, Paris. Legacies of $5,000 each for the First Church of Christ Scientist at Sloane Terrace, London, and the Christian Science reading room of Santa Barbara, Cal, which, the testatrix stated, she had founded in memory of her father, also were made under the will. In addition Miss Lord set aside $20,000 for the individual relief of twelve blind persons she knew.

Miss Lord's one-fourth interest in the estate of her father was appraised at $300,348.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ASSERTS HE 'HEARD' OF RITUAL MURDERS

Russian Monk, Formerly a Jew, Cites Alleged Cases at the Kieff Trial.

TESTIMONY FAVORS BEILISS

Fellow-Workmen Say He Was Employed as Usual on the Day the Boy Yushinsky Disappeared.

KIEFF, Oct. 14.—At the continuation to-day of the trial of Mendel Beiliss, accused of the murder of the boy, Andrew Yushinsky, the prosecution concentrated its efforts on an endeavor to prove that the Jews practice "ritual murder" on Christians by the testimony of the Archimandrite Autonomius. He is of Jewish descent, but was baptized when ten years of age. He lives in a Kieff monastery, but was formerly attached to a monastery at Saratoff.

The Archimandrite carried two documents relating to ritual murders in the eighteenth century and asked that they be incorporated in the records of the trial. The court refused to comply with this request.

Replying to questions, Autonomius declared that he knew of cases in which Christian children had been tortured by Jews. He said: "From my childhood, my masters and teachers warned me not to have relations with Jews because they tortured Christian children."

He cited several alleged cases. "Once," he said, "a boy came to me and received baptism. Some time afterward Jews bribed a monk, who helped them to remove the boy. Two years later the boy was found killed."

Another case, he said, was that of a Jewish boy, who had also been baptized by the Archimandrite and lived with him at the monastery. "The Jews waylaid him and beat him," said Autonomius, "then took him away and locked him up for the whole Winter. The boy finally escaped and returned to the monastery."

In response to the question: "What is the attitude of Jews in general toward us?" he replied:

"If the bowels of the earth opened up one would discover many bones of persons tortured to death by Jews."

Questioned still further, he said that when he was a Jew he had never heard that the Jews used Christian blood for ritual purposes.

Several workmen and officials of the Zaite brick works, where Beiliss was employed, declared that he was working as usual on the day of the disappearance of Yushinsky.

A beggar woman was examined concerning statements she was alleged to have made to another woman, according to the preliminary examination, implicating Beiliss. She said she knew nothing about the affair, but possibly might have "gabbled something when in her cups."

At the close of the sitting Beiliss, on the invitation of the President of the court, spoke for five minutes. He emphatically denied the story of his alleged attempts to procure the poisoning of two men who were witnesses in the case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Chicago Jewish leaders are calling upon the Christian world to inform the Russian Government that the trial of Beiliss is a relic of barbarism.

A demand has been made upon the Jewish leaders of Chicago for a mass meeting to voice the protest against the trial. The leaders of the Jews here, however, oppose the idea of a mass meeting. The Jewish press, led by Harry A. Lipsky of The Jewish Courier and Abraham M. Liebling of The Jewish Daily Press, opposes the suggestion unless the meeting is called by men and women not connected with the Jewish faith.

Chief Rabbi Samuel Aldum says he is opposed to any mass meeting of Jews. He says he believes that Christians should make the fight with Russia on behalf of all humanity. He has asked all rabbis to offer prayers for this result.

Adolf Kraus, who was one of the leaders in the movement to obtain the abrogation of the Russian treaty because it did not provide for the acceptance of Jewish passports by the Russian Government, said to-day:

"There is tremendous sentiment among the Jews in Chicago for a mass meeting to protest against the action of the Russian Government in the Beiliss case. I am opposed to such a meeting. In this case the Jews are not upon trial, but the entire Christian world. It is up to the Christians to call a halt upon this revival of barbarism.

"I hope the movement for a mass meeting of members of the Jewish faith will be checked. It does not seem to me that it will accomplish any good."

Leading Jews in Chicago who are working to influence the Russian Government in connection with the case, are in close touch with leaders in New York and London.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The Assembly went on record to-day as opposed to the Russian trial for alleged "ritual murder."

Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy of New York introduced and had passed without opposition a long preamble and resolution. These set forth the injustice to those of the Jewish faith in Russia of the trial, and request the Federal Department of State, "through its diplomatic and high offices," to point out to the Russian authorities that persistence in these proceedings, in so far as they are based upon the "blood ritual" charge, will be offensive to the American people and to the Government of the United States. The United States Government is asked to point out to the Russian authorities the necessity for their interposition, to the end that a fair and impartial trial may be had, and to use and employ all honorable means and its best endeavors in the interests of justice and common humanity.

The Liberal Ministers' Club yesterday made public a resolution denouncing the prosecution of Beiliss at Kieff on a charge of "ritual murder." "This charge," the resolution says, "has been disproved again and again. It is a disgrace to Christendom that it should be revived."

GERMAN EXHIBIT PRACTICALLY SURE

Expositions Committee Will Withdraw Its Opposition to Ballin's Scheme.

CHIEF OPPONENT RETIRES

Goldberger Resigns the Presidency —Display to be "Select" Instead of "Universal."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Privy Councillor Ludwig Max Goldberger, a well-known Berlin capitalist and authority on economics, who has been regarded as the chief foe of the plan for a German exhibit at San Francisco, has resigned the Presidency of the semi-official permanent Exposition Commission. It was on the recommendation of the commission that the Kaiser's Government officially declined to accept the invitation to take part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The reasons assigned for Herr Goldberger's retirement are considerations of health.

Simultaneously with the announcement of his retirement THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that a truce is in process of arrangement between the commission and the Hamburg-American Line's independent organization to insure a German exhibit at San Francisco. The truce provides that the "independents" shall make no attempt to organize anything in the nature of a universal German exhibition, but confine themselves to a carefully selected display of high-grade German industrial specialties. Under these circumstances the German Government will lend the scheme its "unofficial moral support," but will not formally withdraw its decision to abstain from "official" participation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Encouraging reports are coming to the State Department from Germany regarding the prospect of a considerable representation of German art, hygiene, city building, transportation, and general industries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Ambassador Gerard and Consul General Thackara at Berlin believe that it will not be advisable to send official agents of the Government to Germany to secure exhibits, as this might arouse Governmental opposition. For the same reason the American Consuls have been limited to a passive attitude.

Working privately through the Ballin German Central Committee, however, the Exposition authorities have made great headway in securing pledges from the heads of great industrial and artistic establishments in Germany to enter exhibits at the fair, and so far more than 1,000 favorable responses have been received, with the prospect that this number will be doubled in the near future.

DIESEL WAS BANKRUPT.

He Owed $375,000—Tangible Assets Only About $10,000.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MUNICH, Oct. 14.—The deplorable state of the late Dr. Rudolf Diesel's finances was revealed at to-day's meeting of his creditors here.

The meeting found itself unable to take definite action regarding the administration of Dr. Diesel's wrecked fortune, as the exact state of affairs remains to be cleared up. It is declared that the inventor's liabilities are approximately $375,000, against which the tangible assets are only $10,000.

Figures laid before the meeting showed a state of confusion in the tabulation of Dr. Diesel's supposed assets. In the case of some houses at Hamburg and Munich it was found that there was an overvaluation of $125,000.

Monument to Scott in the Alps.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 14.—Early next February a monument to the memory of Capt. Scott, the explorer, will be unveiled on the Col du Lautaret. It was in the Alps in that district that Capt. Scott in company with Dr. Charcot, the French explorer, tested his motor-sledges before starting for the antarctic.

MRS. GEO. F. BAKER'S WILL.

Husband the Residuary Legatee—Jewelry to Children and Sister.

In the will of Mrs. George F. Baker, wife of the President of the First National Bank, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, all her jewelry is divided among her sister and her three children. Her husband is made residuary legatee. Mrs. Baker died in Tuxedo, N. Y., on July 25.

To her daughter, Florence Evelyn St. George, Mrs. Baker left an emerald ring, an aquamarine pin, and one-half of her pearl necklace. The other half of the necklace, together with a diamond pin, a small solitaire ring, and a ruby and diamond ring, was bequeathed to her other daughter, Florence Bellows Loew.

Mrs. Baker left her engagement ring and her jewel box to her son, George F. Baker, Jr., and to her sister, Sada A. Baker, she left a small watch, a garnet and pearl ring, and ten shares of the capital stock of the First National Bank. A legacy to Mrs. Baker from Frank Shippen was left to Lizzie S. Cunningham of Altoona, Pa.

ASSEMBLY FACES NEW SULZER FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

which, instead of charging Mr. Sulzer with using "fraud and deceit, or threats, menaces, and violence," as in the present action, in an attempt to suppress testimony before the Frawley Committee, thereby violating Section 814 of the penal law, charged that the respondent "wrongfully, willfully, and corruptly attempted to incite and procure each of the following-named persons, to wit, Louis A. Sarecky, Frederick L. Colwell, Melville B. Fuller, Duncan W. Peck, and Henry Morgenthau to commit perjury and to give false testimony before and withhold true testimony from" the Frawley Committee in violation of Section 813 of the penal law. The sensational testimony of Allan A. Ryan was not referred to in the discussion.

Back to Assembly, If Necessary.

"If it should be held by this court," said Mr. Stanchfield, "that the fourth article is insufficient; if it should be held that the amendment that we suggest changes the form, character, and nature of the offense so that we are seeking to charge a new crime, and so that it appears that we are endeavoring to have you act as the impeaching power of the State, if all those things are resolved against us, the managers suggest that the matter ought by this court to be sent back to the Assembly for such other and further action as may be deemed appropriate."

When the lawyers for both sides had finished their arguments, Presiding Judge Cullen addressed the court. He said:

Gentlemen, the matter before the court is resolved into two questions. Of course, the question whether, under the Articles of Impeachment as they stand now, the conversation to which the witness Peck testifies can be considered as a substantive offense is one that will have to be determined when you finally determine the merits of the case; but there is also here an application to amend the article, and also a request here for the court, to use the expression of counsel, to send it back to the Assembly, or give it notice. That will have to be determined now, before we proceed further in the case.

On motion of Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the Senate, the court then went into private consultation.

Premature Motion Withdrawn.

A motion to notify the Assembly Managers that Article IV. had been drawn in a faulty manner, and to have the Managers report that fact to the Assembly, with a view of having it amended, was made by one of the Senators, but was withdrawn after one of the Judges had urged that such a course would be improper, inasmuch as it might be interpreted as a desire on the part of the court to have the impeachment sustained at all hazards. He declared that the Managers themselves must be left to take the initiative.

The court then settled down to discuss whether Article IV. was insufficient, and whether the court itself had power to amend. It was learned that Judges Bartlett, Miller, and Chase and Senators Brown, Blauvelt, and Thompson were the principal speakers, and that no vote had been taken or any decision reached on any of the questions involved when adjournment was taken.

John B. Stanchfield, then began the argument for the prosecution on the question whether the testimony of Messers Morgenthau, Peck and Ryan, regarding Mr. Sulzer's attempt to dissuade the former two from testifying freely concerning their contributions and to get the latter to influence the action of the high court in his behalf through Republican Chairman William Barnes and Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, could be considered substantive offences under Article IV. of the impeachment or whether the testimony of those witnesses could be treated only as collateral corroborative evidence bearing on other charges in the impeachment articles; also whether the Court of Impeachment had power of amending the impeachment articles.

Mr. Stanchfield quoted few authorities and contented himself with efforts to make perfectly clear to the lay members of the court the stand taken by the Managers.

"We take the position that this is not a criminal trial," he announced, "but that an impeachment trial stands in a class by itself, with some characteristics of a criminal trial and some of a civil trial."

Mr. Stanchfield announced at the outset that his argument would culminate in a motion asking the high court to conform the pleadings to the proof in the case by permitting an amendment of the language of Article IV. with that view.

"I do not mean to argue that this tribunal possesses the power to amend these charges in such a way as to contort or twist this tribunal into an impeaching body," he said. "I concede with the utmost frankness that the Assembly alone is the impeaching power, but that by no means precludes this court from amending the impeachment, or the indictment, for they are synonymous terms, to conform to the proof, the underlying, basic exception being that such amendment shall not work hurt or detriment or be unjust to this respondent.

Mr. Stanchfield cited the Code of Civil Procedure, as well as the Code of Criminal Procedure, to show that the court might, in furtherance of justice and to prevent a failure of justice and on such terms as it deemed just, amend a pleading or an indictment by inserting an allegation material to the case, or where the amendment does not change substantially the claim or defense, or prejudice the defendant on the merits, by conforming the pleading to the facts proved.

Already in the Record.

It was pointed out by Mr. Stanchfield that the testimony of Henry Morgenthau that Mr. Sulzer asked him to "be easy on me" and to "treat the affair between us as personal" when he testified, and the testimony of Duncan W. Peck that Mr. Sulzer asked him to deny his $500 contribution "as I shall" and to "forget" that he was testifying under oath, was already in the record without objection raised against it by counsel for the defense. He contended that already, even without amending Article IV., that testimony was fully competent and material as showing that the witnesses had been among the "all other persons" mentioned in the article as having been sought by the respondent to prevent them from giving true testimony before the Frawley Committee, in violation of Section 814 of the Penal Code.

That section deals with "suppression of evidence." It was now the desire of the Managers, said Mr. Stanchfield, to amend the phraseology of Article IV. so as to make it conform with the proof and specify, instead of Section 814, the preceding Section, 813, which deals with inciting or attempting to procure another to give false testimony, to commit perjury, or to withhold true testimony," thus eliminating the actual consummation of the attempts mentioned. Mr. Stanchfield contended that the two sections were substantially alike, both seeking to punish the man who tries to prevent one way or another the elicitation of the truth.

Asking Nothing Unfair.

"In asking the court to grant us general relief in order to conform the pleading to the proof, transferring the accusation from 814 to 813," said Mr. Stanchfield, "we are simply asking you to grant the ordinary everyday casual amendment granted as a matter of course in all courts of the State, civil as well as criminal. To show that we are not thereby asking anything unfair as regards the defendant, it might be well for you to know that the testimony of Peck made this respondent guilty of a much more serious and henious offense than purports to be laid at his door on the face of this impeachment. If this testimony is true, and there is nothing to show it is otherwise, this respondent was guilty of an attempt at subornation of perjury, a felony, punishable by imprisonment for half the time to which he would be subject for the commission of the main offense, perjury. The testimony of Morgenthau and Ryan in this connection is corroborative of that of Peck."

The amendment sought, Mr. Stanchfield insisted, does not change the basic character of the offense charged, an attempt to tamper with the administration of justice, to control and color the testimony of a witness. The Managers he said, would require no new testimony to support the charge embodied in Article IV.

"Once more we repeat," he added, "and I speak the sentiment of the Managers and I trust of high-minded, fair-minded citizens everywhere, that if, with that change in view, the respondent feels now that he wishes in person to make answer from the witness stand, or if he feels now, in the light of that change, that there is other testimony he desires to produce aside from himself, the door is open and there will be no objection raised by the Managers."

Mr. Stanchfield had scarcely concluded his argument when Senator Duhamel of Brooklyn, who is supposed to be not unfriendly to Mr. Sulzer, asked "the date on which Mr. Peck appeared before the Frawley Committee."

"He never appeared, Senator," replied Mr. Stanchfield. Senator Duhamel gave a satisfied nod and sat down.

At the afternoon session D Cady Herrick, chief of counsel for Mr. Sulzer, and his associate, Louis Marshall, argued almost two hours against the right of the court to amend the pleadings. The very suggestion so to alter Article IV., said Mr. Herrick, was a virtual concession that the Managers did not consider that article to have been sustained by the evidence.

"This court is the highest in the State," said Mr. Herrick, "and it therefore has the corresponding obligation to uphold the law and not convict a man on a charge not previously brought against him, nor to indict a man for one offense and convict him of another."

Both Mr. Herrick and Mr. Marshall maintained that the impeachment trial was unequivocally a criminal trial, with the punishment of disfranchisement, "second only to that of death," attached to a verdict of guilty.

"The Frawley Committee met in July, the Articles of Impeachment were found in August, and Mr. Sulzer's conversations with Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Ryan took place in September," said Mr. Herrick. "You cannot indict a man in July for crimes committed in September, and these impeachment articles—that is to say, the indictment framed before these conversations took place—entirely eliminate Ryan's and Morgenthau's conversations from their charges. As to Peck's testimony, nowhere is there a word of proof in it that any 'deceit, fraud, menace, or threat of violence' were used or a word spoken to prevent him from going before the Frawley Committee. The respondent didn't attempt to keep him away from the committee, used no deceit, practiced on fraud upon him, threatened no violence, didn't menace him with the loss of his position; simply said to him, 'Deny it,' and then, when he said, 'Supposing I am placed on my oath before the committee,' in substance, 'Forget it.'

"Now, that may be wrong. Assuming it all to be true, assuming that the Governor did wrong, still it doesn't bring it within gunshot of the language of Section 814 of the penal law."

No Power to Amend.

Mr. Herrick and Mr. Marshall both maintained that Section 813 dealt with an entirely separate and distinct offense from Section 814. They cited a wealth of precedents, in contrast with the speech of Mr. Stanchfield, both to prove that impeachment must be regarded as a criminal trial and to prove that the court had no power to amend the Articles of Impeachment, inasmuch as amendment of pleadings could be allowed only where there was to be a correcting of some inconsequential detail.

"If an indictment charges a man with stealing a horse and he is shown instead to have stolen a wagon," said Mr. Herrick, "the court cannot amend the indictment on such a substantive change. Similarly, asking witnesses to keep away from a hearing is an entirely different thing from advising them to commit perjury, and is covered by an entirely different provision of the criminal law."

Mr. Herrick contended that the Assembly alone could find the indictment, the Articles of Impeachment, and that that power could not be delegated either to the Managers or to the High Court itself.

"Suppose you find this respondent not guilty on all the other articles presented by the Assembly," he said, "and find him guilty on Section 813, under the suggested amendment of Article IV., you will be finding him guilty on an article the Assembly never presented to you and on testimony of which it never knew; you, on your own initiative, will then have tried and impeached him on impeachment articles made by yourselves, and not by the Assembly.

Herrick Cut Short by Cullen.

"If there is a

FOUGHT TO LAST TO SAVE LIVES, SAYS CAPT. INCH

Continued from Page 1.

Chief Engineer, two seamen, and myself fought the fire, and at one time thought we had subdued the flames. I then gave orders to send no more boats away, as I had received a message from the Carmania stating that the Carmania expected to be with us about 11 A. M.

Life belts were served out and adjusted to each passenger. The passengers then became calmer. At 9 A. M. food was served to the passengers. The bunker was then found to be ablaze. It being impossible to stop the fire in the bunker, on account of the gases, the water-tight doors were closed and water poured down No. 2 hatch on the fire, but the fire continued to gain all the time.

Carmania Arrives.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the Carmania arrived and lowered boats, which were unable to reach us on account of the high seas that were running. I asked the Carmania to look for the two missing boats that had put off from the Volturno. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Seydlitz arrived and lowered boats, and again it was impossible to reach us. About the same time the Carmania returned, and then tried to reach our ship with liferafts, but all of the rafts drifted past our bow too far away.

By dark several steamers had arrived. The Kroonland, one of them, lowered her boats, which made four attempts to come alongside, but each time the boats were swept away. At 9:30 P. M. the saloon and the charthouse were in flames. The decks, bridge, and all the ship forward of the funnel were blazing fiercely, and the pumps and dynamo had to be stopped for want of steam, the Marconi operators working with accumulators until 11 P. M., when the magazine on the bridge blew up, carrying away the aerial. Several boats by this time were lying off the ship, and I induced the passengers to jump, and they were rescued by the boats.

At 12 o'clock midnight the weather was overcast and squally. Operations were then suspended, it being too dark for the boats to see far. Meanwhile the flames were eating through the women's steerage to the after end of the ship, but this knowledge was kept from the passengers, who remained quiet for the rest of the night.

Spent Night Making Rafts.

The Chief Engineer, the Marconi operators, the seamen, and myself spent the night making small rafts for use in case the fire burned through the deck before daylight. At 5:15 A. M. the first boat arrived. The weather and sea having moderated, the boats were enabled to come alongside the Volturno, and the passengers then were able to embark quickly. All of the steamers were lying around the Volturno.

Now we were able to load three boats with passengers at once. The passengers left the ship very orderly, and there was no panic. Some of the women broke down and cried when help was alongside the ship, and soon all were off the ship.

The number taken off was about 400. I myself searched the ship and found no one else on board, and I then decided to abandon the ship, as No. 3 hatch was well alight by then, and so, with the remainder of the crew, I embarked on the Kroonland.

No Word of Missing Boats.

Nothing has been heard of the two missing boats at all, passing vessels having been asked to keep a lookout for them.

I wish to express my heartiest thanks and gratitude to the Captains of the ships who stood by us. Also to the officers and crews who came to our assistance, for their bravery and endurance in their endeavors to come alongside the Volturno. I also wish to express my thanks to the passengers of the Kroonland for their kindness to the rescued, passengers, engineers, crew, and myself, in fitting us out and doing everything possible for us.

The following are the steamers that came to our assistance: The Carmania, Grosser Kurfürst, Asian, Narragansett, Seydlitz, Minneapolis, Devonian, Czar, Rappahanock, and one other steamer without wireless. The Volturno was abandoned in latitude 48.30 north and longitude 34.57 west. INCH.

Kroonland is Delayed.

The Kroonland, on board of which Capt. Inch is coming to New York, broke one of her shafts yesterday, and will not reach New York before Friday morning. Capt. Inch will make a complete and detailed report of the disaster and everything pertaining to it on his arrival.

RUSSIAN'S TALE OF HORROR.

Man Saved by Minneapolis Saw Many Plunge to Death.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, with thirty Volturno survivors aboard, arrived at Gravesend this afternoon. The part the vessel played in the rescue work was fittingly recognized by all the other craft lying in the river. Sirens, hooters, and whistles sounded, while the crowds ashore cheered lustily.

The survivors were brought ashore in a tender and entrained for London. They were a pathetic party as they walked in single file down the narrow gangway to the landing stage.

All of the thirty are men. Most of them are lusty, with huge frames, and bearded, but all were sad faced. The entire luggage and worldly belongings of the party, apart from the scanty clothing wherein they stood, was a small bundle tied in a handkerchief which one man carried.

On arriving in London they were taken to a boarding establishment for emigrants. To-morrow they will be taken to Southampton and put aboard the Olympic for America. Not one of the thirty men can speak English. They are Russians, Austrians, and Poles. The majority of them said they were agricultural laborers. They evidently were reluctant to leave the Minneapolis.

Saved, but Family Missing.

Of the entire party, only two apparently had any relatives aboard the Volturno. One was a married man, who told a pathetic story of parting with his wife and two children. The woman and one child left in one boat, the second in another boat, and he himself in a third boat. Neither of the other two boats belonged to the Minneapolis, and although he has every faith that they were saved he has had no information regarding their whereabouts.

Abraham Flug, a Russian Jew, in telling the experiences of the emigrants, said:

"At 6 o'clock i nthe morning, while we were all in our bunks, somebody shouted that we were in danger; that fire had broken out. We all got out of the bunks, secured life belts, and proceeded on deck. As soon as they saw the fire some of the passengers jumped overboard and were drowned.

"Shortly afterward one of the boats was lowered full of people. The boat was caught by a heavy sea and capsized. All those in it were drowned. One particular passenger, who had ,warned us o fthe fire, jumped overboard also and was drowned."

Kind Sailor Gives Hope.

The emigrant was loud in his praise of an English sailor, who by kindly sympathy did much to calm the party o femigrants huddled on the deck.

"This sailor came to us often," he said, "and bade us not to be afraid. He said a wireless message had been sent to the ships in the vicinity, and that probably several ships would soon come to our rescue. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we saw the first ship come up and we rejoiced. The ship, however, did not take us off, because the sea was very heavy.

"We think the fire must have originated in the coal bunkers. As time wore on we could see the fire getting tuooo our part of the ship, and by nightfall the heat from the flames made us more uncomfortable. Some of the crew told us they could not rescue us during the nighttime and assured us we should be all right for several hours. Most of us then went below and crowded into the dining room.

"Sometime afterward some one came to us and said we had better get on deck again, as the fire was getting worse. As we ascended to the deck we saw huge flames bursting from the ship and there was a bix explosion. Just after the explosion several small boats came up to the Volturno and a number of passengers jumped. Some were saved and some were drowned.

"One of those who jumped was a woman whom I observed particularly. She was in a state of great terror. She first threw her child into the sea and then threw herself overboard. I did not see whether she was saved or not, but I rather think she was drowned.

"About 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning a number of small boats from the Minneapolis came to our rescue and a number of men from the Minneapolis came aboard and set about rescuing the children and women. There was one woman I noticed who had seven children. Three of them were boys and they made an effort to save themselves by jumping. Unfortunately, all three were drowned. There was a pathetic scene as the mother and several others hung on to the coat of one of the boys and endeavored to dissuade him from jumping. His coat, however, tore in shreds and the poor boy fell into the sea and was lost. The mother and her four other children were safely rescued."

When asked if there was any panic on board the Volturno, Flug replied:

"There was not exactly a panic, but of course a certain amount of pushing, as everyone was trying to save himself first. The crew, however, kept discipline, and roped off the women and children and got them saved first."

Flug added, and he was supported by several other survivors, that he saw two sailors throw themselves overboard.

"Shoot First Man Who Moves."

Another survivor, Woolf Welsburg, a tall, bearded Russian, was able to throw some interesting light on the revolver story. Weisburg's story was to the effect that while threats on the part of one of the officers were heard, no revolver was produced, so far as he was aware.

"When the women were being taken off," he said, "there was some excitement and commotion among the men, and I heard somebody shout, 'Some men want to go with these women.' Then I saw one of the officers put his hand in his side pocket. He faced the crowd of men and exclaimed, 'Whoever moves will be shot!' I thought he was going to produce a revolver, but he didn't. I think he only acted like that to frighten those men."

RESCUED A BABY GIRL.

Passengers on the Devonian Tell of Sailor's Heroism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Fifty-nine survivors of the Volturno arived here to-day on board the Leyland liner Devonian, Capt. Trent. All are emigrants from the Continent. They were loud in their praisesof Arthur Hazlewood, a seamon of the Devonian, who plungedoverboard and rescued a baby girl thrown from the Volturno by its fear-crazed mother.

A pathetic little scene was witnessed while the newspaper representatives weretalking to some of the passengers in the Devonian's saloon. A stewardess came in, leading a pretty little girl, with blue eyes anl long flaxen hair. She was very shy, and nestled close to the stewardess when questions were put to her. Nobody knows her name or nationality, and, although interrogated in several languages, she seemed unable to comprehend. All she could say was "dada." None of the survivors is related to heror can say anything about her. Tied around her neck was a Roman Catholic medal.

Capt. Trent paid a high tribute to the courage and coolness of the Volturno's commander and officers, who, he says, did splendid work in controling the male passengers who tried to rush the boats.

Second Officer Baker, who was in charge of one of the rescuing lifeboats, gave a graphic description of the panic on the burning vessel.

"When we neared her we could see there was going to be a rush," said Baker. "The men aboard were pressing forward, so we called to he Volturno's officers to keep them back and let us have the women and children first. Four officers then used their fists and drove the men back. Some of them went down like ninepins."

Trrible stories of the disaster are related by the Rev. T. Raffalovich, Honorary Secretary of the Russo-Jewish Committee of Liverpool, who was a passenger on the Devonian. Among the survivors, none of whom can speak English, there are ten persons of Jewish faith from Russia. They have given Mr. Raffalovich heartrending but somewhat disconnected accounts of their awful experiences.

Mrs. Saphien, who was rescued with her husband, left the burning ship with no clothing beyond a blanket hastily thrown around her. Saphien was burned about the head by some blazing material which fell upon him. Their son and daughter were both drowned before their eyes.

Another survivor, Mrs. Grossmann, lost her little boy four years of age and does not know whether he was drowned or taken off in another boat.

Abraham Geidenbourg, another survivor, left Rotterdam with his wife. She is not among the rescued here, and he does not know what became of her. Some other pasengers, however, say they saw her taken off by a boat from one of the other steamers.

Some of the Jewish survivors had with them the Scroll of the Law, which they treasured beyond anything else, that was destroyed by the fire, and its loss is one of the greatest griefs the disaster brought to those who owned it.

According to present arrangements, the survivors will be sent to New York on the Carmania on Saturday.

VALOR OF VOLTURNO'S MEN.

Third Engineer Describes the Desperate Battle with Fire.

SS. GROSSER KURFURST, (via Siasconset, Mass., Oct. 14)—[Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.]—Third Engineer Pinch of the Volturno makes this statement of what he saw in the engine room and on deck of the burning liner:

Coming off watch at 4 o'clock in the morning, I went to bed at about 5, and at 7 in the morning I was awakened by a noise of tramping feet above my head. Then I heard the fourth engineer saying, 'The ship is on fire!' I dressed as quickly as possible and went on deck, to see if it was serious. I at once came to the conclusion that all was up.

Just at this minute the second engineer told me to go below, as the firemen had left the stokeroom. The fourth engineer, Belfield, went with me and we decided to help the second engineer, Malcolmson, to get the men below. When I got on deck I told him he could get on with the fire and that I would get the men below. I got them below and everybody worked well, the chief and second engineers fighting the fire, the rest of engineers and firemen below.

The chief and second engineers gave a hand in fighting the fire in place of the sailors and officers who were burned in the fire and drowned in the lifeboats.

Below we were ordered to get as much coal as possible out of the bunkers before the watertight doors were closed. We kept getting the coal out as long as possible. The watertight doors were then closed and steam was only kept for light, wireless, and pumps. These all worked well as long as the steam lasted. After the coal was exhausted and steam right back we could do nothing.

The chief engineer gave orders for the fires to be drawn. The engineers and an oiler drew the fires and left the engine room in darkness, and then stood by on deck.

Every man to the last was coolheaded. After the explosion we all put on lifebelts, for we did not expect the ship to last long. It was not until this time that the passengers got in a panic. The chief engineer gave up hope and told the engineers it was useless to stop, as all hopes were given up. And he added, "If you see a chance to save yourself do it."

Watching the rescue boat, I tried hard to get the passengers to jump at the right moment to be saved, but they would not do it. I jumped myself and was picked up by the third officer's boat of the Kurfürst. My opinion was the passengers were afraid to jump into the sea.

The wireless operators worked coolheaded until the last moment and went with the Captain together next morning from on board the wreck.

HEIGHWAY TELLS HIS STORY.

"Here Goes," and He Leaped Into the Sea to Save Trintepohl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FISHGUARD, Oct. 14.—When THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent boarded the Carmania here he found Chief Officer Gardner, who was in charge of the lifeboat which put off from the Carmania in the teeth of the gale to the rescue of the Volturno. He was busy shifting the selfsame lifeboat across the liner's deck. Gardner modestly excused himself from talking on the ground that he had done nothing worth talking about.

Seaman Heighway, who rescued Trintepohl, was assisting Gardner. Heighway said:

"It was 9:45 o'clock on Thursday night. I was watching our searchlight at work lighting up the rescue craft when I saw somebody drifting up and swimming a little. Somebody said:

"'Lower the lifeboat and pick him up.'

"But that would have been simply absurd.

"'Isn't any one going for this chap?' I asked. I was on a deck about twenty feet above the water line and saw the searchlight fixed on the poor fellow. So I said:

"'Here goes!' and went down for him.

"He was still drifting about, and by and by a big wave lifted him right up toward me and I grabbed him.

"As I held on to the rope, which had been thrown to me to lash round the man, a high wave seemed to wash us high up and then I was able to drag him along, and we were hauled out by other men who were on the pilot ladder, helping me."

WOMEN NOT FIRST.

Officers of the Rescue Ship Czar Make That Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The steamship Czar arrived here to-night with over 100 survivors of the Volturno, who still seem dazed after their terri-

Continued on Page 5.

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Caracul Coats—smart plain models, or trimmed with Taupe Fox, Chinchilla, Ermine or Fitch. *$95, $150, $175, $250.*

French Seal Coats—plain or trimmed with Fitch, Chinchilla-Squirrel or Skunk-Opossum. *$100, $150, $225.*

Fur Motor Coats—serviceable and stylish models of Leopard, Fancy Muskrat, Natural pony, etc.; *$195, $225 up*

Fur-trimmed and Fur-lined Motor Coats—collars of Persian Lamb, Fitch, Black Fox, Civet, Seal, etc., and lined with Squirrel or Muskrat— *$90, $125, $150, $200*

Handsome Combination Sets—of Fitch-with-Mole, Skunk-with-Fitch, Ermine-with-Seal, Leopard-with-Seal, Opossum-with-Seal, etc. *$75, $135, $150, $250, $325.*

Fox Sets—
Taupe Foxes—$85, $155, $250, $375, $450.
Fine Cross & Russian Red Fox Sets—$85, $125, $175 $295 $350.
Extra Quality Black Fox Sets—$50, $75, $95, $125, $195, $250.
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Beautiful Novelty sets in Fisher, Raccoon, Leopard, Ermine, Burim Duku and other fashionable Furs.

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New models are shown in the regular stock as follows: Fasso Corsets $11.50, 12.50, 15.00 and upward. Esnah Corsets $8.50, 10.50, $12.00, 15.00 and upward.

Enveloppantes and Ceintures Maillots; Soutien-Gorges and Brassieres in a large variety of styles.

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is showing exclusive novelties in Women's Silk Undergarments. Of special interest are the Mousquetaire Ankle Bloomers of French Gauze Silk; Knicker Skirts, with and without detachable Corset Cover; and Knicker Combination Suits, all of which are products of B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms and have been designed especially to harmonize with the prevailing modes in costume.

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Attractive novelties in Women's Neckwear are now being shown for the Autumn and Winter seasons in a very large variety, including dainty Collars in fichu effects, many hand-embroidered; Collars of hand-embroidered net; Lingerie Collars, with attached Vestee, in all the leading colors; and smart Collar and Cuff sets, a number of which feature new semi-tailored styles.

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1,200 HIGH GRADE SILK CRAVATS—*"The popular 3 fold four-in-hands."*
Entirely new assortment of colorings. All made from sample silk squares and not over three or four duplicates in the entire assortment of over 1,000 patterns; an exclusive sale of a wondrous variety. All from new fresh and crisp Fall silks. *Regularly $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 each* 60c

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The very newest colors and combination of two tone effects in accordion and mottle mixtures. Double silk soles with lisle toe, heels and top. Made exclusively for us and firmly knitted to give excellent service. *Very special pair* 50c
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Some additional new and strikingly smart models for Women, Misses and Children.

"POLO SWEATERS"—Australian wool; Byron collar or V neck. Coat or new English models. *Value $6.50* 5.00
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"TALLY-HO" SWEATERS—Australian wool; half belt, ruff collar. *Value $9.50* 7.50
"SPORT" SWEATER—Angora wool; English model; V neck, patch pockets and belt. *Value $10.50* 8.50
SHETLAND WOOL SWEATERS—Finest hand made; contrasting or solid colors; half belt; crocheted buttons. *Value $12.50* 10.00
CHILDREN'S SWEATERS—1 to 3 years. Australian wool; fancy weave; white and colored. *Value $2.50* 1.75
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IMPORTED CORD-DU-ROI—27 inch. *Yard* 2.00

A Very Special Sale of 5,000 Yards High Grade
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For Women and the Smart Young Set.
150 pieces of high grade Furs, comprising Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces of the most fashionable kinds—all entirely new models—the very latest—will be offered To-Day and Thursday at these special prices.

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FRENCH SEAL COATS *Regularly $97.50* 72.00
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CIVET CAT MUFFS *Regularly $35.00* 27.50
BLACK LYNX SCARFS *Regularly $27.00* 20.00
BLACK LYNX MUFFS *Regularly $63.00* 50.00
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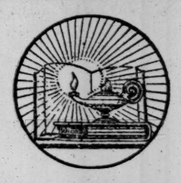

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FOUGHT TO LAST TO SAVE LIVES, SAYS CAPT. INCH

Continued from page 4.

ble experiences. Although it was from Rotterdam that the Volturno sailed, curiously enough there was little excitement here over the tragedy. This was due to the fact that no Dutch were among the pasengers, the bulk of whom came from Russia, Galicia, &c. A few Dutch were among the crew. It is hoped that these are among the survivors on the Kroonland.

Officers of the Czar allege that the rule "women and children first" was not observed on the Volturno.

When the Volturno was leaving Rotterdam a Belgian emigrant jumped overboard, and told a boatman who picked him up that he had a sudden premonition that disaster would overtake the ship, and he refused to go. A Jewish woman refused to sail on the Volturno because the departure clashed with a great Jewish festival.

FIRST TO SEE FIRE IN SHIP.

Young German Who Discovered Blaze Lays It to Cigarette.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

HAVRE, Oct. 14.—Frederick Badtke, a young German, who discovered the fire on board the Volturno and was the first to give the alarm, was among the survivors on board La Touraine, and told his story to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day.

"Among the emigrants in the forepart of the ship," he said, "were several Russians, who were smoking cigarettes from early morning till night. They knew very well they were strictly forbidden to smoke in the steerage and that any one caught smoking below the deck would be fined $5, but, of course, it is impossible to stop the Russians smoking unless you muzzle them.

"When a steward appeared suddenly in the steerage, one of the Russians, afraid of being caught in the act, probably dropped a lighted cigarette through a hole in the floor. There were holes everywhere in the steerage floor. Just below was the place where the luggage of the emigrants was stored, and you know the sort of things emigrants carry with them when they cross the ocean. The cigarette must have fallen among this collection and set fire to something.

"Soon afterward I noticed smoke coming up through three holes in the floor. I pulled up a trapdoor, and, to my horror, found the whole place below on fire. I rushed to the deck and shouted to the officer on the bridge that the ship was afire, but he did not understand German or Yiddish. However, he sent a sailor down, and I took him to the steerage and showed him the fire. Then, of course, a general alarm was given.

Among the women survivors aboard La Touraine are two Polish Jewesses. One when she was rescued, took her only child, aged 3, with her. The other, who had three children, could carry only one from the burning vessel. That was the youngest, a baby 2 years old. She cannot tell whether the others are dead or alive.

Among the survivors are seven little orphans. One is a poor little mite of 3, who, like the others, was lowered in a basket from the Volturno into one of La Touraine's lifeboats. He was almost naked when he was rescued, and now is ill from tuberculosis. He cannot tell what his name is, and his identity may never be discovered.

All the survivors with the exception of two men and a child in a hospital where they will be kept for a few days until they decide whether they wish to go back to Rotterdam or begin another journey to New York. All their expenses are being defrayed by the Uranium Company.

HAVRE, France, Oct. 14.—La Touraine of the French line, second of the rescue ships which figured in the Volturno disaster to reach port, arrived at Havre this morning with 42 survivors of the disaster on board.

The brightest group on board La Touraine when she arrived at the quay consisted of eight children from three to twelve years old, who had been rescued from the Volturno and whose parents either had perished or were aboard other steamers. The children laughed and talked with the passengers by whom they had been petted and made much of since they were brought on board.

Some of the rescued passengers wore their sheepskin coats while others had been provided with clothing from the trunks of the passengers of La Touraine. All had been well cared for by the officers of La Touraine and had received small sums of money through a subscription raised among the passengers of the French liner.

First Lieutenant Izenic of La Touraine told a graphic story of the work of rescue.

"It was half past eight on Thursday morning when we received the first wireless message, that the Volturno was burning," he said. "At that time we were 205 nautical miles away, but our Captain changed the course of La Touraine and ordered her engines to be worked at their greatest speed.

Passengers as Volunteers.

"The passengers were told of the catastrophe and preparations were made for the work of rescue. Some 15 or 20 men among our passengers were yachtsmen or otherwise familiar with the sea and these all volunteered to help to man the lifeboats, but their services were not needed.

"We reached the Volturno at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and found ten other steamers already there. Heavy smoke was streaming away from the forward hatches of the Volturno, whose passengers had assembled in the afterpart of the ship. I noticed that the women and children on board the Volturno all had been placed furthest from the fire, while the men formed a line nearest to the point of danger.

"Everything on board the Volturno appeared quiet and under organized control. I could observe the crew working steadily with the hose, pouring water into the hatches, from which red-tinged smoke was issuing. From the bridge of La Touraine we could see that the efforts of the crew of the Volturno to extinguish the fire were futile and the flames rapidly gained headway."

What followed is related in a detailed report written by Capt. Caussin to the French Transatlanic Company. He says:

"The forward part of the Volturno looked to me like an incandescent brazier. As the sea was beginning to moderate, I though of putting out boats, but the opinion of all my officers was against the lowering of lifeboats. I sent out a whaleboat, however. The Volturno at this time had her stern in the air, while forward and amidships she was nothing but a great torch."

Whaleboat in Peril.

Capt. Caussin reported that many volunteered to man the whaleboat when it was launched. He chose the Second Captain, Rousselet, to command a picked crew. As the whaleboat was lowered it was almost crushed against the side of the ship on the first attempt, but the second attempt was successful and the passengers cheered as it got away. The boat was quickly lost sight of in the darkness as the seas were running very high. Lieut. Izenic asked to be allowed to command the second whaleboat, which was got off successfully.

From La Touraine the boat's flare could be seen for some time, and signals were burned on the ship to guide the boats on their return, while the steam whistle blew continuously. Lieut. Izenic returned after being away for three hours with five of the Volturno's passengers, who climbed on board La Touraine by means of a rope ladder with lines tied around them.

Capt. Caussin continues:

"Lieut. Izenic reported that upon his arrival at the side of the Volturno that vessel presented a frightful spectacle. She was blazing from her bows to amidships, and plunging and rolling. The crew and passengers had been driven by the flames and smoke to the extreme afterpart of the vessel, where they uttered cries of terror incessantly. The whaleboat stood off, its crew calling to the passengers to jump into the sea, when they would be taken on board. None, however, would jump until La Touraine's whaleboat was thrown against the Volturno's side by a gigantic wave. Instantly a number jumped or slid down ropes into the boat. Two who had jumped for the boat disappeared under the side of the Volturno as she rolled. One man landed on a sailor in the whaleboat and injured him.

"Happily Lieut. Izenic was able to get clear of the Volturno with five rescued passengers or his boat would have been overloaded and sunk. It was able to take only a few.

Passengers Afraid to Jump.

"The other whaleboat commanded by Second Captain Rousselet of La Touraine, was near the stern of the Volturno and its crew were calling to the passengers to jump, but none would do so. No other boat was seen at that time near the burning ship.

"Lieut. Izenic wanted to put off again from La Touraine, but I sent the second mate with a fresh crew. Rousselet returned later with three rescued people. All who were brought in both boats were in a state of great exhaustion. Rousselet was allowed to make another trip in his whaleboat with a fresh crew, and I now lowered a lifeboat thinking it might bring back a larger load. The second mate returned with seven persons he had picked up and Rousselet brought back seven others.

"Rousselet reported that he had found ropes, pulley tackle and improvised ladders along the afterpart of the Volturno dangling from the sides. The vessel had a strong list to starboard, her nose was low in the waves and the water was breaking over her. The flames lighted up the scene as Rousselet's whaleboat ran in close and a hail of human beings fell upon it and its crew. Fourteen persons were picked up of whom seven were transferred to the other whaleboat as Rousselet's craft was in danger of being swamped from overloading.

"By this time it was 6 o'clock on Friday morning and numerous boats from the other ships alongside had been lowered and were around the Volturno. Another one of our boats took two women and two children from the sea which had become calmer. The women and children were let down into the water tied with ropes. When no more people were on board the Volturno our boats were taken in.

"If there had been less panic at the beginning of the fire many more could have been saved. Unfortunately, two boats launched from the Volturno were broken up by the seas and it is certain that many were drowned during the night. If the crew and passengers had kept calm everybody might have been saved. The doctor, the purser, and several officers of the Volturno were among the last to get into the boats and Capt. Inch was the very last to leave his ship."

Friedrich Badtke, the steerage passenger who discovered the fire, described the scenes after the alarm. He said:

"I believe some persons jumped overboard as the result of sheer fright. When the smoke and choking flames became visible there was an excited rush aft and the passages and stairways for a while were crowded with struggling, fighting people.

"The fire crew was manning the fire apparatus under the eye of Capt. Inch, who thus was unable for the present to keep order on deck where the panic-stricken passengers had gathered around the lifeboats in the stern. In the absence of the Captain and the other officers, who were below fighting the fire, there was much disorder."

Rush for the Boats.

"Every one rushed to the boats to try to launch them despite the high sea. There was a great clamor as to who should get into the boats first. The first class passengers insisted upon their right and a number climbed in with some of the crew. I don't know exactly what happened, but one boat before it touched the water turned over and dumped everyone into the sea. Some say that the tackle at one end stuck, so that the boat hung vertically by one rope. Others affirm that the boat was overweighted on one side and capsized.

"The second boat seemed somehow to be broken in pieces when it touched the water. Two others got away. There was crowding toward the other boats. Then the cook, named Kenoma, and a young Englishman took command of the situation, armed with iron pins. They struck a few of the most panic-stricken, crying out that it was impossible to keep afloat. Kenoma broke his leg jumping into the boat when we were finally taken off. I do not know what became of the Englishman."

Badtke is a German 23 years of age. He had just finished his military service and was bound for America to make his fortune.

Many of the survivors showed signs of violence, according to passengers, of La Touraine. One woman bore scratches and bruises all over her body, which she had received during the struggle to get places in the boats, while one child arrived on board La Touraine completely naked. Most of the survivors had little clothing, and what they had was torn.

A young American woman, the wife of Dr. Lyon, was among those who took charge of the parentless children on board La Touraine. She made for one child a suit of clothes from odd garments and handed the infant over to the port authorities on reaching Havre.

19 SURVIVORS AT HALIFAX.

Rappahannock Lands Her Rescued —Sailor's Bravery Saved Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 14.—With nineteen survivors, the first of the passengers taken off the burning steamship Volturno the Furness steamer Rappahannock reached port to-night. Although the rescue ship arrived after sundown the Canadian Immigration Department suspended all regulations and permitted her to leave quarantine and come to the pier with her passengers. These consisted of fifteen women and four little children, one being only ten months old. Many of the survivors are mourning relatives, and they do not know whether they were saved or lost. One woman has been separated from her four children, and she is almost frantic with grief fearing that all have been drowned.

The names of the rescued brought here and their destinations are: Ester Kapplua, New York; Previa Biks, New York; Perl Biks, New York; Edna Friedmann, New York; Visy Landin, Baltimore; Fein Katske, Philadelphia; Ester Katske, Philadelphia; Marla Renburg, New York; Ester Lanketske, Paterson, N. J.; Bella Recentsky, Minneapolis; Mrs. Pia Pollick, New York; Mrs. Geduckparaske, Hamilton; Nikoli Deduckparaske, (boy,) Hamilton; Mrs. Marla Vikitszeak, Sydney; Pedro Vikitszeak, (boy,) Sydney; Demitro Vikitszeak, (boy,) Sydney; Katrino Vikitszeak, (girl,) Sydney; Leokadia Wejeink, Duryea, Penn., and Alex Kentkaukshe, Philadelphia.

The lifeboat from the Rappahannock got in close to the Volturno before 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, and while the crew steadied the small boat, the Captain and officers lowered the women and children overboard from the after part of the doomed vessel. Many of the women were hysterical and struggled as they were being sent over the ship's side.

The men in the lifeboat saw those above holding up a baby for some one to rescue it. The carpenter, Olarensen, sprang for a dangling rope and hand-over-hand he went up the ship's side to the Volturno's deck. Tenderly clasping the ten-months old infant and tucking it safely under one arm, he slid down the rope and placed the baby in the lifeboat.

The first women rescued prayed all the while for the safety of those who were still on the burning ship. The sea was running high, rain poured in torrents and the women and children, all scantily clad, suffered greatly before they were placed on board of the Rappahannock. The survivors will be sent to their destinations by train.

HULK STILL AFLOAT.

Campania Reports Sighting Wreck of the Volturno on Sunday.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Volturno was still afloat on the afternoon of Sunday in latitude 47.37 North, longitude 33.45, West, and there is apparently a possibility of the hulk yet reaching land. The Campania was in her vicinity at a quarter past two on Oct. 12.

Capt. Rostron, in a wireless dispatch to the Cunard company, says the derelict was then "going Southeast, making about a knot an hour. Her hull appeared to be in good condition and liable to float indefinitely. A careful search was made by us for the missing boats. La Lorraine of the French Line six hours later, continued the search, but did not see any boats."

WIRELESS FOR ALL SHIPS.

British Seamen's Union Plans to Make Such a Demand.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Executive of the Sailors and Firemen's Union have decided to consult the members as to whether they are prepared on and after May 1, 1914, to refuse to sign on any vessel unless she is fitted with wireless apparatus. He also has determined to make inquiries among seamen of other nations as to whether they are prepared to take similar action.

The Executive is of the opinion that many lives now being lost from cargo vessels could be saved if all vessels were fitted with wireless service.

TO AID RESCUED IMMIGRANTS.

Hebrew Sheltering Society to Care for Those on the Kurfuerst.

At a conference of various charities yesterday arrangements were made for taking care of the immigrants rescued from the Volturno who will arrive this morning on the Grosser Kurfürst. They will be taken to the home of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society at 229 East Broadway.

Representatives of this and other charities under the direction of M. D. Waldman, Manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and I. Irving Lipsitch of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, will receive the immigrants on their arrival at Hoboken. They will be conveyed in automobiles to the home of the society and cared for until their relatives call for them. Those who have no relatives or friends may remain at the home until definite provision is made for them.

At the conference yesterday were Miss Sadie American of the Council of Jewish Women, Miss Julia Rosenberg of the Clara de Hirsch Home, W. Frank Persons of the Red Cross, Mrs. M. Koukol of the Slavonic Immigrant Society, M. D. Waldman, and I. Irving Lipsitch.

MOURN MILLER HERE.

Volturno's First Officer Was Once in the Cunard Service.

The news that H. P. Miller, first officer of the Volturno, was lost came as a shock to the officers on the Cunard liner Lusitania, who had been shipmates with him when he was second officers of the Cunarder in 1911. He left the Cunard service to take a shore berth as foreman stevedore on the pier in New York because he wished to be with his wife. She left their home in England and came to New York to start housekeeping in St. Nicholas Avenue.

Capt. E. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said yesterday:

"Everybody here was sorry to hear about poor Miller's untimely end, doing his duty as a sailor in trying to save women and children from drowning. He was too quiet to make a good foreman stevedore so when after eight months on the pier Capt. Thompson, the Marine Superintendent of the Uranium Line, offered him a job as second officer of the Campanello with good prospects, I advised him to take it. I knew that he had a good friend in Captain Tinsley, the agent in Rotterdam, and felt so confident that he would get on well, as Miller was a very efficient ship's officer. I used to see his wife often when she came to meet him at the pier and thought that they were a most devoted couple. I understood that she was on the Kroonland."

WILL STRETCH LAW TO LET IN SURVIVORS

$25 Cash Provision Will Not Be Enforced Against the Volturno Victims.

KROONLAND IS DELAYED

Flaw in Crank Shaft Makes Rescue Ship Slow Down—Grosser Kurfuerst Due This Morning.

The North German Lloyd Liner Grosser Kurfürst, one of the rescue ships, is due to arrive at Sandy Hook about 7 o'clock this morning and at her pier in Hoboken three hours later. She has on board 105 of the survivors of the Volturno disaster.

The Kroonland of the Red Star Line, the only other ship in the rescuing fleet bound for New York, was due to-morrow morning, but early yesterday Capt. Kriebohm reported the discovery of a flaw in the liner's crank shaft, which will delay the arrival of the ship until Friday morning. The Kroonland has eighty-nine survivors on board, among them being Capt. Francis Inch, the skipper of the Volturno.

The Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee, of which Robert W. de Forest is Chairman, has charge of the raising of the relief fund that will be needed to care for the survivors of the Volturno, and representatives of that committee will meet the Grosser Kurfürst this morning. The first contributor to the fund was Jacob H. Schiff, who gave $5,000, and it is expected that this morning's mail will bring to the Red Cross a large amount of money.

Both the immigration and the customs services are doing everything in their power to expedite the landing of the unfortunates, and beyond the delays made mandatory by law no red tape will be allowed to intervene.

Acting Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl notified the officials of the line yesterday of the decision to permit survivors, despite the provision of the immigration laws which requires each alien to have $25, to land. He said that all the survivors would, however, be compelled to submit to the medical inspection.

Manager Edward O. Thomas of the Uranium Line office in New York denounced yesterday a story that there had been no fire drills on board the Volturno.

"There is no more exacting body than the British Board of Trade," he said. "The stowing of cargo is supervised by an Inspector of the Board of Trade. Every time the Board of Trade makes an inspection of our steamers our surveyors go over it and check it off. The Volturno had been inspected on its previous trip, and there have been fire drills several times during each voyage. Fire hose was used constantly, and could not possibly be bad. The ship was subjected to regulations which did not allow it to carry dynamite. There is no cargo-carrying ship that does not carry inflammable oils, but all cargoes must be inspected by the customs authorities, and the regulations must be complied with in regard to overloading and the nature of the cargo. The lifeboat equipment was modern, but anybody who knows the sea knows it is impossible for any lifeboat to live in some kind of seas."

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company notified the Uranium Line yesterday that the Seydlitz, with survivors from the Volturno on board would call at Philadelphia on her way to Baltimore and land those of the Volturno's passengers whose destinations are points north and east of Philadelphia. These passengers will all be sent to New York by rail.

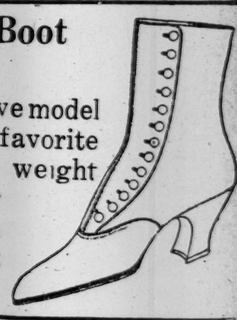
Word was also received by the company that the survivors on board the Rappahannock at Halifax could not be sent to this city on the Red Cross liner Florizel, as was first intended, but would come by rail over the New York Central Railroad. The customs regulations will be waived in the case of these survivors to facilitate their arrival in this city, where the Uranium Line will furnish them with clothing and other necessities.

Manager Thomas last night sent a message to Capt. Hagemeyer of the Seydlitz telling him to advise some of the rescued passengers of the safety of relatives from whom they had become separated in the disaster. The message reads:

Advise Marie Jutkowsko her children Elenar, Geneve, and Franz are safe on the La Touraine Also advise Rosalie Jablonecki that John is on Grosser Kurfuerst. Helen Pileca, that Valana, Anton, and Roman are all safe on Devonian. Also advise any others who have missing among the family that everything is being done to let the missing know the whereabouts of those who may be saved.

Andrew Alexander

A New Autumn Boot for Women



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Actual Values $12.50 to 125.00

Persian Hall Runners,
sizes 18 to 36 inches wide by 8 to 17 ft. long, at $24.75 to 49.50
Actual Values $49.50 to 95.00

Room Size Oriental Rugs,
Persian weaves, including Mahals, Buluks, Ispahans, Mesheds, Sarouks, Fereghans, Bidjars and Serapies, selected for the unusual merit of their designs and colorings; also a most interesting collection of the higher grade Kirmanshah Carpets in allover effects, of blue, rose, brown and ivory.
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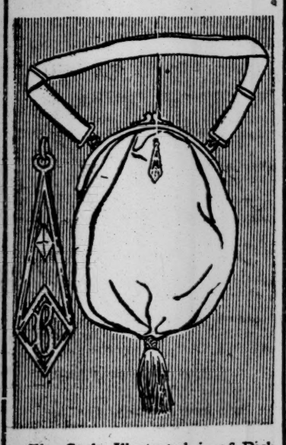
CROSS New Velvet and Silk Bags—all alike, artistic—differing only in this:—that there are no two alike—in pattern—What Every Woman Wants.



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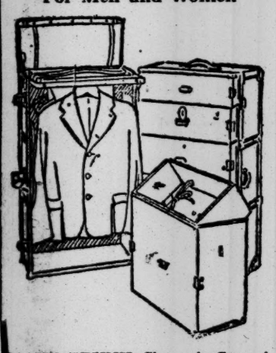

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STATE SUFFRAGISTS FACING A CRISIS

Radicals and Conservatives to Decide the Question of Supremacy To-day.

REORGANIZATION THE ISSUE

Officers Will Not Stand for Re-election — Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Livermore Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 14.—To fight or not to fight, whether the New York State Women's Suffrage Association, organized fourteen years ago, is to maintain its supremacy in the future direction of the women's movement, or whether a newer faction is to shape its course of action, is the vital question to be decided by the State convention of the association, now in session. It will be fought out at an executive session tomorrow morning.

An executive session was held this morning, and a recommendation was read from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt that the convention decide whether or not it should be left with the Campaign Committee to conduct the campaign to have the constitution amended in such a way as to enfranchise women in 1915. The discussion developed much feeling, and it became evident that those at the head of the State association feared the adoption of the suggestion would impair the prestige of the association and make it a subsidiary organization of the Women's Suffrage Party, the State, under the new plan proposed, to be organized by Assembly districts instead of counties. They say that a reorganization at this time, when the leaders should be exerting all their powers to further the propaganda, would seriously threaten the entire movement.

At the session this afternoon Miss Harriet May Mills, for several years President of the State association, announced that she would not again be a candidate for the office. It is understood that the other officers who worked with her will take similar action as the result of the present movement to reorganize the association. Already the names of Rosalie Jones of New York, Mrs. Arthur Livermore of Yonkers, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt are canvassed for the office. It is believed that Mrs. Livermore will be chosen President and Mrs. Catt made Chairman of the Campaign Committee, which would mean a reorganization of the movement in this State and a complete change of programme.

It was voted to take up the matter of amending the constitution, which includes the proposed reorganization, tomorrow.

To-night the various delegations, led by Miss Portia Willis and Miss Jane Olcott of New York, paraded the streets carrying banners bearing suffrage mottoes and were cheered along the line of march. After the demonstration Mayor Irving and Mrs. George Toplift, President of the local branch, extended a welcome to the delegates.

SYLVIA PANKHURST CAUGHT.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sylvia Pankhurst, who escaped from the police during the violent scene at Bow Heaths last night, was rearrested under the "Cat and Mouse" act to-night outside the Poplar Town Hall, which she was about to enter in order to address a meeting.

The meeting had been in progress for some time when a woman approached the main entrance. She appeared to be elderly, and wore a long gray coat and a white muffler. She was suddenly seized by three detectives.

There was a shriek, and a woman cried, "It's Sylvia!" The detectives, who were instantly surrounded by fifty policemen, hurried their prisoner into a waiting taxicab and drove her to Holloway Prison.

WON'T RECOGNIZE MEXICAN ELECTION

Continued from Page 1.

formed the Twenty-sixth Congress of the Union enjoyed in view of their functions is hereby repealed, and consequently they are subject to the jurisdiction of the tribunals corresponding to the case in the event that they are guilty of any crime or offense. Wherefore I order that this be printed, published and duly fulfilled."

Protests Against Maas's Permit.

There are no indications that President Wilson intends to depart from the policy of lending no material support to the revolutionists against the de facto Government, and this has brought a protest from Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas over permitting Gen. Maas, the Federal commander, to pass through the United States for a military consultation at Nuevo Laredo, while refusing a similar request from Gov. Carranza, the leader of the revolutionists. Senator Sheppard embodied his protest in a communication to President Wilson and to Secretary Bryan to-day as follows:

"Am advised that War Department, at request of State Department, has issued orders allowing Mexican Federal Gen. Maas, with staff of ten officers, to enter this country at Eagle Pass and go to Laredo for purpose of participating in military consultation at Nuevo Laredo. When Carranza asked permission to enter this country and proceed by rail to Nogales, I am informed that he was refused and was compelled to ride 2,300 miles across country. Similar permission, I am advised, was also refused to Gen. Obregon of the Constitutionalist army.

"If these facts are as stated, I must protest earnestly against this discrimination. If we are to preserve neutrality between the contending forces in Mexico, we must treat both alike. Please investigate and advise."

According to the Constitutionalist agents here, they have received advices from Mexico that reports are prevalent that Gen. Francisco Villa has started east from Torreon with 8,000 cavalry and artillery, and is expected to attack Saltillo or Monterey. It was reported also, the Constitutionalists said, that part of Gen. Blanco's force was moving southwesterly from Camargo. It was declared that the revolutionists had cut the railroad between Nuevo Laredo and Monterey, and that Nuevo Laredo was isolated.

The representations made to the Mexican Government that the United States hoped that no harm would come to the members of the Chamber of Deputies who were arrested and imprisoned by President Huerta's orders have brought a quick response from the Huerta Administration. Mr. O'Shaughnessy telegraphed the State Department to-day that President Huerta had given assurances of the character desired by this Government. At the same time, the Mexican President announced that the Deputies would be obliged to stand trial on the charge of sedition against the Government, which, he said, had been paying their salaries for many months. President Huerta volunteered the further information that the Deputies would be tried by civil process.

These assurances were received without comment by the President or the Secretary of State, but it is known that little dependence is placed upon the promise that no harm will come to the imprisoned men, and it is not expected that they will have a constitutional trial.

No Objection to Germany's Action.

No question has been raised here as to the right of Germany to send a warship to Mexican waters. Officials said it was the natural course for any country to take whenever citizens of that country were in peril of bodily harm or property loss from revolution or internal disorder.

There is a well-defined fear here and abroad that disorders will occur when the elections are held, a week from Sunday. The United States, having three battleships on the Atlantic Coast of Mexico and two cruisers on the Pacific Coast, will not send more vessels for the present.

Wilson May Recall Lind.

The steps taken by the United States to-day and yesterday were formally communicated to all foreign representatives. No further negotiations are planned through diplomatic channels, and it would not be surprising if John Lind, who has been waiting at Vera Cruz to observe the manner in which the Huerta officials carried out their promises, should return to the United States at once. Huerta's decrees proclaiming himself as in charge of the Departments of the Interior, Finance and War were received here to-day, and the text was given out at the State Department. The documents were read at to-day's Cabinet meeting, and members of the Cabinet expressed themselves as astonished at the audacity of Huerta. They were apprised by President Wilson of the nature of the two communications sent to Gen. Huerta through Chargé O'Shaughnessy, and all voiced approval of the vigorous language used.

CRISIS IS POSTPONED.

Decision to Suppress Notes and Answer Relieves Tension.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires, to-day presented a memorandum containing the instruction of his Government, the contents of which were not made public, either by the embassy or the Foreign Office. Mr. O'Shaughnessy made several attempts to see President Huerta to-day, but without effect.

Foreign Minister Moheno spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, saying that he had been very courteous and that he was not to be held responsible for the "intemperate language of his Government."

The only further comment upon the Bryan note which Señor Moheno permitted himself to make was that the incident marked a new epoch in the diplomatic relations of the two countries.

The contents of the memorandum submitted by Mr. O'Shaughnessy to Señor Moheno and the latter's answer are not to be made public. This was the decision arrived at in a conference between them late to-night after the Cabinet meeting. Mr. O'Shaughnessy has not seen President Huerta, believing it to be unnecessary.

Señor Moheno issued the following statement after his conference with Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

"The press of the capital, erroneously interpreting some declarations which I made, has given too much importance to the question of the messages from the United States of which the press spoke yesterday. The Government of this republic has in effect received from the State Department of the United States, through the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, two messages, which will be answered by this Government, and which in no wise modify the status quo of our relations with the neighboring republic of the North. The country will be acquainted with these messages and the answers to them at the earliest opportunity."

The strain has been greatly relieved by this announcement. The crisis has at least been postponed, further action lying with Washington on receipt of the Mexican answer.

Mexican officials says that Mr. O'Shaughnessy has behaved very diplomatically and has acted in theb est interests of all concerned and that he has shown great presence of mind under trying circumstances.

The Cabinet met this evening. Foreign Minister Moheno submitted his answer to the Bryan memorandum. President Huerta refused to make any statement before the meeting, but said that the action of the Government would be patriotic and compatible with the dignity of the Mexican people.

The whole affair has been conducted with the greatest secrecy. Nothing has been made known as to the contents of the note, although many rumors were current throughout the day, some of them of a sensational nature.

In view of the Washington dispatches published here this morning to the effect that the United States was unlikely to recognize the men to be chosen at the elections held under the present circumstances, it is understood that the candidates now in the field may withdraw, although they refused to make any statements to-day, as they said it was better to await the outcome of the present negotiations. They said, however, that they considered it a waste of energy and possibly dangerous to continue the campaign if the United States would not recognize the man elected President.

It is reported that Señor Gamboa has attempted to withdraw his candidacy despite the work already done in his favor, and that the leaders of the Catholic Party have refused to allow him to do so.

Señor Calero is reticent, although it is reported that he, too, has been consulted regarding the recent communication from Mr. Bryan.

The exchange rate is lower as the result of the alarming rumors, touching the lowest figure yet attained. It is evident that bankers are uncertain regarding the outcome of the present tense situation. Other business is practically at a standstill. Many merchants are considering the advisability of further cutting down their staffs and even of closing their doors to await better times.

The American refugees who have been marooned between Monterey and Laredo arrived safely at Monterey this afternoon after being under fire for several days. They reported that all were well and that they had not suffered, having been at Rodriguez, where they obtained ample food. It is not known what means they will now take to leave the country.

While details are lacking here, there are indications that rebels attacke dthe trains carrying the refugees. The Federals detrained and engaged the rebels, repulsing them after a sharp fight.

TAKES NO CHANCES ON DIAZ.

Huerta Apparently Insuring Against Another Coup d'Etat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 14.—Suppressed excitement prevails here in view of the great military activity which is being displayed.

It would seem that the central Government is preparing to guard against any change in the existing order of things on the arrival of Gen. Felix Diaz on board the Concorvado, about Oct. 25.

The Mexican gunboat Bravo arrived to-day from Havana. She went to that port with Gen. Huerta's Chief of Staff aboard. He took with him important sealed documents from the President to Gen. Felix Diaz. These were delivered to the Mexican Consul, who came aboard the Bravo on its arrival in Havana Harbor.

On account of the strained relations between the Mexican and Cuban Governments, only the usual port salutes were exchanged. There was no interchange of courtesy visits. The Bravo sailed half an hour after entering port and returned to Vera Cruz with the Chief of Staff aboard. He started for Mexico City by special train this afternoon.

TO PULL DIAZ BOTH WAYS.

Huerta's Envoy Will Warn Him from Mexico, Others Welcome Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Emeterio Garza, President Huerta's former envoy to Washington, arrived to-day on board the Espagne en route to Paris, where he is to serve as Mexican Consul General. He says, however, that he will remain here until Gen. Felix Diaz arrives on Oct. 17, for the purpose of persuading him not to continue his journey to Mexico. He says he will convince him that conditions are not the same in Mexico to-day as when he left it for Japan; that the holding of elections on Oct. 26 will be impossible, and that Gen. Diaz's patriotic duty is to remain in Havana.

Señor Garza, speaking of the impossibility of holding the elections, said that seventeen States were now actually in rebellion.

On the same steamer arrived a commission of three partisans of Felix Diaz, who say that they have come to persuade Gen. Diaz not to listen to warnings to remain here, but to go on to Mexico, as his party is certain to win in the elections.

Extraordinary
EXCHANGE SALE
of the Finest High Grade Pianos and Player Pianos Representing the Best Makes in America

KNABE
CHICKERING
STEINWAY
HAINES BROS.
WEBER
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and Many Others

IT must be borne in mind that as SPECIALISTS in the MANUFACTURE of FINE UPRIGHT, GRAND and PLAYER-EQUIPPED PIANOS the distribution of these instruments brings back to us exchanges of varied range and highest quality. SOME of the PIANOS ARE JUST LIKE NEW, having been idly lounging in fine homes waiting to be played upon and finally EXCHANGED for PLAYER PIANOS.

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TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE INSTRUMENTS arriving for the coming holiday distribution, the following partial list of pianos will tell the story of unprecedented price reductions:

UPRIGHTS

	Formerly.	Now.
JACOB BROTHERS, mahogany	$250	$60
LURCH upright, mahogany, full size	325	80
HARTMAN, mahogany	325	90
FISCHER ebonized, fine condition	550	140
EMERSON, mahogany, especially good	350	180
GABLER, rosewood, full size	350	185
KIMBALL, like new, walnut	395	195
HALLETT & DAVIS, mahogany, new type	350	230
HAINES, mahogany, like new	400	250
CHICKERING, small upright grand, rosewood	500	250
KNABE, rosewood, rebuilt, like new	550	330
KNABE, mahogany, Colonial model	500	340
KNABE, mahogany, latest type	500	390
STEINWAY, mahogany almost new, Veriegrand	550	440
KNABE, mahogany, upright grand	600	480

GRANDS

	Formerly.	Now.
Small WEBER in excellent shape	$800	$345
EVERETT BABY, English oak	800	375
CHICKERING parlor, rosewood	850	390
STECK, mahogany, baby	750	395
HAINES, mahogany miniature grand, like new	700	485
HARDMAN, rosewood, baby, dull finish	650	495
STEINWAY, Baby, perfect; rosewood	850	495
KNABE, rosewood, baby, beautiful tone and case	850	495
KNABE, mahogany mignon, like new	850	540
KNABE rosewood, mignon, late model	750	585
KNABE MIGNONETTE, mahogany, like new	700	595
KNABE Baby Grand, mahogany, dull finish	950	650
STEINWAY Baby Grand, latest model	900	710
KNABE, Louis XV., small Circassian walnut	950	730
KNABE Mignon, Circassian walnut	950	775

PLAYER PIANOS
(Demonstration Use Only.)

	Formerly.	Now.
10 65-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS of reliable make in mahogany	$550	$195
15 88-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS of well known makes	600	310
APOLLO PLAYER-PIANO	800	325
MARSHALL & WENDELL PLAYER, later type	850	440
2 MISSION CASE PLAYERS, like new	600	410
HAINES BROS. mahogany de luxe	750	555
HAINES BROS., latest type	750	590
KNABE ANGELUS, perfect 65 and 88 note, mahogany	1050	695
KNABE ANGELUS, perfect, mahogany, 65 and 88-note	1050	740
KNABE ANGELUS, 88-note, mahogany	1000	810
KNABE ANGELUS, 88-note, mahogany	1000	865
KNABE ANGELUS GRAND, like new	1650	1450

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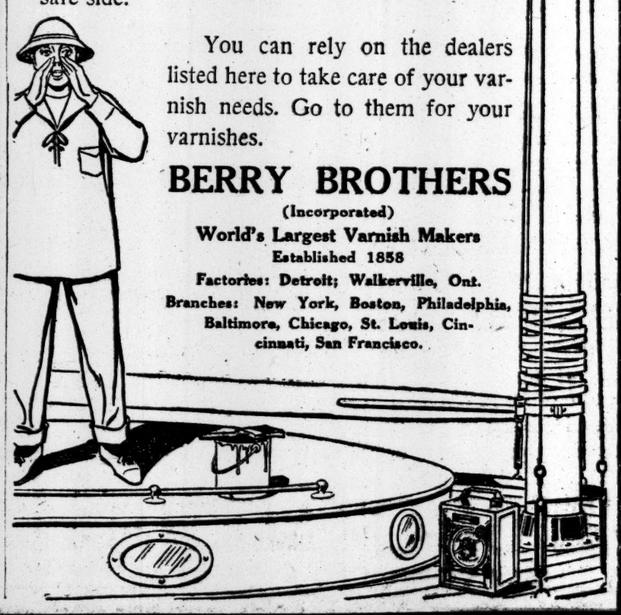
This varnish is the standard of quality with a reputation fifty-four years old. It is the result of all those years of experience that have taught us the how and why of varnish making. Berry Brothers' label on your varnish can is your security of reliable and uniform varnish.

All reputable dealers handle Berry Brothers' Varnishes. You will find these dealers well versed in varnish facts. They will help you choose the right varnish for whatever work you have in view.

Choose your varnish with care. Don't risk getting a finish that will lose its lustre, crack or turn white. Get Berry Brothers' and you are on the safe side.



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French Lubricating Co., 226 Bowery.
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H. Schrank, 2306 Arthur Av.
Harry Harper, 2688 Third Av.
Hull, Crippen & Co., 308 Third Ave.
S. Wolf's Sons, 753 Ninth Av.
W. E. Tranter, 208 Hudson St.
W. H. Crookston & Bro., 2499 Third Ave.
Hahn & O'Reilly, 3311 Third Ave.
J. Becker, 160 Second St.
J. Henschel & Co., 172 Seventh Ave.
B. Kimler, 4 East 116th St.
C. Chas. Stahl, 106 West 26th St.
S. Seiden, Jr., 313 Audubon Ave.
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J. Schneider, 951 Columbus Ave.
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Thousands of Shirts and Drawers for Men, in a Big Special Lot, on Sale, Today, at Less Than Mill Cost

Single- or Double-breasted and Double-back Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers to Match—Medium-weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—Heavy Cotton Shirts and Drawers—values to $1.75; all sizes; at..... 79c

Men's 70% Natural Wool, Single- or Double-breasted and Double-back Shirts, and Drawers With Double Gusset and Taped Seams—steam-shrunk; doubly sewn seams; all sizes; at..... 98c

Men's 90% Pure Natural Wool, Single- or Double-breasted and Double-back Shirts and Drawers With Doubly Sewn, Taped Seams—heavy waistband, and finest of pearl buttons; value $1.75; all sizes; at..... $1.25

Men's 65c Natural or Ecru, Heavy Weight, Ribbed, Fine Cotton Shirts and Drawers—all are slightly fleeced; a good wearing, soft, warm garment; heavy waist-band; doubly-sewn seams; fine pearl buttons; all sizes; choice, at..... 39c

Men's Pure Australian Wool Single- or Double-breasted Shirts, and Drawers to Match—the finest made under-garments that any one could wish for; will not shrink; free from burrs; value $3; all sizes; at..... $1.95

Youths' and Boys' 75c Natural Merino Wool Shirts and Drawers—heavy weight; sizes 26 to 34; at..... 49c

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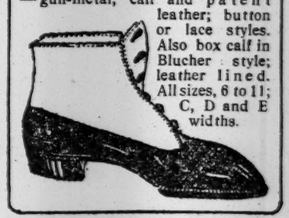
The newest and the best. The handsomest leathers are represented—gun-metal, calf and patent leather; button or lace styles. Also box calf in Blucher style; leather lined. All sizes, 6 to 11; C, D and E widths.



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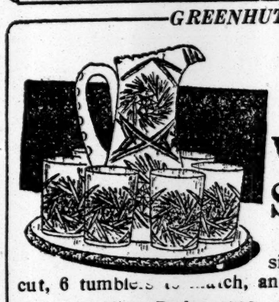

This $9 Cut Glass Water Set for $5.95

See illustration. The set consists of a 4-pint jug, brilliantly cut, 6 tumblers to match, and 14-inch reflector.

98c Cut Glass Bonbon Dishes—today, at..... 59c
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$2.95 Cut Glass Salad Bowls—today, at..... $2.45
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$5.95 Cut Glass Whiskey Jugs—today, at..... $4.85
$1.95 Cut Glass Nappies today, at..... $1.29
$1.50 Cut Glass Oil Cruets—today, at..... $1.29
$5 Cut Glass Fern Dishes—full 8 inch size; complete with fernery and reflector; today, at..... $3.65

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Today, This Artistic and Ornamental

$12.50 Gas Dome Ceiling Light, $8.95

The shade is 20 inches in diameter; hexagonal shape; fitted with panels of cathedral art glass in amber, green or Nile green with bead fringe to match. Metal parts are in the brushed brass finish. Complete with Welsbach burner, mantle and globe.

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The rugs are remarkable likenesses of Kermanshahs, Saruks and Serapi Oriental rugs. The colorings are perfect.

Size 9x12; regularly $34.50; today, at.. $27.50
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As illustrated; seats covered in panne, tapestry or genuine Spanish leather; frames made of birch, finished a rich mahogany color; claw feet; today, at..... $40

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$5 for a Rogers PLATED SERVICE
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6 Dinner Knives | 6 Teaspoons
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The design is the favorite "Violet" one; gray finish. Remember, please, this wear is of the famous 1881 Rogers A1 plate. Sale today.

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First Aid to the Housewife

September sees the reopening of many homes and the preparation of Households for Fall and Winter Summers Sun and Summers dust cause dismay to housewives who find draperies portieres curtains faded and dusty—and a general "run down" appearance

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And it will eliminate the garbage question entirely.

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PLAN PROVINCES FOR EPISCOPAL CHURCH

House of Deputies Takes Radical Action Over Protests of Some Low Churchmen.

ONE CALLS IT MONSTROUS

Proposed Provincial Heads in Reality Will Be Archbishops, Says a Southern Delegate.

The House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention in session in the New Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine late yesterday afternoon adopted important portions of the report of a joint commission which recommended the establishment of provinces within the Church. Each province will embrace several dioceses, over which shall be one of the Bishops of that province elected by the Bishops and confirmed by the House of Deputies. The enactment of this radical legislation came at the close of a bitter fight between "high church" and "low church" factions. One delegate from Southern Virginia in opposing the measure went so far as to call it a "monstrous thing."

Before the new legislation can become operative as a whole it first must receive the concurrence of the House of Bishops. The House of Bishops, it was said, undoubtedly would take favorable action on the new measure, as it has indorsed practically all the other measures which have been passed by the House of Deputies.

The reorganization of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as provided in the proposed new canon was denounced by spokesmen for the "low church" faction, who said that the new provincial heads in reality would be no more nor less than Archbishops as constituted in the Roman Catholic Church.

A fight was precipitated by one of the "low churchmen" as soon as the new canon was read to the House of Deputies and its salient features had been explained by the Secretary of the Joint Commission on Provinces, Charles G. Saunders of Boston. The Deputy raising the first objection to the new canon admitted that the "low church" element of the House had become suspicious of practically everything smacking of "progressivism," and added that this element wanted no innovations because the old ways of the Church were good enough.

Deputy Saunders explained that the Commission believed that the Church had become accustomed to the grouping of neighboring dioceses and missionary districts into "departments" for missionary, educational, and judicial purposes.

The Commission, therefore, had concluded that for "purposes of economy and efficiency" the three coterminous departments might be united to better advantage into one province. He explained that it would be a further advantage to have in readiness an organization to which might be given such additional powers as the General Convention should see fit, or on the other hand as the different dioceses and districts within such a province might consider advisable.

What the Canon Provides.

The proposed canon was then presented to the House of Deputies by sections. Section I. provided:

Subject to the provision in Article VII. of the Constitution, the Dioceses and Missionary Districts of this Church shall be and are hereby united into Provinces as follows:

The First Province shall consist of the Dioceses within the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The Second Province shall consist of the Dioceses within the States of New York and New Jersey and the Missionary Districts of Porto Rico.

The Third Province shall consist of the Dioceses within the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Diocese of Washington.

The Fourth Province shall consist of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The Fifth Province shall consist of the Dioceses within the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The Sixth Province shall consist of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the States of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The Seventh Province shall consist of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Territory of New Mexico.

The Eighth Province shall consist of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the States of Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, and the Territories of Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii, and of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands.

Provided, however, that the composition of any Province shall be altered in accordance with the provisions of Canon 30, Section 2, whenever a new diocese or missionary district shall be formed.

As soon as the secretary of the House of Deputies finished reading the first section of the proposed new canon, Rosewell Page, lay delegate from Virginia was on his feet. His hands and lips quivered with excitement as he addressed the House, asserting that the proposal was one of the most radical that ever had been introduced in the House of Deputies.

Mr. Page was alarmed by certain provisions in sections of the canon, yet to be adopted under which dioceses and missionary districts have equal synodical rights for purposes of the province, and further by which each Provincial Council is authorized to enact statutes, act as Provincial Board of Missions, and perform other duties to be committed to it by the General Convention.

"It is a proposal to establish not only a province, following, perhaps, the system of the old English Church," said Mr. Page, "but it is a proposal to establish an intervening body between the dioceses and the General Convention.

"It is customary for the gentlemen in this convention to think that Virginia declines to be a cog in the wheel of progress, but the President of the United States is a Progressive from Virginia.

"I take off my hat reverently to the learned commission which has submitted this report, but what is the use of the report. I stand here, the first to raise the question as to the necessity for having these provinces which are to have as their heads archbishops."

Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral, one of the members of the Joint Commission on Provinces, answered the objections of Mr. Page. He told the House of Deputies that as a body and as individuals the time had come when they must free their minds of cant.

"We have got to think," said Dean Grosvenor. "This body is becoming unwieldy and impossible. It is getting so that all of its work will have to be done by committees.

"This church is growing, thank God! We are growing by subdividing, and I don't believe that any kind of proportionate representation will ever be passed in this house, although we have had that question presented to us over and over again. Yet, what has the Church been doing? It has deliberately been forming Missionary Departments."

Dean Grosvenor denied that there was any question of churchmanship in the proposal to establish provinces within the Episcopal Church. He cited as one of the most representative of Protestant churches the Church of Canada, which, he explained, recently had found it necessary to divide itself into provinces.

"We have got to come to it," said Dean Grosvenor, "whether we pass this resolution to-day or six years from now. There are some who object to the name 'Protestant Episcopal,' and there are others of us who don't object. But we all agree that our fathers in the early days might have found a holier and more beautiful name. In my earlier years I used to think that Deans were superfluous things. So are we frightened now at shadows, harmless, unmeaning things."

Dean Groton Favors Measure.

The same proposal made in the report of the Commission on Provinces, according to Dean William M. Groton of Philadelphia, was brought up before the House of Deputies eight years ago. He said that "it hardly had time to breathe before it was dead." At that time a plan for Missionary Departments was substituted. Dean Groton said that now the Missionary Department was being killed to make way for the provincial system.

"We have been told that the provincial system would result in Archbishoprics," said Dean Groton in a way that challenged the attention of every member of the House of Deputies. "But I think we are constantly in danger of smothering good measures because we are afraid of them. We shall never settle the matter of diocesan examination for holy orders unless we get the provincial system, and we shall never be in a position to reform that system until we have dioceses grouped together."

The Chairman of the House next recognized John Hicks, lay deputy from Arkansas. Mr. Hicks said:

"I want to be perfectly frank, with you, gentlemen, and tell you that I have nothing whatever to say——" but he was drowned out at this point by the laughter of the house. He resumed: "That is nothing that will be an endeavor on my part to give you any instruction. But those who are versed in the matter have not satisfied me with their reasons for supporting this measure.

"They say that this body is unwieldy, and their remedy is to organize seven or eight new bodies, having the power to legislate. Whether it establishes Archbishoprics, breaks up departments, or what not, we are not going to vote for anything that will disturb existing conditions. We have got too much progressivism, and I oppose disturbing elements when there is a sacrifice of uniformity. We are going to seed along the lines of progressivism as sure as you are born."

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Thomas of the diocese of Southern Virginia said he was opposed to the new canon because it proposed an intermediate body between the dioceses and districts and the general convention.

Ex-Judge Charles Andrews, a deputy from the diocese of Central New York, told the house that he was in favor of the provincial system, and that the only criticism that occurred to him to make had reference to the powers conferred on the provincial councils. He thought these councils should have more power, because it was possible for the missionary districts to decline to accept the jurisdiction of the provincial council, in accordance with constitutional provisions.

At the request of one of the deputies from North Carolina, the Chairman instructed the Secretary of the Commission on Provinces to answer the criticism of Judge Andrews. He said that Judge Andrews's point was well taken, but he believed that the missionary districts would be willing to accept the jurisdiction of the provincial councils.

The Rev. J. B. Dunn of the diocese of Southern Virginia said that the provincial system contemplated a reversal of the whole system of the Episcopal Church, and he denounced it as a "monstrous thing."

Burton Mansfield of the diocese of Connecticut said that fifteen years had convinced him that nothing was to be feared from the new plan. He said it was needed at present, and that it would be needed still more in the future.

House Adopts Two Sections.

The first section of the new canon then was submitted to a vote by orders. The result was: Clerical vote, 66½ for, 1¾ against and 3 divided; lay, 57¾ for, 9½ against and 1 divided.

The Chairman of the House of Deputies, Dr. Alexander Mann, announced that the first section of the new canon had been adopted, and then submitted the second section of the canon to a vote. The second section read:

For the purposes of the province, dioceses and missionary districts shall have equal synodical rights and privileges.

On motion of Francis Lynde Stetson, this section was amended to read, "For the purpose of the province, the synodical rights and privileges therein of the several dioceses and missionary districts shall be determined by a vote in such council." The second section then was adopted by acclamation.

Six sections of the canon are still to come before the House of Deputies for adoption. The third and fourth sections provide:

III. The representative body in the province shall be a Provincial Council, which council shall be composed of two houses: a Provincial House of Bishops, embracing all the Bishops residing within the bounds of the province having seats in the House of Bishops of the General Convention, and a Provincial House of clerical and lay deputies chosen by the several dioceses and missionary districts. The two houses of the council may sit and deliberate together whenever they see fit, and under such regulations as the council may determine.

IV. The President of each Provincial Council shall be one of the Bishops of the province, elected by the Bishops and confirmed by the deputies. He shall hold office for such term of years as the council may determine in its statutes.

A joint session of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies was held in the Cathedral in the morning to consider the subject of "Religious Education." Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, speaking on "What Recognition Is Given Christian Education in the Liberal Education of To-day?" said that in practically all the State universities of this country no religious instruction was offered. The divorce between Church and State, he added, made it impossible to provide for religious and moral instruction in the public schools. He regarded the outlook for the moral and religious education of the children of the present day as very poor.

Bishop Greer discussed the question "Does the Instruction in Our Sunday Schools and in Our Theological Seminaries Meet the Needs of the Church?." Bishop Greer suggested that it was possible for all Christian denominations to agree on a broad plan of religious instruction in the public schools, although he would not have the public schools become sectarian.

Bishop Greer did ont believe in the secularization of denominational schools through the "tempting influence of wealth." He urged the General Convention to give its support to the religious schools of the Protestant Episcopal faith and to other religious schools.

New Head for Flower Hospital.

Frederic B. Morlock, for nine years chief clerk and assistant treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital, will on Thursday take charge, as superintendent, of the Flower Hospital. For the last six months, since the death of the former superintendent, Flower Hospital has been under the direction of an acting superintendent.

400 WELSH MINERS ARE PROBABLY DEAD

Explosion, Followed by Fire and Afterdamp, in a Colliery Near Cardiff.

ABOUT 500 MEN RESCUED

No Hope for Those Still in the Mine—Fire Prevents Rescue Parties from Making Any Progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The greatest disaster that has ever befallen a British mine occurred this morning at the Universal Colliery at Sengenhydd, South Wales, eight miles from Cardiff. It is feared that over 400 miners perished in the burning pit.

At 6 A. M. 935 miners descended the Lancaster and York pits. Two hours later an explosion in the Lancaster pit demolished the pithead gear, shook the entire town, and alarmed the countryside.

One-half of the Lancaster pit was immediately a mass of flames. Rescue operations resulted in 498 men being brought up alive. Fifteen bodies have been recovered. The others have not been located, owing to the tremendous falls of roof, the deadly effects of the afterdamp, and the raging flames. The rescue work was abandoned for a time in order to fight the flames, which blocked the intake airway. The entombed men could not be reached until the flames were overcome.

The cause of the explosion has not been determined. It was so violent that the head of a bankman was blown from his body.

It was soon apparent that there was no hope for the entombed men. The hills round about became black with people. Rescue parties rushed from all the pits in the neighborhood, and apparatus was carried by eager helpers over the mountains. At night it was decided to seal that portion of the mine in which the men are entombed.

Twelve years ago an explosion at the same place resulted in the loss of eighty lives. Fifty yards from the Lancashire pit rises the winding gear of the York pit. Fortunately, this escaped injury. Preparations were immediately made for rescue parties to descend. There was no lack of volunteers. Hundreds of brave miners were eager to face death underground in the hope of rescuing their comrades.

Soon after the first rescue parties were lowered came the news that of the 900 men who had gone down the York pit nearly 500 were safe. They were brought to the surface in batches of twenty and were seized, hugged and kissed by their womenfolk in a delirim of oy.

But the cage also brought up charred and mangled bodies found by the search parties on the fringe of the explosion area. Only two bodies were identified. The others were blown to pieces. A woman shrieked, as one corpse passed on a rough litter, the sack covering being momentarily displaced and the features revealed, "He was my husband!"

A dozen men brought up were still alive but badly injured. They were rushed on a special train to the Cardiff General Hospital. The village carpenter's shop was converted into a mortuary.

Edward Shaw, the mine manager and leader of the first rescue party, had his eyes badly affected. Splendid work was done by the men in fighting the fire 1,500 feet underground. It bore fruit at 9 o'clock, when Managing Director W. T. Rees announced that the fire was under control. Four shifts of men were engaged in the rescue work.

Forty thousand persons surround the pithead to-night. Long trains left Cardiff half hourly to-day, filled mainly with women going to the scene o fthe disaster. Five thousand waited for news at the Cardiff station. One woman, a pathetic figure, has been waiting at the pithead for hours. Her husband, four sons, and three brothers are in the burning pit.

The King has sent a telegram to Dr. W. N. Atkinson, Mines Inspector, expressing his and the Queen's sympathy with the bereaved families.

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$5 PLEATED NET BLOUSES, $2 97
Sizes 34 to 44.

Pretty model, as illustrated, made of fine white net over a net foundation.

Wide bands of ecru shadow lace are inset back and front in the accordion pleated bodice and hemstitching finishes the deep yoke.

Double frills of pleated net finish neck, fronts and long puffed sleeves, and a Vanity Band of black velvet ribbon adds a charming touch.

Third Floor, 34th St.

"MARCHIONESS" SILK UNDERWEAR (gmt.) $1.98
Macy's price was $2.39

Women's Vests, in white, pink and blue, finished with French band top, handsomely embroidered in various floral designs. These are manufacturers' samples of garments made to sell at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50. Reinforced Bloomers to match, in white, pink, blue and black.

Main Floor, Centre.

FRAMED MEZZO-GRAVURES, $1.49

Sizes—outside measure—20 in. x 24 in. to 23 in. x 27 in. Imported from England. Beautiful reproductions of paintings by great artists. There are over forty subjects, including many portraits of famous English beauties. The frames are of Flemish oak, with an English overlay mat of white surrounding each picture. Elsewhere $2.25.

Fourth Floor, 34th St.

BOYS' $6.00 CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, $4.59
Sizes 2½ to 10 Years.

Russian or reefer models—*as illustrated*. Made of fine all-wool chinchilla in navy, brown or gray.

Full double-breasted, buttoning snugly up to throat with large bone buttons; back smartly belted; pockets deep and well-stayed.

Yoke and sleeves are lined with "Venetian" so the garment will slip on easily, and the body is lined with flannel.

Second Floor, 34th St. Rear.

MISSES' CHINCHILLA COATS, $12.74
Macy's usual price, $14.74

In navy, brown, gray and black, fine quality all-wool chinchilla; ¾ cutaway model, cut on straight stylish lines, with wide belt and convertible collar. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Third Floor, 35th St.

SATIN LINING, 36 INCH (yd), 52c
Macy's usual price is 66c

Made with a fine satin face on a strong cotton back. Appropriate for coat linings, and will give two seasons' wear. Among the colors are white, cream, steel, dark gray, tan, brown, red, light blue, pink, castor, mahogany, emerald, king, Copenhagen, gold, cerise and black.

Second Floor, Centre.

Boys' Extra-Trouser SUITS, $5.69

The kind that are sold elsewhere for $6.50. Choice of three new and smart English Norfolk models. Of all-wool tweeds in new Fall shades of gray, brown and tan. Coats serge-lined. Two pairs of fully-lined trousers with each Suit. Sizes from 7 to 18 years.

Second Floor, 34th St., Rear.

$3.50 OSTRICH PLUMES, $1.98

In black, white, taupe, "Paon" blue, purple and other fashionable shades; full 16½-inch Ostrich Plumes, with broad, drooping heads.

Second Floor, 34th St.

ADJUSTABLE DRESS FORMS, $3.79

This indispensable aid to home dressmaking has four-section skirt which enlarges and lengthens as desired. The latest style models, in four sizes.

Main Floor, 34th St.

MEN'S FUR AUTO COATS, $14.75

Elsewhere $20.00. Of an excellent quality imported black Manchurian dog-skin fur. Full, roomy cut. Warm, comfortable lining of thick wool cloth. All sizes from 34 to 46.

Fifth Floor, 34th Street.

WOMEN'S FUR COATS, $54.75
Macy's prices were $64.75 and $69.75

French Seal (dyed Coney) Coats; selected, full furred, well matched pelts of lustrous finish.

Caracul (Leipsic-dyed) Coats, of flat-curled, pliable skins of brilliant finish.

Both in fashionable kimono model, on smart straight lines, with deep square collar and turnback cuffs. Linings of soft, serviceable satin, corded at edges. Sizes 34 to 44.

Third Floor, Broadway.

MEN'S $1.00 NIGHT SHIRTS OF SOFT DOMET, 63c

Made of an extra heavy quality of domet flannel, plain trimmed throughout and with collars attached. Cut very full and roomy. Colors are pink, tan, blue and gray stripes on light grounds.

Men's Shop, Broadway at 35th St

Men's and Young Men's Suits, $18.50

Smart two-button and three-button models of semi-English cut and fit. Cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, in novel and staple colorings and effects. All sizes from 32 to 44 for men of average physique, and from 38 to 48 for men of exceptionally heavy build.

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED COATS, $19.74
Macy's price was $24.74

Made in London especially for R. H. Macy & Co., these smartly tailored coats are of English fleece cloth, an all-wool "warmth-without-weight" fabric, in shades of gray, brown or heather mixtures. Shawl collar, convertible, may be worn close to throat; back on straight lines is button trimmed; sleeves are set-in and have deep cuffs. A practical garment for motor, traveling or general wear. Sizes 34 to 42.

Third Floor, Broadway.

BROADCLOTH SUITS, $22.74
Sold elsewhere for $28.75

Copied from a "Bernard" model, this suit is of fine quality lustrous French broadcloth in mahogany, navy blue, brown and black.

The short, jaunty coat on very smart new lines has deep rolling collar of velvet and wide velvet cuffs; warmly interlined and peau de cygne lined. In the skirt the peg-top drapery effect is featured and velvet buttons are used as trimming. Sizes for women.

Third Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S CREPE AND POPLIN DRESSES, $12.74
Macy's price was $17.74

One-piece frocks of smart coat effect in finely woven all-wool crepe in navy, brown and black. Pointed collar, revers, deep cuffs, girdle and sash are of black satin with hemstitched edges, and at the back a long panel of satin, button trimmed, adds to the coat effect. The dainty vestee is of ecru batiste; the skirt is cleverly draped. Sizes 34 to 44.

Third Floor, Broadway.

MEN'S $5 WOOL SWEATERS, $3.74

Shawl collar model and made of a high grade of yarn. Shaker-knit, and with full fashioned collar and sleeves. Knit-in pockets. Heavy weight. Excellent assortment of colors, including Oxford, navy and maroon. All sizes from 36 to 44.

Fifth Floor, Centre.

$1.50 NAINSOOK NIGHTGOWNS, 99c

Six different styles, in soft, fine quality nainsook, with very dainty yokes of Valenciennes lace; effectively trimmed with satin ribbons. Empire models with deep fancy yokes and short sleeves.

Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

BRACELET WATCHES, $3.96
Macy's prices were $5.80 and $6.49

GIRLS' SERGE FROCKS, $4.96
Macy's usual price $5.74

$1.00 to $1.50 MIDDY BLOUSES, 49c

FIVE-INCH SUEDE BELTS, 39c

$1.00 WARNER BRASSIERES, 49c

WOMEN'S $5.00 HAND-BAGS, $2.94

WOMEN'S $1.10 GLACE KID GLOVES, 89c

WOMEN'S $4.50 SHOES, $2.97

$3.50 GERMAN SILVER VANITY CASES, $1.98
Macy's price was $2.97

RICH BROCADED TUSSAH (yd.), 29c
Macy's usual price is 39c

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS (doz) $1.28
Macy's price was $1.63

18c WIDE OUTING FLANNEL (yd.) 12c

15c "EDEN CLOTH," 28-in. (yd.), 12c

"AMANA" FLANNEL (yd.), 32c
Elsewhere 50c

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, 36 x 63 INCHES $4.94
Macy's price was $7.48

Marie Antoinette BED SETS, $3.96

CUT GLASS BERRY BOWLS, $1.19
Macy's price was $1.98

$2.50 COMFORTABLES, $1.94

Smokeless Oil HEATERS, $1.97
Macy's prices were $2.31 to $3.61

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MEN'S $1.50 UNDERWEAR (gmt.) $1.24

For men. Medium weight, all wool, and of excellent quality. Shirts and Drawers in natural colors. Made by one of the best manufacturers in America, and sold usually at Macy's for (garment) $1.44.

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Men's 15c HANDKERCHIEFS, (6), 69c

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CONSTIPATION

CLASH IN DEFENSE OF THE MONEY BILL

Owen and Glass Get Sharp Retorts from Bankers in the Chamber of Commerce.

HEPBURN SHOWS DEFECTS

President Reynolds of the Bankers Contradicts the Senator, Who Says National Banks Will Accept It.

Bankers, members of Congress, economists, and financial writers discussed the Owen-Glass Currency bill from many points of view yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. The occasion was the second national conference on currency reform under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science, which will be continued to-day at Columbia University, ending with a dinner at the Hotel Astor in the evening.

The bill had as its chief defender yesterday Senator Robert L. Owen, its sponsor in the upper house of Congress. His statement that the national banks would join the new Federal reserve system almost unanimously was warmly disputed by Arthur Reynolds, President of the American Bankers' Association, who referred to the action of 600 country bankers in Boston last week in opposition to the bill, and said that in his home State of Iowa every banker with whom he had talked had declared he would not go in.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association, who subsequently made an address, was taken to task at the morning session by Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, who said the commission's report, indorsed by the convention of the association last week, "seems to have been written in bad temper, and does not seem consistent with the dignity and fairness which such a body ought to possess."

Mr. Bulkley also took a fling at Sol Wexler, a member of the Bankers' Currency Commission, whom he asked if he believed that the bill was unconstitutional, as intimated in the report.

"His answer," said Mr. Bulkley, "was that he did not know nor care whether it was constitutional or not. Possibly the American Bankers' Association does not care much about constitutional questions, but when they pass resolutions which charge that a bill publicly indorsed by the President of the United States and passed by the House of Representatives is an unconstitutional measure seeking to confiscate their property, they ought to care whether what they say has any foundation or not."

The conference, which included members of the Academy of Political Science, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and delegates appointed by the Governors of many States, was called to order by John Claflin, President of the Chamber, who introduced Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, President of the Academy, as the presiding officer.

Senator Owen was the first speaker. After explaining the provisions of the bill and the advantages to be derived under it, he answered some of the objections that have been urged. Among the advantages he mentioned was that the investments of the ntaional banks in bonds to secure circulation were protected.

Silent on Redemption Plan.

"The bonds were bought," he said, "with the understanding that they were worth par because of the circulation privilege. They should not be permitted to go below par or neglected in such a way that they would go below par on the market."

When he was asked at the end of his address by B. F. Harris, President of the Illinois Bankers' Association, why banks that did not care to join the system should not have the option of having their Government bonds redeemed at par, Senator Owen avoided a direct answer by saying that there was "not the slightest doubt in the world that the national banks would rejoice in taking advantage of the benefits of the bill," implying that the protection of their bonds would be confined to the present provision for their gradual exchange for 3 per cents, without the circulation privilege.

The present rigid reserve system, Senator Owen said, had compelled the New York banks to carry a large volume of call loans so that they could quickly obtain cash. The proposed system would make cash or credit available through the reserve banks.

"The member banks," he said, "will therefore be able to withdraw from the New York Stock Exchange and other Stock Exchanges a large volume of credit and time loans and such banks will be enabled to use their funds for the commerce and industry of the country, instead of for Stock Exchange loans.

"The call loans on the Stock Exchange frequently, and in large degree, are used in promoting gambling transactions, which make unstable financial and commercial conditions in the United States. Weaker members of the financial world, who, like moths, are attracted to the brilliant flame of the New York Stock Exchange and its promised fortunes to those who are successful in operating upon bull markets and bear markets, are constantly being ruined by this gigantic gambling.

"The bill will abate, therefore, in large measure, the dangerous features involved in the stock exchanges, the violent fluctuations in interest rates, impairment of confidence, periodic stringencies and occasional violent panics throughout the financial and commercial world."

Taking up the objections, Senator Owen said:

"The first, and most urgent, objection made by some of the bankers has been that the control of this great system should be in the hands of the banks. The proposed system, affecting as it does the supervision and control of the credit system of the United States, cannot be safely confided to private hands. The control of this system should not be in the hands of private persons, and two dangers should be avoided. First, it should avoid "political" control, in the offensive sense, and it should avoid the control by concentrated wealth. The prevention of both of these evils can be readily accomplished. The great public utility banks of Europe do not permit the bankers to exercise any degree of control.

"A great public utility bank conducted for the safe-guarding of the commerce and industry of the nation, and not conducted for the purpose of making profit; conducted with a view to stabilizing the interest rate and safeguarding the national gold supply, is conducted as a Government function in the interest of all the people of the United States and should not be in the hands of bankers whose point of view is to make personal profit out of the banking business and to exact as high a rate of interest as the commerce of the country can endure.

The Character of Currency.

"Another objection urged against the pending bill is that the banks should issue the currency, and the argument is made that currency is the same thing as a bank account put into a liquid form. This is only a half truth. It fails to state the whole truth, that currency, in order to be current from the Atlantic to the Pacific, must require no investigation on the part of the citizen who received it upon the good faith of the United States, which, by the act of March 14, 1900, is committed to maintain a parity of all forms of money on the basis of the gold standard. For this reason, among others, the bill provides that the Federal reserve notes shall be obligations of the United States, and not the private obligation of any of these corporations proposed to be established as Federal reserve banks.

"The banks justly ask that the 2 per cent. bonds shall be protected at par or its equivalent in the event of the retirement of the national bank notes. This demand is just, and I have no doubt that the Government of the United States will protect the 2 per cent. bonds upon a par basis.

"Another objection urged by the banks, especially the country banks, is that the savings deposits should not be segregated. I believe the Senate Committee will support this contention.

"Another urgent objection made against the bill is by the country bankers who oppose allowing the Federal Reserve Bank to clear at par private checks on member banks, although the bill provides that the country banks may charge for exchange, as they do at present, and, although under the bill as amended and to be amended, the country banks could impose a reasonable charge upon all private checks drawn upon them by their customers and cleared through the Federal Reserve Bank.

"Under the new system the efficiency and perfection of the banking system of the United States will make the great American Republic the financial and commercial leader of the world."

Glass Scorns Opposition.

Congressman Carter Glass, the other chief sponsor for the bill, was to have been present, but was ill and sent his address, which was incorporated in the minutes. In it Mr. Glass said:

"The real opposition to this bill is not as to Government control, upon which we shall never yield. It is not as to compulsory membership, which is provided in another way in the Aldrich scheme—a scheme that was unanimously indorsed by the American Bankers' Association. It is not in the required capital subscription nor the 5 per cent. dividend. It is none of these.

"It is in that most vital requirement of the bill that in the future funds on deposit in other national banks cannot be counted as legal reserve. This means an immediate loss of profits to many bankers—I say immediate, for in the long run the change will benefit bankers as well as the public—and it is the prospect of that loss that explains most of the organized opposition to the bill.

"The fight is to drive us from our firm resolution to break down the artificial connection between the banking business of this country and the stock speculative operations at the money centres. The Monetary Commission, with more discretion than courage, absolutely evaded the problem; but the Banking and Currency Committee of the House has gone to the very root of this gigantic evil, and in this bill proposes to cut the cancer out. This we propose to do cautiously, graduating the operation to prevalent conditions and extending it over a period of thirty-six months."

A. Barton Hepburn said he was not especially fearful of political control, but feared incompetent control.

"But as the bill was born in caucus," he added, "and cradled in politics, the bankers and businessmen of the country may be pardoned if they fear that politics may enter into its administration.

"Many features of the bill are fundamentally sound, but it has certain glaring defects. The establishment of twelve separate reserve banks will inevitably result in keen competition among them in times of money stringency to strengthen their reserves. This danger has, I think, been realized by the framers of this measure, but they have failed to meet it by the provision arbitrarily requiring one regional bank to loan to another. This I believe to be an open confession of the inability of the system to adjust itself automatically to the needs of the country.

"Never before has it been specifically directed what investments banks shall make, as, for example, that all national banks should invest 20 per cent. of their capital in Federal Reserve bank stock, or that one regional bank should loan to another regional bank.

Reynolds for One Central Bank.

Arthur Reynolds, President of the American Bankers' Association, argued in favor of one central bank. "The error in present popular conception relative to a central bank," he said, "arises from the fact that the people regard the main feature of such an institution as purely centralization, and fear its power, whereas when properly organized and administered, it becomes representative of responsibility and disinterested public service.

"The Government in its proposed plan recognizes the necessity of co-operation, and endeavors to compel a large number of the banks of the country, under penalty of dissolution of their charters, to join in organizing a system which accepts in part the doctrine of centralization, but illogically defeats the benefits to be derived from its accomplishment by diffusing its power into twelve separate associations.

"What we need is a centralized reserve agency, separated and made distinct from the interests now controlling the large amounts of capital and reserve, through which credit may be extended at all times when required by the necessities of business."

Alexander D. Noyes said the difficulty over the composition of the Federal Reserve Board was because Congress feared control by the bankers and the bankers feared control by politicians.

Among the speakers to-day will be Frank A. Vanderlip, Joseph French Johnson, Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, E. L. Howe, Irving T. Bush, Joseph T. Talbert, and John E. Gardin. John H. Finley will preside at the dinner, and the principal speaker will be ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich.

WOULD USE PROFITS TO BUY UP TWOS

J. H. Perkins Favors Senator Nelson's Plan to Solve Government Bond Problem.

BANKS WOULD LOSE ON 3'S

And Loss Would Be Heavier in Open Market Selling—To Retire Bond-Secured Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—What might be an explanation of the failure of the sponsors of the Owen-Glass bill to provide more carefully against the depreciation of 2 per cent. bonds was suggested to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency this afternoon by James H. Perkins of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y. Without even hinting that he intended to give the motives of those in charge of the bill, Mr. Perkins said that the one hold over national banks that the proposed system would have would be the 2 per cent. bonds in the possession of the banks.

Mr. Perkins's point seemed to be that inasmuch as the bonds already were selling below par a national bank would hesitate to surrender its charter in order to escape membership in the proposed banking system. Even the replacing of 2 per cent. bonds with the circulation privilege by 3 per cents. without the privilege, would, in his opinion, mean a material loss to the banks. This loss would be still greater if a national bank, in retiring its bond-secured notes, should attempt to sell its bonds in the open market. He seemed to think that fear of such a loss might drive reluctant national banks to subscribe to the stock of the proposed regional reserve banks.

Questions from Senator O'Gorman as to the feasibility of bolstering up the price of 2 per cent. bonds by substituting 3 per cens more rapidly than now provided by the bill, drew forth Mr. Perkins's statement. He admitted, however, that something should be done to preserve the parity of the twos, and seemed to approve Senator Nelson's suggestion that the undivided profits of the proposed regional reserve banks might be devoted to buying up 2 per cent. bonds instead of dividing the profits between the stockholding banks and the Government. Mr. Perkins thought that if the proposed system worked well, no pressure would be needed after a few years to keep banks in the system.

The committee to-day heard the rest of the delegation of 35 country bankers sent to Washington by the recent bankers' conference in Boston. They emphasized the demands of the Boston conference by illustrations taken from practical banking operations in the various States they represented, and invariably denied that any pressure had been put upon them by the larger institutions to oppose the Owen-Glass bill.

When they had concluded, Robert H. Treeman of Ithaca, President of the New York State Bankers Association, argued for a strictly gold reserve, instead of gold and lawful money.

FIRM FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

National Chamber of Commerce Also Makes Recommendations.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—The constituent membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, including local chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial clubs, and national trade organizations in all parts of the country, has approved by referendum vote the report of its Banking and Currency Committee on the Owen-Glass Currency bill, now pending in Congress. The vote was 303 for and 17 against.

The committee in its report, which was made the basis of the referendum, stated:

"It regards the measure as a piece of constructive legislation, and believes that it embodies in a large degree elements necessary to provide the nation with a safe currency and banking system."

Seven recommendations, submitted for separate vote, have been approved by large majorities. They are as follows:

1. In favor of the increase of the Federal Reserve Board to nine members, the two additional members to be chosen by the original seven members, subject to the approval of the President; the compensation of the Governor and Vice Governor to be fixed by the board itself.
2. The creation of the Federal Reserve Council to be elected by the regional reserve banks, the President and Vice President of the council to reside in Washington and to sit at meetings of the Federal Reserve Board, but without vote; their salaries to be fixed and paid by the banks.
3. That in the creation of the new system of regional reserve banks a beginning be made with the present central reserve cities, (three in number,) the number to be increased gradually by the Federal Reserve Boards as in their judgment conditions warrant.
4. Concerning note issues: That restriction of the issue of Federal reserve notes to $300,000,000 be eliminated, that interest on Federal reserve notes be eliminated, that it be made unlawful for any Federal reserve bank to pay out any notes but its own, the notes issued being given an identifying number.
5. The Federal reserve notes should not be obligations of the Government, but should be guaranteed by the United States, and that they shall be redeemable by Federal reserve banks and not at the Treasury of the United States.
6. That Federal reserve banks mutually guarantee the Federal reserve notes by providing that said notes shall become a first and permanent lien upon the combined assets of Federal reserve banks.
7. That the reserve requirements of the Owen-Glass bill be modified and reduced for both country banks and banks in reserve cities.

The Board of Directors has requested an opportunity to be heard before the Senate Committee for the purpose of presenting the opinions recorded. As guests of the local Board of Commerce, the visitors were entertained at local manufacturing institutions throughout the afternoon, and a banquet was given in their honor to-night.

ARMY AIRMEN AS COURIERS.

They'll Carry Messages To and From the Military Tournament.

The War Department has agreed to detail two military aviators, with their machines, to the Military Tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden from Nov. 3 to 8. A landing stage is being built on the roof of the Garden, and the army airmen will carry messages to and from the tournament, Governors Island, Fort Hamilton, and other fortified places around New York. They will go on scouting expeditions, and will demonstrate the new wireless constructed for use on aeroplanes in flight.

The new calcium shells for lighting up an enemy's advance at night will be demonstrated from the Garden roof, as well as the parachute flare, which, settling slowly from balloon or aeroplane, illuminates brilliantly several square miles of teritory.

SCHMIDT GETS A DELAY.

Counsel Wants a Commission to Obtain Record in Germany.

A delay of one week was granted yesterday by Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions for the pleading of Hans Schmidt, indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of Anna Aumuller. Alphonse Koelble, Schmidt's counsel, asked for the delay in order that the court might appoint a commission to take testimony concerning Schmidt's life in Germany.

"According to my information," Mr. Koelble said, "this defendant has been adjudged a lunatic in Germany, and I desire testimony concerning this."

Assistant District Attorney Delehanty offered no opposition to the delay, but said that District Attorney Whitman expected the information Mr. Koelble wanted in a day or two, and that he saw no need of a commission.

Mellen's Trial in February.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 14.—State's Attorney Stiles Judson said to-night that the trials of ex-President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and ex-Vice President McHenry, in connection with the fatal Westport wreck, would begin at the February term of the Superior Court before Judge Tuttle.

NEW HAVEN WINS ITS BOND FIGHT

Massachusetts State Board Approves $67,552,000 Issue of Debentures.

DIRECTORS ALSO RATIFY IT

Stockholders Must Meet 65 Per Cent. of Subscription on Nov. 15—Remainder on Jan. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Massachusetts Public Service Commission, Commissioner Anderson dissenting, late to-day approved the $67,552,000 bond issue proposed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. The convertible feature is sustained by the majority of the commission, but it furnishes the basis for Mr. Anderson's dissent.

The commission thus lifts a load from the minds of bankers both here and in New York, for its favorable decision converts into real money the thousands of tentative transactions in the new bonds which for nearly three months have been made on an "if issued" basis. In its decision, which is very long, the commission says:

The claim has been made that the capital stock of the company is limited to the amount validated by Chapter 652 of the acts of 1910, and that for purposes of the present case all stock issued by the company since passage of that act must be disregarded. With this view of law we do not find ourselves in accord. In our judgment, the capital stock of the company actually paid in, within the meaning of said section, is sufficient in amount to warrant the proposed issue of bonds.

The next question to be considered is whether the commission can lawfully and properly approve debentures containing a provision for future conversion into stock at par. While securities of railroad companies in this form have frequently been approved by the Public Service Commissions of other States, and are a recognized and popular form of investments, the statutes of this Commonwealth contain no specific authority for, or prohibition of, an issue of convertible bonds or debentures. It is impossible, therefore, until the law is made more specific or the courts have spoken, for the commission to pass authoritatively upon this important legal question. The petition before us, however, compels us to answer this question according to our best judgment.

In his dissenting opinion Commissioner Anderson says:

I am unable to convince myself that the order voted by the majority of the commission is not, on at least three grounds, illegal and void.

To strain our legal powers in order to facilitate another Director-banker melon-cutting is a proceeding against which I must emphatically protest. The deplorable condition of this railroad at the present time is due to persistent violations of the wholesome provisions of our Massachusetts laws. The enormous losses already suffered by investors would never have occurred had the law of Massachusetts been observed.

Nor has this commission any legal power to authorize the issue of debentures convertible into stock at par for a period of ten years beginning five years hence. Necessarily such issue involves a present approval of an issue of stock at par for this same ten-year period, and such issue has been voted by the stockholders.

This again is an attempt to repeal, by fiat of this commission, the anti-stock watering code of this Commonwealth.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of the action of the Massachusetts commission, yesterday, a meeting of Directors of the New Haven Railroad was called at the Grand Central Station, and resolutions approving the issue were adopted. Notice will be sent to stockholders on Oct. 15 that 65 per cent. of the subscriptions must be paid on Nov. 15, 1913, and the remainder on Jan. 15, 1914.

The New Haven would have faced a critical situation had authority for the bond issue been denied. An issue of $40,000,000 of one-year notes falls due on Nov. 1, and $5,000,000 worth of bonds mature on Feb. 1. The convertible debenture issue was arranged to meet these maturities and to provide for the purchase of new equipment.

The new bonds run for twenty years and bear interest at 6 per cent. Some of the company's leading stockholders objected to the agreement with J. P. Morgan & Co. as fiscal agent for the payment of 2½ per cent. commission to an underwriting syndicate to insure the sale of the bonds. Their opposition to this payment resulted in the withdrawal of Morgan & Co. as bankers for the railroad company.

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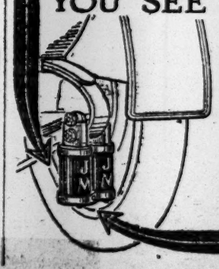

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GIANTS WILL AGAIN TRAIN AT MARLIN

Manager McGraw Will Send His Club South After World's Tour.

The reason that many American League ball players have been skeptical about accepting the invitation to go around the world on the tour with the Giants and Chicago White Sox party is because many of them believe that they will have to play so many games that they will return next Spring all tired out and not in shape to begin the regular major league season.

Manager McGraw pointed out yesterday that the players were very much mistaken about this feature of the trip, for instead of having to play very many games, they are going to have the easiest time imaginable, especially through Australia and the Orient. In the party's schedule there are several days on a stretch when no games will be played, and the most strenuous thing the players will have to do is see the sights and send home souvenir postal cards.

The party will also be on the water much of the time, and those American League stars who have passed up the opportunity to take the long tour were very much mistaken about the hardships they would have to undergo.

As a matter of fact, the players will have just about enough work to keep them in good condition. Manager McGraw said yesterday that it was absurd for any player to think that the trip would unfit him for next season's work. McGraw is taking along some of his veteran players, but he does not believe that they will get enough work to put them in shape for next season, and plans now to ship all to the Marlin training camp in Texas just as soon as they get back from the world trip.

There has been some talk that Manager McGraw would abandon Texas as a training camp because of the wet season that has somewhat interfered with the training during the last few seasons. However, after looking over several other likely places, he has come to the conclusion that none of them compares with Marlin Springs to put the men in shape. Of course, he figures on experiencing some bad weather, but the pleasant weather does the men so much good that he doesn't mind wet days.

Manager McGraw completed arrangements yesterday whereby Coach Wilbert Robinson will take Glazo to Marlin next Spring before McGraw and his party returns from the world's trip. "Robbie" will take all the recruits and youngsters to Marlin about the last week in February and put them through a preliminary training. Early in March those players who are not going with McGraw will join Robinson's party at Marlin, and just as soon as McGraw returns with the other players, which will be about the middle of March. They will go to Marlin and join the other players. Secretary Foster is already arranging for next Spring's string of exhibition games which will be played throughout the South next year.

"There is no off season to baseball anymore," said Mr. Foster yesterday. "Just as soon as one season is finished we have to get ready for the next."

The latest candidate for the Giants is Mike Donlin, who says he is ready to sacrifice himself to the American stage in order to let the world at large see what a great outfielder looks like. There is likely to be a rush of candidates for Jimmy Callahan's White Sox team during the next few days, as the final line-up of the Chicago party has not yet been announced.

The New York Club has lost its protest against the edict of the National Commission, made two seasons ago, requiring that 25 per cent. of the world's series receipts be contributed to a general fund for the other seven clubs in the league. Two years ago the clubs who have missed the post-season prosperity made a joint protest, and argued that they, by their work during the season, made the world's series possible and should reap a few slight benefits somewhere. The New York Club objected, and the matter has been hanging fire now for more than a year. It was finally settled so the New York Club will have to return last year's and this year's share to the fund, the amount being about $40,000. The American League has never objected to the practice, but has turned the money over as ordered without protest.

Secretary John E. Bruce of the National Commission deserted New York yesterday and went over to Philadelphia bearing a check covering the amount of the world's series gold which was due the world's champion Mackmen. Each member of the Athletics received $3,-243.94 for his share.

"POP" ANSON OBJECTS.

Veteran Player Says Too Much Is Being Made of Athletics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Too much is being made of the world's champions, the Philadelphia Americans, in the opinion of Adrian C. Anson, who declared that his old Chicago pennant winning team of a quarter of a century ago could easily have defeated the present title holders. "Pop" Anson was Captain of the Chicago aggregation in the eighties, when that team won six pennants.

"The Athletics are a fine playing aggregation," the veteran acknowledged, "but if I had my old Chicago team, with the famous stone-wall infield, I could beat them by a good margin. Could they hit such pitchers as Bender and Plank? Sure they could! None of the pitchers of to-day can equal such men as Clarkson, Goldsmith, Larry Cochran, and Charlie Ferguson."

Anson likewise declined to acknowledge that such fielders as Cobb or Speaker could be placed in the same class with Bill Lang, and he challenged the production of any present-day catchers the equals of Buck Ewing or Mike Kelly.

Associated Banks Baseball League.

The victory of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company over the Security Bank in the Associated Banks Baseball League gives the team a big lead in the championship race, and practically determines the pennant winner. Security Bank appears sure of second place, and the Guaranty Trust and Bankers Trust are tied for third place. The standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co..	9	2	.817
Security Bank	9	4	.692
Guaranty Trust Co.	7	4	.636
Bankers Trust Co.	7	4	.636
Col.-Knickerbocker Trust Co....	5	5	.500
Fourth National Bank	3	8	.384
Chase National Bank	2	7	.222
National Park Bank	1	11	.083

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CLEVELAND WINS SERIES.

American League Club Defeats Pittsburgh in Final Game.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14.—The Cleveland Americans to-day won the seventh and deciding game of the intercity series, defeating the Pittsburgh Nationals by a score of 4 to 1. The official attendance was 2,953, and receipts $2,-155.50.

Adams was batted for six hits in three innings, but McQuillan, who replaced him, did not allow a hit, and only nineteen batsmen faced him. Steen was steady except in the second inning, when three hits gave Pittsburgh its only run. Singles by Leibold and Jackson in the first inning and Johnston's triple netted Cleveland two runs. Graney tripled in the second and scored when Wagner fumbled Leibold's grounder. Cleveland made another run in the fourth when Wilson muffed Chapman's fly, and Chapman scored on singles by Lajoie and Johnston. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
C'm'n, ss.	3	1	0	2	2
J'kson, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	0	5
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Olson, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5
Graney, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
Car'ch, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Steen, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	32	4	6	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
Dolan, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Viox, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
McC'y, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	3	6
M'ler, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Wilson, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
M'ch'l, cf.	3	0	2	2	0
Simon, c.	3	0	1	3	2
*Butler	1	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	1	0	1	0	1
McQ'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Hyatt	1	0	1	0	0
‡Mensor	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	1	8	27	12

*Batted for Simon in the ninth inning.
†Batted for McQuillan in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for Hyatt in the ninth inning.
Errors—McCarthy, Wagner, Wilson, Mitchell.

Cleveland	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Johnston, Graney. Hits—Off Adams, 6 in 3 innings; off McQuillan, none in 6 innings. Double play—Wagner, McCarthy and Miller. First base on balls—Off Steen, 4; off McQuillan, 1. Hit with pitched ball—By Steen, 1 (Mitchell.) First base on errors—Cleveland, 3. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Pittsburgh, 9. Struck out—By Steen, 4; by Adams, 1; by McQuillan, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Eason, at plate; Evans, on bases; Emslie, in left field; Dineen, in right field.

THORPE WEDS INDIAN MAID.

Giants' Outfielder Will Take Bride on World's Baseball Tour.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 14.—James Thorpe, the Sac and Fox Indian from Oklahoma, world's greatest athlete and a member of the New York National League baseball team, was married here to-day in historic St. Patrick's Church to Margaret Iva Miller, a native of Oklahoma and a former student at the Carlisle Indian school, which Thorpe attended.

Thorpe, the star on the football eleven at the school, met Miss Miller after a game he had won by the field goals he had kicked.

The bridegroom was attended by Capt. Gus Welch of the Indian football eleven, and the bride's maid of honor was Miss Margaret Chisholm of Oklahoma. The ushers were students at the Indian school.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe leave to-night for New York, where on Thursday they will join the New York Giants on their tour of the world.

Pitcher Russell Signs New Contract.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Albert "Rebel" Russell, one of the star pitchers of the Chicago American League baseball team, was married to-day to Miss Charlotte Benz of Indianapolis, a cousin of Joe Benz, another of the team's twirlers. Russell and his bride will accompany President Comiskey's club as far as the pitcher's home at Bonham, Texas, on the New York Giants-White Sox tour of the world.

Selecting World's Tour Players.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The roster of the American League ball players who will travel on the 'round the world tour with the New York Giants and other National Leaguers was not completed to-day, as Secretary Grabiner of the White Sox expected it would be. It is likely a dozen members of the Sox will go, however, and a number of others are expected.

$600 Gift for "Ping" Bodie.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—"Ping" Bodie, the Chicago Americans' batter, found in his final pay envelope to-night the $600 he thought he had lost when he was discovered by Manager Callahan drinking a stein of beer in St. Louis last Summer. Bodies' contract included a stipulation that he must refrain from drinking during the season or forfeit $600 of his annual salary, and his consuming the beer was a technical violation of the terms. Pleased with the players' all-around work, Manager Callahan remitted the fine. Bodie was so gratified that he pledged himself to-night never to drink again during the playing season.

FAST PLAY AT TENNIS.

Essex Country Mixed Doubles Open Tourney Reaches Semi-Finals.

Many metropolitan players competed in the mixed doubles tennis tournament yesterday on the courts of the Essex Country Club. The cold weather kept a number of the players away, and as a result of the defaults, the semi-final round was reached. There will be no further play in the tournament until the end of the week. This arrangement will enable the West Side Tennis Club of New York to finish its tournament to-day with the finals in the mixed doubles.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, a former champion, and Mr. Pouch won their way into the semi-final round by defeating Miss Boynton and Donald K. Grant after three hard sets, while Miss Buda Stephens and Dr. William Rosenbaum scored a noteworthy victory over Mr. and Mrs. Marshall McLean. The winners will play Miss Clare Cassell and Ralph L. Baggs in the third round. The other survivors in the semi-finals are Mrs. Ingalls and Dr. Swift of the Essex Country Club, who defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Adams. The summary:

Essex County Country Club Open Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Percy Ingalls and Dr. S. Swift won from Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Walter M. Hall by default, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Adams won from Kenneth B. Gordon and partner by default, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ring won from Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Adams by default, Mrs. Gordon Grand and H. F. Mecabe won from Miss L. Silver and S. F. Kelsey by default, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pouch won from Mrs. F. F. Weaver and partner by default, Miss Helen Simpson and F. Biglow beat Miss Dawson and A. G. Bragaw, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; Miss Helen Boynton and Donald K. Grant won from Clifford A. Gould and partner by default, Miss Buda Stephens and Dr. William Rosenbaum won from Miss K. Silver and T. Sill by default, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLean beat Miss Katherine Potter and C. Black, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Clare Cassell and R. L. Baggs won from Mrs. Dudley Olcott and C. Carlton by default, Miss Hill and J. L. Hay, Jr., won from Dr. Rogers and partner by default, Miss Margaret Seymour and Edward A. Clark beat Mrs. J. D. Mills and C. Wiley, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Lois Scheerer and R. Kelsey beat Mrs. Ralph Chase and F. Winter, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4; Mr. and Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan beat Miss Elsie Jewett and L. M. Brigham, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6.

Second Round—Mrs. Ingalls and Dr. Swift won from Mrs. Farley and H. T. Hoskins by default, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Adams beat Mr. and Mrs. Ring, 6—4, 8—6; Mr. and Mrs. Pouch beat Mrs. Grand and Mr. Mecabe, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Boynton and Mr. Grant beat Miss Simpson and Mr. Biglow, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Stephens and Dr. Rosenbaum beat Mr. and Mrs. McLean, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Cassell and Mr. Baggs beat Miss Hill and Mr. Hay by default; Miss Seymour and Mr. Clark beat Miss Scheerer and Mr. Kelsey, 6—0, 6—4; Mr. and Mrs. Mahan beat Miss M. Elkins and T. C. Corwin, 6—2, 8—6.

Third Round—Mrs. Ingalls and Dr. Swift beat Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Adams, 6—2, 8—6, 6—2; Mr. and Mrs. Pouch beat Miss Boynton and Mr. Grant, 6—2, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Seymour and Mr. Clark beat Mr. and Mrs. Mahan, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Trevore Wins at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Oct. 14.—Long rallies and brilliant gets marked the play in the women's singles handicap of the annual Fall tournament for the Green Brier Cups to-day, in which Miss Louise Trevore defeated Miss Katharine Newbold, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Touhy Takes Tennis Honors.

ELMHURST, Oct. 14.—Thomas F. Touhy to-day won the singles tennis championship of the Borough of Queens, when he defeated J. L. Harrison in straight sets, the score being 6—1, 6—2, 9—7. The match was attended by a large crowd of society folk. The finals were played after several postponements on account of the weather.

BRITISH WOMEN WIN GOLF MATCHES

Foreign Trio Score Easy Victories for Title—American Champion Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14.—The foreign trio, consisting of Miss Muriel Dodd of the Mooreton Club; Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, representing the Bramborough Club, and Miss Mabel Harrison of Ireland, all won their matches in the first round of the women's national golf championship on the links of the Wilmington Country Club to-day. On the other hand several of the American favorites, including Miss Margaret Curtis of Essex County, champion for the last two years, fell by the wayside. Miss Curtis lost to Miss Caroline Painter of Chicago in a match carried to the home green.

The metropolitan district also received a severe jolt through the elimination of Miss Lillian B. Hyde of South Shore, and Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, a pair of former title holders in that district. On the other hand Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield distinguished herself by defeating Miss Kate Harley of Fall River. Miss Harriet Curtis of Essex County defeated Miss E. W. Allen of Oakley, by a 3 and 2 margin; out in 49, Miss Curtis turned for home 2 up. Neither player was putting well, and cards were not kept.

Miss Dodd, although outdriven by Miss Edith Noblit, always held the Wilmington player safely, thanks to better direction with her irons; out in 44, the English girl turned for home 3 up. She won by 6 up and 3 to play.

Miss Ravenscroft was brilliant against Miss Frances Griscom of Merion. The former English champion, despite sixes at the first and eighth holes, reached the turn in 41. She won by 6 up and 5 to play, and might have had a low score had the bye holes been played out. The card of this match was:

Miss Ravenscroft, out...	6	3	5	5	3	5	3	6	5—41
Miss Griscom, out...	6	5	7	5	6	5	4	8	5—51
Miss Ravenscroft, in...	5	3	6	4	3	5	5		
Miss Griscom, in...	5	4	6	5					

In the match between Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Painter no less than thirteen of the eighteen holes were won or lost. Miss Curtis was sadly off her drive, most of her tee shots either being topped or else going wide. On the other hand, Miss Painter had the good fortune to make no mistakes on the bye holes that she did not lose. There were several eights on her card. On the home green Miss Curtis had two puts for a halve in 4. She thought she had them to win. As it was the Essex County player took 3 and lost, and, as a result, her medal score was several strokes better than the others, as may be seen by the card.

Miss Painter—									
Out...	6	5	7	6	5	7	8	7	4—50
Miss Curtis—									
Out...	6	5	6	6	8	5	4	7	5—52
Miss Painter—									
In...	5	4	5	7	8	5	5	8	4—58—104
Miss Curtis—									
In...	6	5	5	4	6	5	6	5	5—47—99

Miss Osgood of Brookline did her best playing on the outward journey against Mrs. Thurston Wright of Allegheny. The Massachusetts champion reached the turn in 43 and won by 6 and 5. Miss Marion Hollins against Mrs. F. H. Elder of Overbrook went along nicely. The Westbrook player reached the turn in 47, where she stood 5 up. On the other hand, Miss Lillian Hyde never did herself justice against Miss Violet Pooley, the clever player from Victoria, B. C. The last named went out in 42 and turned for home 2 up. She won on the sixteenth green. The summary:

Championship.—First Round—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, beat Mrs. F. H. Elder, Overbrook, 7 up and 5 to play; Miss Florence Hurley, Hamilton, beat Miss E. B. Scott, Hamilton, New York, 5 up and 3 to play; Mrs. Al Cahn, Century, beat Miss Bertha Stratton, Cranford, 1 up; Mrs. E. H. Fitz, Merion, beat Miss E. B. Elkins, Oakmont, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, beat Miss Kate C. Harley, Fall River, 2 up; Miss Harriet Curtis, Essex County, and Miss Mabel Ford, Oakley, 3 up and 2 play; Miss Mabel Harrison, Ireland, beat Mrs. W. Hirsh, Philmont, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Caroline Painter, Midlothian, beat Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, 1 up; Mrs. F. S. Coburn, Glen View, beat Mrs. A. K. Bilstein, Bala, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Mrs. H. Rossin, Century, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Violet Pooley, Victoria, B. C., beat Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Muriel Dodd, Mooreton, beat Miss Edith Noblit, Wilmington, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Fanny Osgood, Brookline, beat Mrs. Thurston Wright, Allegheny, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Myra Helmer, Midlothian, beat Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Country, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss E. Rosenthal(Ravisloe, beat Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn, 2 up and 1 to play, and Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, Brornbrough, beat Miss F. C. Griscom, Merion, 6 up and 5 to play.

MRS. SWIFT LEADS GOLFERS

Forty-one Women Compete in Arcola One-Day Tourney.

A field of forty-one starters teed up yesterday in the one-day tournament of the Woman's Metropolitan Golf Association over the links of the Arcola Country Club. Although the course has been built only two years and this was the first time that a competition for women golfers had been held, the event had more than usual interest.

Mrs. Lawrence Swift of Englewood won the gross prize with a score of 94, the only one under a hundred, while Mrs. J. C. Barclay and Mrs. D. J. O'Connell of Hackensack and Miss Elsa Pickhardt of Englewood, each with a net of 95, tied for the net award. There was a play-off, in which Miss Pickhardt was the winner. The attraction in the late afternoon was an approaching and putting contest on the ninth hole, Miss Louise Graham of North Jersey being the winner. Some of the women were very modest about their scores that they would not hand in cards.

John W. Griggs, President of the Arcola Country Club and former Governor of the State of New Jersey, held the flag for the approaching and putting contest. The following returned cards:

Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood, 94, 8—91; Mrs. J. C. Varclay, Hackensack, 103, 8—95; Mrs. D. J. O'Connell, Hackensack, 120, 25—95; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 104, 9—95; Miss Catharine Griggs, North Jersey, 114, 18—96; Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Englewood, 104, 4—100; Miss G. F. Wood, Englewood, 116, 15—101; Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview, 111, 10—101; Mrs. R. L. Johnston, Glen Ridge, 115, 14—101; Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, 117, 15—102; Mrs. T. Nielson, Hackensack, 116, 12—103; Miss E. Scott, Arcola, 113, 10—105; Miss Bertha Graham, North Jersey, 116, 11—105; Mrs. W. D. Moffatt, Arcola, 121, 15—106; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, 114, 7—107; Miss Louise Graham, North Jersey, 119, 10—109; Mrs. R. C. Gardner, Hackensack, 123, 11—112; Miss Nellie Cowperthwaite, Midland, 138, 25—113; Mrs. Lewis, Arcola, 138, 25—113; Miss M. Alexander, Arcola, 124, 10—114; Mrs. A. W. Williams, Hackensack, 136, 22—114; Miss A. Allaire, Fox Hills, 139, 25—114; Mrs. N. H. Busey, Englewood, 129, 12—117.

WINS FRENCH GOLF TITLE.

Duncan of England Captures Open Championship with 304 Score.

CHANTILLY, France, Oct. 14.—George Duncan, the fastest playing English professional, to-day won the French open golf championship with an aggregate of 304 strokes for the four rounds of the eighteen-hole course. James Braid of England, who has held both the British and the French open championships, was second, with 307. H. Sherlock, also of England, finished third, with 309. Arnaud Massy, the former French champion, finished with 310, and Dr. H. D. Gillies, a London amateur, scored 311.

Duncan played like a machine, his golf being the finest ever seen in the French championships. Dr. Gillies led in the morning round, as he had beaten the professionals in the first day's play, and many expected that he would repeat Ouimet's performance in the United States. But the final round demonstrated that he lacked the professional's endurance.

Reid and Tellier, who were in the American championships, finished in the prize list.

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HARRY LEWIS INJURED.

Welterweight Boxer in Hospital with Concussion of the Brain.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Harry Lewis, claimant of the welterweight championship, who received what is believed to have been a concussion of the brain last night in his bout with "Joe" Borrell, a Philadelphia middleweight, was reported to-day to be very low by physicians at the hospital, where he is under treatment. Lewis was so badly beaten that the referee stopped the bout in the fifth round. Later Lewis became unconscious, but was revived after strenuous treatment. While his condition is serious, the physicians said it is not critical.

Later in the day Lewis's condition became so serious that the members of his family assembled at his bedside in the hospital.

The police arrested Lewis's opponent in the fight, Referee Frank O'Brien, and the four seconds who attended the two fighters. They were held in $500 bail each for a further hearing next Monday. "Jack" McGuigan, proprietor of a rival boxing club, went their bail. McGuigan said he did not believe Lewis's injuries were received last night. He recalled that Lewis, who recently returned from a trip abroad, was hit by an automobile in London and seriously injured. For this accident he was awarded $3,700 damages.

Police Lieut. Marple, in whose district is located the club at which Lewis and Borrell fought, was the principal witness at the hearing of the men arrested to-day. He said he noticed in the fourth round that Lewis was staggering about the ring. In the fifth Lewis was taken to the dressing room and his own family physician, who was at the ringside, examined him, and said he was in a serious condition. The doctor ordered his immediate removal to a hospital, and upon the report of the physicians there the arrest of the principals was ordered.

POOR WORK AT BROWN'S.

Young Kurtz Has Trouble in Beating Substitute for Johnny Howard.

Young Kurtz of Newark refused to face Johnny Howard last night in the main attraction at Brown's Gymnasium, asserting that the New Yorker was too heavy. He subsequently had his own troubles beating the substitute provided, Joe Skelner of Bayonne who, floored the Newarker in the second round and put an end to his aggressiveness for a short period.

The bouts in the main were declared not to have been up to the standard provided at Brown's, although they went the limit, there was little or nothing for the good-sized crowd to get excited about. Beginning the so-called principal bout, it looked as though Kurtz would make short work of his amateurish-looking opponent, as he rather easily won the first session.

In the second, however, Skelner got over a haymaker which mowed down the Newark lad and set him flat and to his knees for the count of nine, although he showed no reason for his staying down so long. Kurtz quickly recuperated and set after his man to make amends for his temporary downfall. From that stage on it was Kurtz all the way, although time and again he parried with the barred kidney punch, for which he was cautioned by the referee, Bill Brown.

Skelner tried time after time to get over a right swing, but was unable to connect. Kurtz failed to be in any manner effective, and altogether it was a most tiresome bout. Both men were on their feet at the end, with Kurtz doing his best to dispose of his man, who covered up in an aggravating manner.

Bobby Lyter put in a busy night, young Collins, away in the final seconds of the fourth round in the opening bout. Young Sherman and Young Diamond went to a draw over a similar route, and John Rees beat Battling Frankie in four rounds. Young Henry of Allentown defeated Al Thomas of this city in the semi-final at four rounds.

BEECHER DEFEATS BLOOM.

Johnny Martin Also Wins Bout at Atlantic Garden A. C.

Willie Beecher, the east side lightweight, outfought Phil Bloom, recent conqueror of Knockout Brown, in a bout that went the full ten rounds at the Atlantic Garden Athletic Club last night. Beecher's aggressiveness earned him the honors, as he was continually backing Bloom against the ropes and pounding the latter's body with both hnads. Beecher weighed 136 pounds and Bloom 133½ pounds.

Bloom made occasional flashes and clearly outboxed Beecher at the centre of the ring, but during the greater part of the bout he was against the ropes, making no effort to exchange punches with his more aggressive opponent. Bloom's punches carried more steam than Beecher's wide swings, but they were not strong enough to slow up the east side boy, who was carrying on his rushing tactics much in the final round as in the opener.

The final bout brought together Young Dyson of Providence and Johnny Martin of this city. This being a substitute bout, Johnny Lore and Danny Ridge were originally carded, but Ridgge notified the club management three days ago that he would be unabel to box, owing to a slight operation. Martin was secured as a substitute, and Lore appeared at the clubhouse last night, but declined to go on. The club managers will bring charges against Lore at the next meeting of the State Athletic Commission.

The Dyson-Martin bout furnished as much action as the original card could have brought out, but Dyson was handicapped in size, and also by Martin's left-hand style. Dyson carried a strong punch, but Martin was more effective in landing and won a majority of the rounds without causing Dyson much trouble. The weights were 136 pounds by Dyson and 135 pounds for Martin. A small crowd witnessed the bouts.

Packey McFarland Arrives To-day.

Packey McFarland, who will box Hariem Tommy Murphy ten rounds at Madison Square Garden Friday night, will arrive in New York from Chicago to-day. He will continue training this afternoon and to-morrow. McFarland, who expects to retire from the ring in about four months, is meeting Murphy as a forerunner to bouts with Ritchie and Freddrie Welsh. William Joh has been agreed upon as referee. Manager Gibson expects another big attendance, as both boxers are drawing cards.

Ray and Vardon Win Again.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the British golf experts, defeated Christian Kenney and Stuart Stickney, both of St. Louis, in an exhibition golf match here to-day. The visitors each made the eighteen holes in 71; Kenney made the course in 76, and Stickney in 82. The course record is 69.

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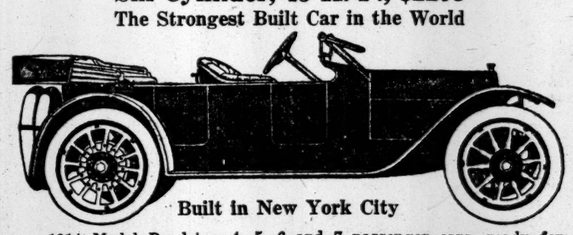
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TIGER PLAYERS FAIL TO TALLY

Freshman and Scrub Elevens Hold 'Varsity Team Safe in Hard Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Tigers' 'Varsity failed to make a single tally against either the freshman or scrub elevens to-day during forty-five minutes of scrimmage with the former and half an hour with the latter. The coaches lined up the first eleven against the freshman team with the 'Varsity fighting the wind, also, and the new men showed a strength which broke up all 'Varsity formations. When Borden, carrying the ball for the 'Varsity, crossed the goal line near the end of the 'Varsity's scrub game it looked like a score, but he let the ball slip out of his arms and the first team did not get a second chance to score. Driggs, for the freshmen at full back, played a spectacular game, making tackle after tackle before the 'Varsity back could get a start, and carrying the ball for the freshman team better than any other man on the field. The Tiger freshman eleven this year looks stronger than a freshman team has at any similar time for years.

Against the scrub the 'Varsity worked the ball gradually up to the goal line, but when Baker attempted to pass it to an end it went out of bounds, and with it the last opportunity to score. From this time on it was a case of see-saw up and down the field, with the 'Varsity making one final spurt at the very end of the practice which carried the ball down near the goal, but the coaches called the practice off before they could put it across.

In an effort to make an end out of "Red" Lamberton the coaches are giving him special attention now. He is playing with more than the ordinary amount of fight in him, but he has not learned as yet how to use it to the best advantage, and in addition he is unfamiliar with the formations now. The coaches think he is worth the attention, and expect to work him hard.

The 'Varsity field to-day were "Phil" King, '93; Marshall Mills, '02, and Barclay Farr, '12.

Hard Scrimmage at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 14.—With several of his best men out of the game because of injuries, Head Coach Daly to-day sent the army squad through a hard session. The regulars and the scrubs were lined up for thirty minutes, and the best the 'Varsity could do was one tally. Hobbs and Benedict had some trouble in advancing the ball owing to the stiff opposition to the scrub forwards. Larkin, O'Hare, and Herrick broke through the army's line several times and nailed the runner with the ball. The regulars were somewhat weakened by the absence of Huston and Larabe. Huston is not yet in shape to play. His position to-day was filled by Measham, who seemed to be off his form. Larabe, who has been used at tackle considerably of late, is still out because of a bad leg. O'Hare and Ford helped to swell the hospital list to-day, when both gave way early in the fray, because of minor injuries.

Fleming's Unique Football Record.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 14.—When Indiana University meets the University of Illinois football team in Indianapolis on Oct. 25 it is believed Floyd Fleming, Captain of the Crimson eleven last year, will establish the unique record of having played in every position on the team in various games. Fleming will start the Illinois game at centre. He has played guard, tackle, and end on both sides of the line, quarter back, both halves, and full back. Besides his versatility on the gridiron Fleming has played all the positions on the 'Varsity basket ball quintet and has filled all the places on the baseball team with the exception of pitcher and of catcher.

Open Play at Carlisle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 14.—Carlisle Indian football practice to-day showed signs of being conducted along the lines suggested by the Indians' experience at Cornell last Saturday. Forward passing and kicking were featured throughout the signal practice and scrimmage, which succeeded the usual round of elementary drills. Coach Warner and Assistant Coach Guyon and Welch threw more energy into their punting. While Harlow averaged high in his booting from placement, Lone Star's scrubs kept the 'Varsity players busy during a forty-minute scrimmage, which closed the day's work, and nearly scored on the veterans.

Second String Men at Fordham.

Only one Fordham veteran of last season's eleven practiced with the 'Varsity yesterday. Head Coach Tom Thorpe still retains Viviane at left end, but his first choice for the other ten positions at present are former second string players. The old back field, consisting of Dooling, Taylor, Kane, and Schaffmeister, have absented themselves from practice for the last week. Acting Capt. Mulvey is out of the game with a bruised knee, while Finnegan, Hayes, McCarthy, and Meehan are still on the hospital list. The new 'Varsity eleven is showing good defensive strength, as was demonstrated in the Rensselaer game Saturday. The coaches will devote more attention to the offensive side of the game.

Lehigh Uses Yale Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 14.—With the Lehigh scrubs working Yale formations the 'Varsity showed snap in to-day's practice. The cool weather played no little part in the play of the Lehigh regulars to-day, and they tore up and down the field during the half hour's scrimmage, scoring six touchdowns. A feature was that the scrubs were unusually weak. Hoban, the star half back, was out in togs to-day for the first time in two weeks, but he only got into signal work. Cahall was out, too, but the quarter back only followed the team around the field. Several changes were made in the line again.

Don't Know How to Play Rugby.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 14.—"You don't know how to play the game." Thus J. D. Guiney, representing the All-Star New Zealand Rugby team bluntly summed up to-day his opinion of the grand of Rugby the famous all-blacks have encountered in America. As Rugby has been the official gridiron game at Stanford, the University of California, and minor Pacific Coast colleges for the last eight years, the New Zealand expert's frank criticism has had a dispiriting effect.

PENN. PLAYERS HURT.

Capt. Young and Russell May Be Out of Brown Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Football practice at Franklin Field to-day was somewhat disastrous to the University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity eleven, for, besides being defeated by the scrubs in the scrimmage match by two touchdowns to none, two of the Red and Blue star players received injuries which may keep them out of the Brown game on Saturday.

Early in the afternoon, when Coach Brooke was giving the squad a drill in tackling a player running with the ball, Capt. Young, in an attempt to down Merrill, the 'Varsity substitute quarter back, received two bad gashes on his face, one above and the other below his right eye. The cuts were so deep that it was necessary to put a stitch in each of them, and the coaches are by no means sure that they will be able to use him in the Brown game.

The other player who was hurt was Russell, left guard on the 'Varsity, who had his back so severely wrenched in the scrimmage that he was forced to leave the field. The 'Varsity was decidedly off form during the work-out, Moffitt and Jones, two of the scrub back field men, being able to tear big holes in the line at will.

Harry Wilson, the big tackle of last year, who had not intended coming out for the team this year on account of the pressure of his studies, reported on the field in togs to-day. The coaches intend to use him at either tackle as soon as he gets into condition.

EASTON DROPS FIELD GOAL.

Yale Freshman Scores on 'Varsity from Forty-Yard Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Pitted against the freshmen for thirty minutes to-day, the Yale eleven was scored upon and was led for the first ten minutes of play. Easton of the 1917 team dropped the best field goal over the cross bar this season, standing on the 40-yard line when he lifted the oval.

A forward pass and a fumble gave the regulars their only scores, their efforts to force the freshman line proving futile. Guernsey, the former full back, who was placed at end to-day, took a forward pass from Wilson and raced 30 yards for the initial score.

The freshmen, employing wing shifts, rushed to the 'varsity

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1913.

THE FROG AND THE OX.

GAYNOR had his Epictetus, let Mr. McCALL have his Lafontaine. Some injudicious friend has reminded Mr. McCALL that Mayor GAYNOR, by reason of his remarkable command of language and his fearlessness in using the same on public occasions, silenced one or two of the newspapers that had spoken unkindly of him, and the Tammany candidate evidently imagines that he can repeat that exploit. If Mr. McCALL would extend his reading of great authors in the direction we have indicated he would learn what happened in a somewhat similar case. A certain frog got into his head the batrachian idea that by expanding his chest and swelling up generally he might make himself as big as an ox. He made the attempt, with the result that—but for particulars see LAFONTAINE'S fables.

It is upon our neighbor The World that Mr. McCALL has directed the batteries of his indignation. He is going to put a stop to the newspapers' habit "of attacking and reviling public men," himself in particular, we suppose. Then he becomes minatory. He says he has Mr. PULITZER'S "record in Harvard" at his fingers' ends. Suppose Mr. McCALL should tell the whole awful story of what young Mr. PULITZER did at Harvard? The town would shudder, it would be appalled. But how on earth could that have any bearing on Mr. McCALL'S fitness to be Mayor of New York? What the Tammany candidate is pleased to call "attacks" upon himself are merely excerpts from his own record, what in the terminology of another kind of running are called "past performances." The record shows that Mr. McCALL has been a faithful Tammany man, loyal to the organization and to its chief, Mr. MURPHY. We do not see why he should call that an attack. Does he not take pride in his faithfulness to Tammany? Why should he be displeased if those who oppose him dwell with some emphasis upon those facts in his career which secured for him the confidence of MURPHY and made him eligible for the Tammany nomination? Tammany men look at public office and public duty from a Tammany point of view, and that is the very issue of the campaign.

It is not improper or unfair to point out that Mr. McCALL'S whole public career justifies the belief that if elected he would be a Tammany Mayor, that he would appoint men designated by MURPHY or satisfactory to MURPHY to the Commissionerships and other offices in the Mayor's gift. What Mr. McCALL has done in the past begets and confirms that belief, and he certainly cannot destroy it by his exceedingly silly talk about the record of a boy in college.

Mr. McCALL declares with much positiveness that he is not going to resign his Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission. We will pay him the compliment of saying that we sincerely hope he will not be called upon to resign that office either before or after Jan. 1 next. Except as to some minor details, his service as a member of the Commission has not exposed him to criticism. He is a very satisfactory Chairman of the commission. If he is elected Mayor his successor will be appointed by the Governor, and there is no telling who the new Chairman would be. It would be much better to take our chances with Mr. McCALL than with a new and unknown man. Moreover, if Mr. McCALL is elected, the entire Tammany ticket may be elected, giving to the hungry organization the complete control of the Board of Estimate. There are a great many men of sober minds and good judgment in New York who would look upon that as a calamity. That is the reason why men of that type are giving all possible aid to the campaign of Mr. MITCHEL, and earnestly trying to secure his election. The list of Vice Presidents of the Mitchel Business Men's meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall this evening contains the names of some of the chief business men of the great city: They know what Tammany administration means, they know what kind of government the city will have the next four years if Mr. MURPHY'S candidate is elected. They know that an administration by Tammany is always for Tammany. And they know that a billion dollars of public money will be spent during the next administration, a quarter of it at least in contracts and Tammany's appetite for participation in contracts is well understood.

Mr. McCALL should not be irritable. His opponents merely describe him as a Tammany man, a Tammany candidate. If he is ashamed of that, we should think he would tear off the label by resigning from Tammany and declining to be its candidate. Mr. MURPHY is not sensitive about being called a Tammany boss. But neither irritability nor sensitiveness can change in the least Mr. McCALL'S status—he is and will remain a Tammany candidate, if elected he will be a Tammany Mayor.

There is nothing of Tammany about Mr. MITCHEL. He is not only politically the foe of Tammany but if elected Mayor everybody knows that the next administration would be wholly free from the Tammany taint. There would be no Tammany foray either upon the spoils of office or upon the public funds. Mr. MITCHEL is an entirely honest man. Dishonest men would get no mercy from him. Tammany would starve, and the more the tiger's ribs showed under its striped and shrunken pelt, the greater would be the public satisfaction. That is the issue of the campaign, to keep Tammany out, to secure an administration of the city's business in the city's interest exclusively. Mr. McCALL cannot obscure that issue by attempting a feeble imitation of Mayor GAYNOR.

MR. ALTMAN'S GIFTS TO NEW YORK.

Acceptance of the bequest by the late BENJAMIN ALTMAN of his priceless collection by the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will raise that institution to a foremost place among the art museums of the world. Already it possesses, with many other treasures, the great collection of the late Mr. MORGAN, more numerous in its parts and more varied and representing a much larger money investment than Mr. ALTMAN'S, but not of a higher artistic quality. Of its kind and for its size this collection is unsurpassed. It includes no fewer than thirteen Rembrandts of exceptional quality, while the examples of HALS, HOBBEMA, RUYSDAEL, and DURER are of almost equal value, from the point of view alike of art critic and dealer. The "Holy Family" by MANTEGNA is an early Italian painting which of itself would serve to make any collection famous. The examples of the French school of 1830 are also notable, and have been the envy of collectors. The Chinese porcelains, tapestries, and rugs, Limoges enamels, rock crystals, bronzes, and antique furniture are all quite as remarkable in their way. There is not a questionable article in the collection. It is such a gift to this city as very few of its public-spirited citizens have ever been able to bequeath, and its grateful acceptance must be considered assured.

For it is not conceivable that any serious objection can be raised to the few simple conditions under which the bequest is made. That the Museum shall provide suitable rooms for the display of these treasures of such rare beauty and uncommon educational value is but a modest request, and that the paintings shall all be hung in line is one that is perfectly natural, for there are comparatively few of them; and all are of the highest quality. It will be easy enough, as the long since planned additions to the Museum are built, to provide rooms of as large floor space as the galleries at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, where the Altman treasures are now kept. The completion of the Museum according to the original plans should now be energetically pushed forward. But no undue haste is required by the terms of the will. If the gift is accepted by the Museum the art works may remain where they are, in charge of the executors of the estate, for any reasonable period. The alternative to the acceptance of the gift is the establishment of the Altman Art Museum, either in the testator's residence, suitably altered for the purpose, or elsewhere in an accessible location in Manhattan, with a rich endowment.

But that establishment, the testator's second choice for the disposal of the splendid results of his avocation as a collector, will not be necessary. The acceptance of the bequest by the Museum is a foregone conclusion. In the employment, as provided in the will, of Mr. ALTMAN'S secretaries, Mr. HOBBY and Mr. BOSTON, who have assisted in the growth of the collection step by step, and know intimately each of its treasures, the Museum will be put to no expense whatever, as a fund of $150,000 has been set aside for the payment of their salaries, while provision is made also that they may be called upon to perform any duties consistent with their positions.

The will is remarkable for its benevolent bequests. Mount Sinai and St. Luke's Hospitals will benefit largely, and so will the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. The Educational Alliance will receive a handsome gift, while the New York Academy of Design will have a new fund of $100,000, the income of which is to be used for prizes to encourage American genre painters. The provisions made for his associates and employés in his mercantile business indicate the quality of Mr. ALTMAN'S benevolence.

But that part of the will which most stirs the imagination is the twelfth clause, which turns over to this city, where he dwelt and worked and built up his vast fortune, such a collection of ancient and modern art works as an Emperor of old might have graciously bestowed on the capital of his empire. But the Emperor's gift would have been obtained by pillage. It would have represented the sacking of many cities with the accompanying slaughter. Mr. ALTMAN'S paintings and porcelains, his absolutely unique collection of Persian rugs, were carefully bought, piece by piece, in the markets of the Old World, and the out of the way hiding places of treasures his agents visited under his instructions. Collection of rare and beautiful things was the one great pleasure of his lonesome life. In his trade he was shrewd, energetic, ever alert; in his hours of leisure he lived among his collections. As the end of his life approached he could conceive of no better disposition of these precious things he loved than to give them to the city of his home, that future generations might gain knowledge through them of the art that ennobles life. He has builded for himself a noble monument, and gained for himself the gratitude of all his fellow citizens. No clearer proof is needed than this bequest of the soundness of the arguments which lately prevailed in the Senate for free art.

THE COMMON BOND.

When the call of distress spread through the air from the Volturno in its hour of supreme peril, a half score vessels hastened full speed to such rescue as was possible. Of these four were British, two German, and one each flew the flag of the United States, France, Russia, and Belgium. Here were seamen speaking five different languages, hailing from six different countries, bound to eight different ports, answering as one man to the appeal of universal human sentiment.

Trained to the life of the seas, exposed to its many and sudden perils, instinct with the consciousness of their terrible nature, and schooled in the intense common feeling such experience breeds, they turned from their pathways instantly toward the helpless ship summoning them. It was an appalling situation that they found, crowded with all that is worst in the chances of the waters—darkness, storm, an almost impossible sea, a vessel sinking forward and afire. Not only was the work of rescue extremely difficult for those on the burning ship, but it was fraught with much danger to the rescuers. But as to the notable fleet of which the Carmania was the largest and the first to reach the scene, her Captain bears testimony that all did their duty to the utmost, with brilliant courage, with unhesitating loyalty, and with a success marvelous under the conditions.

At the best, however, the disaster is terrible. One thinks not only of those who perished through the explosion on the Volturno and in the water, but of the survivors, especially the emigrants, ignorant, starting for a venture in a foreign land of which they knew little and suddenly finding themselves borne to strange ports in distant regions of which they know nothing, families scattered, means exhausted, and all the future blank or uncertain. The case of these poor people is pitiful in the extreme, and must appeal to the humane in every land to which they have been driven by this tempest of ill fortune. It is to be hoped that an organized and comprehensive effort will be made—perhaps through the Red Cross and the associations ready to co-operate—to aid these wretched beings, to support them until they can resume the plans now broken up, to reunite families, and to meet not only immediate but remoter needs. Here is another rescue to be made from danger and distress, as great, in the long run, as those imposed by the seas.

COUNTRY AND CITY BANKS.

Whatever may be thought of the details of the Banking and Currency bill, there can be no doubt that the testimony regarding it leaves the theory of the chief supporters of the bill in hopeless disrepair. Their theory was that the country banks demanded the bill in the form proposed to break the strangle hold of the conscienceless city bankers upon the commerce of the country. The facts are, so far as the evidence discloses, to the contrary. It is the city bankers who show their patriotism by submitting to the bill in a form prejudicial to their specific interests. It is the country bankers who are opposing the bill by insistence upon their own interests.

The testimony of the President of the largest bank of the largest city will readily be recalled. Mr. VANDERLIP testified that the bill would cost his bank $50,000,000 of deposits, and yet there has been no warmer praise than his of the principles of the bill. The country bankers are now testifying, and the contrast between their testimony and his could not be stronger. In the words of one Washington dispatch, "their entire "grievances were summarized as re-"ferring to the effect the bill would "have upon their profits." Surely this is lukewarm praise to come from those upon whom the promoters of the bill had relied for their chief support. They are not to be criticised for testifying according to their views of their interests. It is proper that they should do so. On the other hand, the relatively few bankers of the cities also regard the bill as prejudicial to them, but assent in deference to the country's interests.

The country bankers want their United States bonds protected. No one dissents, if by protection is meant absolute fidelity to the pledge of the nation's faith to bankers as well as to others. It is not so easy to assent to the country bankers' desire that they should be secured in their profits by exchange of check collections, and by permission to count as reserves their deposits in city banks. The bill proposes that checks shall be cleared in the reserve banks instead of being collected as now. The check collection charge is decidedly open to criticism. Banks which would not dream of refusing free payment of cash over their counters on a personal demand for payment of checks upon them are not accustomed to demand more than cost of remittance when payment is asked through the mails. The banks ought to reform this matter for themselves. It is one of the best things about the bill that it proposes to do for bankers' customers what bankers decline to do for themselves.

When the country banks insist upon the retention of the old bad custom of reduplicating reserves, depositing them in a chain and basing loans upon them at each stage, they ask for another thing contrary to interests larger than theirs. Here also the banks of all sections are to blame for practicing bad banking merely because it is legal banking. The banks could reform this also for themselves by refusing to pay interest upon redeposited reserves. Repeatedly the New York Clearing House has condemned the practice, and repeatedly it has been preserved by the severity of competition in the banking business, which it pleases some to consider a monopoly. It is another of the good features of the bill that it regards reserves more strictly, even though not so strictly as is approved by some who would not regard any resources as reserves if held anywhere else than in vaults and tills. When reserves are in more than one place and are loaned upon more than once there is a measure of inflation which is ruthlessly reversed when there is a call for reserves, for reasons of either panic or prosperity.

Mr. UNDERWOOD ought not be harsh with Mr. HOBSON, who cannot possibly do him any harm, because of the fact that while Mr. HOBSON takes himself very seriously, his country takes him just the other way. When Chairman UNDERWOOD'S attention was called to the fact that Mr. HOBSON was delivering a tirade against him he might, with entire propriety, have adopted the course taken by a former member of the Vermont Legislature, who, when he had been bitterly attacked by a member of the other party, was asked if he did not intend to reply. "No," he said, "it "wrenches me dreadfully to kick at "nothing."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Proved to be Also a Reporter.

People who know the little inner secrets of the journalistic prison-house are aware of a disposition among the makers of newspapers to divide themselves into three classes—those who write, those who attend to matters in the business office, and those who do things in the press and composing rooms. Each group thinks rather well of itself, and, if caught in a confidential moment, the members of each, even if they did not go so far as to proclaim aloud the greater importance of their own group to the other two, would yet express very definite ideas as to the awful mess that would result if any exchange of functions and activities were attempted. This comes pretty near to an assertion of superiority and is not always well received.

A decidedly convincing proof that at least sometimes a man in one domain of the newspaper world can do and do well the work that naturally belongs in another is provided by the fact that about the best "story" yet written about the burning of the Volturno and the rescue of her passengers had for author C. F. HART, who is Lord NORTHCLIFFE'S Mechanical Superintendent with general oversight of the intricate engines by which the almost innumerable publications of that enterprising nobleman are produced.

Mr. HART, who, by the way, is or was a Brooklyn man, happened to be on the Carmania when she received the Volturno's desperate appeal for aid, and evidently he watched the subsequent proceedings quite as if he had been a star reporter favored with a wonderful though lamentable opportunity to distinguish himself. As a result he promptly had ready for dispatch by wireless to The London Daily Mail a narrative of the disaster which had all the good qualities of its kind. It was vivid, comprehensive, and simple. There was no attempt at the "fine writing" which is the common mark of tyro reporting, and yet there was no lack of appreciative sentiment when it came to describing the heroic readiness of the sailor HEIGHWAY to leap into that savage sea and help an exhausted swimmer from the Volturno.

It was more in Mr. HART'S own line, perhaps, that better than the other observers he understood and told the remarkably effective rôle in the work of rescue played by the humble tank steamer Narragansett, and the flood of calming oil sent by her over the angry waves. Had it not been for the assistance thus given, the task of the boats would have been so much more difficult that probably the death lists would have been far longer and those of the survivors far shorter than they are.

Aviators Gaining Confidence.

For full appreciation of what a wonderful performance no small part of the people living in and near this city saw on Monday afternoon, one must remember that any attempt to use aeroplanes in the gale then blowing would have been considered mere madness, not ten years ago, when the WRIGHTS were making their first flights, but no further back in the past than 1909. For even then, as those with good memories will recall, the original birdmen and all their pupils and imitators—which every aviator in every country is to-day—had so little confidence in themselves and their machines that they never ventured into the air when the breezes were at all vivacious, and often delayed an advertised ascent for days till it could be made in a period of almost perfect calm.

All that has been changed, now, and the aviator "sails" with about as little regard for the weather as is shown by the Captains of any except the biggest steamers. Accidents are still numerous, unfortunately, but they are no more numerous, in proportion to the size of the group exposed to them, than they were in the days when only the best of aerial conditions were considered good enough.

We were formerly told, too, and with truth, that aviation in high winds was especially dangerous where, as here, the air currents were confused and deflected by high buildings and repeated alternations of land and water, with their consequent changes of temperature. So they are still, but the greater difficulty is now boldly met and successfully overcome. The sixty-mile circle of Manhattan Island was made by all five of the aviators who started in THE TIMES'S Aerial Derby, and though it must be admitted that every one of them kept right side up only with care and a lot of it, yet none was in any notable peril, at least as peril is estimated by men of this sort.

Another thing proved by the race is that popular interest in aviation is not as nearly dead as had been supposed. Though New Yorkers have had more opportunities to see aeroplanes in action than the inhabitants of most other American cities, they were by no means indifferent to the spectacle that had been provided for them. Great crowds assembled and patiently waited long in all the better places from which to view a portion of the race, and hardly a roof in the city or its nearer suburbs lacked its gathering of excited watchers.

Experience Treated as Detrimental.

Commissioner WALDO'S latest experiment, that of removing all the experienced policemen from the most difficult district in the city and replacing them by men with only a recently acquired and still theoretical knowledge of police work, is one, curiously enough, that will be the more alarming in proportion to the amount of betterment which results from it.

That is, its success will cast upon the older members of the force a deeper shadow than any that has yet fallen upon them. For there is only one way in which the new and inexperienced men can be preferable to their predecessors, and that is the way of having a firmer determination to do their duty under the law firmly and honestly. In all other respects they are, and for some time must be, inferior to those who know "the Tenderloin" and its inhabitants so much better than these novices.

What assurance have we, moreover, that the single superiority of the new men will long survive the temptations which by almost inevitable implication have hitherto proved irresistible? They come from no newly discovered class, where only the sterner virtues of saintliness are bred, and, if they meet the Commissioner's expectations, the logical conclusion will be, not that the old policemen should have been transferred, but that they should all be dismissed from the force.

As that cannot be done, the situation which the Commissioner has created is —well, interesting.

REGISTRATION A DUTY.

Marcus M. Marks Warns Citizens Not to Forfeit Right to Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The privilege of voting should never be lightly lost. The voice of the people should be heard through the ballot.

Even in cases where an individual is dissatisfied with the personnel on both tickets, even though he considers both sets of candidates inferior to his standard, still he should express his choice between the "two evils." Not voting is a criminal neglect of duty.

Our republican form of government is founded upon the regular and intelligent choice of officials by all the people. Registering compels no man to vote. Not registering, however, loses the right to vote.

It may be that many of those who are indifferent to-day may have a change of heart in regard to voting after next Saturday—but if they do not register on next Friday or Saturday, Oct. 17 and 18, their great civic privilege will be lost.

This is written for the purpose of urging all my friends and other good citizens to register. The welfare of our city demands active interest in this campaign. There is a great conflict before us. It will be decided on Nov. 4; but those who do not register this week will have no voice in the important decision. MARCUS M. MARKS.

New York, Oct. 13, 1913.

Country Food Goes to Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the city people could see the enormous amounts of food, such as fruit and vegetables, going to waste in the country it would seem as if many of them would prefer country to city life. In the country food is overplentiful. On my little Summer home of but two acres there are fifty barrels of beautiful apples, Baldwins, Greenings, and several other varieties, all of which can be had for the asking. I can't pick and pack and ship them, and help cannot be had. There are also bushels of pears, and in the garden there is even now green corn, as there has been no frost yet on this hill; also cabbages, beets, turnips, cauliflower, and other vegetables, none of which will be gathered. One can't give away fruit because every one has a surplus.

Could the fruit and vegetables be gathered and shipped to New York, it would supply many a longing and hungry child. To bring those two conditions together is the problem of the age, and it would solve the question of the high cost of living.

Hampton, Conn., Oct. 12, 1913. C. B.

Interpreters at Grand Central.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to call your attention to a letter to THE TIMES on "Foreigners at Grand Central." I wish to refute the assertion that the Grand Central Terminal does not take care of the foreign-speaking class. As a matter of fact, the writer of this letter is the official interpreter of the information bureau, speaking the languages in question, and several others, and feels safe to say that no better treatment could be accorded similar passengers at any other terminal. EDWARD WITKOWSKI.

New York, Oct. 10, 1913.

Grosser Kurfuerst's Heroic Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly explain why the fact that the Grosser Kurfuerst saved the largest number of the survivors from the Volturno is hardly mentioned in any of the English-written papers of this city, while the Captain of the Carmania, who, apparently, happened to be nearest to the place of disaster and to catch the wireless message first, is almost praised as a hero? Do not the other steamers deserve just as much credit as the Carmania, which saved the pitiable number of eleven survivors. ERNST BISCHOFF.

New York, Oct. 13, 1913.

UNPAID STATE BONDS.

Attention Called to Mississippi's Repudiation of $7,000,000 Issue.

Council of Foreign Bondholders,
17 Moorgate Street, London, E. C.,
October 1, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read with much interest the article on Louisiana bonds which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 31st of August, but which has only recently come into our hands. May we be allowed to point out that Mississippi should not be included in the list of Southern States which "have removed all obstacles from their credit position"? Mississippi, between 1831 and 1838, borrowed $7,000,000, for which she obtained full value, and the proceeds of which she invested in the Planters' and Union Banks. As long as the banks were financially successful the State paid her debt to the holders of her bonds. But when bad times came and the banks failed, largely, it is believed, owing to unfortunate speculation, Mississippi suspended payments, and has since consistently refused to recognize her defaulted obligations. We submit that for a State to repudiate its debt because it failed to make profitable use of the money it borrowed from the public is perfectly indefensible.

We also desire to point out that in the case of Louisiana the amount of baby bonds outstanding is stated to be $910,727. This figure, however, according to the information supplied to us, does not include some $400,000 to $500,000 of these bonds which it is alleged were improperly issued by one of the State officials.

It is, of course, no ground for repudiation of the claims of those who bought these bonds that they were wrongfully issued by the parties who represented the State at the time.

JAMES P. COOPER, Secretary.

WOMEN IN EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Are Denied No Rights Which They Care to Claim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would infer from reading Mrs. Belmont's communication to THE TIMES anent the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church that the women of the Church are struggling for some kind of recognition or right denied to them by the male members of the Church. But where is there any evidence of a conflict of interests between the men and women of the Church? What demands are made by the women that the men show any disposition to deny?

All that Mrs. Belmont says about the great work that is being done by the women of the Church is true. All this ought to be said—indeed, more ought to be said. The women do this noble work willingly. Where, then, is the grievance? The women seem to be perfectly content, and the men have heard no complaints. Do the women of the Episcopal Church wish to serve as delegates to diocesan and general conventions, and to sit upon vestries and Boards of Trustees? I think that I am within bounds when I say that they have only to ask for these privileges or rights to have them granted. I think that most of the clergy would welcome the active co-operation of the women in these departments of Church work. But the women themselves seem to be disinclined to have these responsibilities placed upon them. Tentative efforts in these directions have been made, as in my own diocese of Central New York, but they have met with little or no response from the women.

JOHN TAYLOR ROSE,
Rector St. Peter's Church.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1913.

NEWSPAPERS AND CRIME.

Do They Help Thieves by Publishing Details of Robberies?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What under heaven is the reason the newspapers persist in helping thieves by publishing the details of robberies? In the case of the robbery of the Hildreths and the Williamses in an automobile on Jerome Avenue, published in this morning's paper, the fact is published that Mrs. Williams put her rings in her mouth. Every thief after this will investigate people's mouths. By publishing that Mr. Williams had $200 in the lining of his vest, all thieves in future will slit open the linings of people's clothes in search of money.

Why don't the press get together and stop the publication of such items? You are simply aiding and abetting thieves and helping to hold up respectable citizens. G. V. M.

New York, Oct. 13, 1913.

Pitcher Mathewson's Greatness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We need nothing in the way of statistics as to when he was born, where, his education, religion, and such, for these are the stuff that biographies are made of, and share the fate of other classics—"books that have more praise than perusal." It is in the hearts of all fandom that Matty's greatness is recorded.

For thirteen years he has worked on the pitching mound—worked with his able hands and his cool, clever, steady brain and his loyal heart, pitching the Giants to victory after victory, and now, as he has reached the top of the hill and looks forward to the time when he may travel down the western slope, what world's championship victory could add to his laurels? Who could honor and love him more if his teammates could hit oftener and think faster?

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Mathewson, a pitcher, a gentleman, and a man. May his shadow never grow less.

A. M. BUCHANAN.

New York, Oct. 13, 1913.

Jobs for the Giants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being engaged in the agricultural business in these parts and needing help, do you suppose I could hire eight or ten of Mr. McGraw's Giants for farm hands? Wages $20 a month and keep. W. J. LOBSTER.

Boonton, N. J., Oct. 13, 1913.

Admiral Mahan and the Taxis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had this recent instructive experience: On Oct. 1 I took a taxi on the street at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street for Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street and paid for the service 60 cents. On Oct. 11 I took a yellow taxi at the Pennsylvania Station, Thirty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and for the same destination paid $1, 66 per cent. more.

Upon complaint later in the day to the official in charge at the station I was told the charge was correct. I did not give, and will not give, a tip in one case, as I did in the other. Might not the public adopt this rule?

A. T. MAHAN.

Quogue, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1913.

Safe Betting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With three candidates in the field for the approaching elections in this town, the betting man ought to reap a rich harvest, because he simply cannot lose if he bets on all of them, to lose, straight. See how it is done? Bet the same amount the same way against all three. One of them is bound to get in. The bettor loses on him, but wins twice as much on the other two. What he loses is paid on the winning of one of the others, and he has one winner to his credit. If he puts up an even hundred against each candidate, he wins a hundred, all right, doesn't he? All he has to do is to prevent his little game being known. Perfectly legitimate betting, too, isn't it? W. J. L.

New York, Oct. 13, 1913.

MYLIUS ON PANKHURST

Libeler of King George Argues the Suffragist's Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever interpretation the immigration authorities at Ellis Island choose to place upon the laws relating to the class of aliens excludable from admission into the United States, Mrs. Pankhurst can hardly hope to escape the impertinent and intrusive examination the inquisitorial Board of Special Inquiry usually subject all disturbers of the "peace" to. But to those who are well acquainted with her activities in England on behalf of the cause of woman suffrage, no information that the authorities may elucidate in the course of their examination will alter the unquestionable fact that every breach of the law for which she has suffered imprisonment has been dictated and inspired by a pure political motive.

Now, the immigration laws of this country do certainly make a distinct exception in favor of offenses of a "purely political nature," and it seems inconceivable that Mrs. Pankhurst's offenses will be regarded even by the Board of Special Inquiry as belonging to that category of crimes involving "moral turpitude."

The French Republic some time ago refused to extradite Miss Christabel Pankhurst, whose acts in England have certainly been as turbulent as her mamma's, and that fact alone should cause the Ellis Island officials to hesitate before they inflict the stigma of "moral turpitude" to Mrs. Pankhurst's rebellious deeds. Such a decision would be contrary not only to the strict letter of the law, but to the spirit of fair play and justice which pervades the republic, besides branding with incompetence and officiousness those individuals who chose to ignore the provision made in the immigration laws for offenses of a "purely political nature." E. F. MYLIUS.

New York, Oct. 13, 1913.

ARMOR PLATE AT LOW PRICE

$111,875 Reduction and Secretary Says First Bids Were a Farce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The armor plate controversy is settled finally for this year as far as Battleship 39 is concerned. The Midvale Steel Company today received the entire contract for the armor required for the new dreadnought with bids just $14 less for each of the three classes of plate used than the previous identical bids of the Midvale, the Carnegie, and the Bethlehem companies, which Secretary Daniels rejected.

While the award is made to the Midvale Company, Secretary Daniels agreed to permit the successful company to sublet any part of the contract to the other companies if it should appear that the Midvale Company cannot manufacture the armor in time for the completion of the ship at the time fixed. This means that all three companies can divide the contract at the lower price.

When bids were opened six weeks ago each offered to make Class A plate for $454, turret plate for $518, and Class B plate for $496. Secretary Daniels rejected the bids and asked the companies to give him figures of the cost of making plate and confer with him. The companies sent in the data of their costs of manufacturing, but insisted that the communications be held as confidential. Mr. Daniels refused to look at their statements under this condition. A conference was held at the Navy Department last week, and the representatives of the three companies were told to submit new bids by 10 o'clock to-day.

When the bids were examined it was found that the Midvale had sealed its first figures by $14, the Bethlehem by $10, and the Carnegie by $7. The result is regarded as a victory for the companies, for if they divide the contract they will get practically the same profit they have had heretofore. This serves to confirm Secretary Daniels in his purpose to ask Congress to make an appropriation for the establishment of a Government armor plate factory. He was said to be more than ever satisfied that the bidding of the three companies was a farce, and that it would require drastic measures to overcome the situation that besets the Navy Department.

The reduction that has resulted from the Secretary's course in demanding revised bids is $111,875. But as a consequence of the fight more than this amount has been saved to the Government. In the bids for structural steel, by encouraging outside concerns to come into the competition, a saving of $378,261 was effected; on medium steel plates a reduction of $19,000 was made, on angle iron $3,000, and on castings for turbines $102,000. This makes a total of $614,136.

There is the highest authority for the statement that the Secretary will recommend the building of three Dreadnoughts this year. He will urge as an argument that he has already saved a large sum toward the cost of battleship construction and that if he can be supported in his fight for cheaper armor plate he can come very nearly getting three ships for what two would cost under the old prices for armor.

"I consider the fight has only just begun," said Mr. Daniels to-day, "and that this reduction is the mere preliminary skirmish, as it is my intention to obtain eventually armor for the United States Navy at the actual cost of manufacture. This, it is my firm belief, can be achieved by the erection of a Government armor plant."

DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

Countervailing Tax on All Valued Above 2 1-2 Cents a Pound.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Customs officers were notified to-day by the treasury department to collect countervailing duties on all printing paper valued at 2½ cents a pound imported from British Colombia, Quebec, Finland, or Portugal. The Canadian reciprocity treaty entered free all paper under 4 cents a pound.

The new tariff bill repeals the Canadian reciprocity act and fixes the free limit at 2½ cents. To-day's order will result in an assessment of 12 per cent plus the countervailing duty equal to the export duty imposed by the country of origin of all paper above 2½ cents in value.

THE SYMPHONY.

God, musing, made the law, His instrument,
And set the wheels in motion with His word;
And law evolves the changing universe,
Self-moving, self-adjusting, self-sustained.

Law swerves not in its action, varying not
One jot nor one iota in its course;
It sets the whirling atoms in the deeps,
Fashioned upon the pattern of the suns,
And sows the empyrean with circling stars.

From unplumbed systems in the atom's depths
One method and one purpose govern all,
To that immeasurable and ultimate Star
Which is the sum of all the ordered spheres
That move in music round the Throne of God.

Wheel within wheel revolving ceaselessly
The mighty system followeth the law,
In one divine, unbroken harmony:
One, in the atom's boundless depths revealed;
One, in the framework of this earthly form;
One, in the Star of Heaven impressible!

M. E. BUHLER.

FAULTS IN METHODS OF RUNNING SCHOOLS

City Investigators Suggest Abolition of Board of Superintendents and Change of Audit.

CONDEMN SUPPLY SYSTEM

Report Says Contractors Should Be Held to Stricter Account and All Items Standardized.

The abolition of the Board of Superintendents is one of the things recommended in the second section, made public, yesterday, of the report to the city on the public schools by Prof. Frank J. Goodnow and Dr. Frederick C. Howe. The Board of Superintendents, it says, has outlived its usefulness and the purpose for which it was created by the Charter. Its duties, therefore, should be transferred to the City Superintendent, and its members should be made his assistants.

Auditor Cook's bureau is criticized for its manner of handling salary accruals. The report says that the Auditor's estimate of these accruals for 1912 was $150,000, whereas, in reality, they amounted to more than $400,000. These accruals are caused by the retirement of high-salaried teachers and the filling of the vacancies by teachers on lower salaries. The report, however, finds a number of things to commend in the Auditor's bureau.

Criticism is made of the supply system. The report says that no control is maintained over the detailed accounts of the Bureau of Supplies, although they aggregate $2,000,000 annually. The bureau does not audit its own accounts, which are maintained without reference to and wholly independent of the general accounts of the Board of Education, which are kept in the Bureau of Audit. The accounts and published statements of the Bureau of Supplies are said to be not in harmony with the accounts of the financial experts of the Board of Education, and are not accurate. Based upon a system of single entry, the procedure of the bureau does not insure accuracy. Errors are admitted in practically all the accounts, it is said, and the information currently developed by the accounts is inaccurate and insufficient for presentation to the Board of Estimate. The report also criticises Auditor Cook for not auditing these accounts.

The report goes on to say that Secretary Palmer's office is inefficiently organized and that his present salary of $5,500 is too large in proportion to the duties attached to his office. The status of the work with which he is charged and which has been made a part of his office cannot, the investigators say, be commented on favorably. The indexing of minutes, both of the board and most of the committees, is greatly in arrears.

Little attention seems to have been paid by him toward improving such conditions. Formality as against expediency is found to be the characteristic procedure of the office, as evidenced in the internal correspondence which he carries on with the several offices and bureaus. A reorganization of the office, the report says, is desirable. The sectarial work, that the different standing committees now perform in his office by the assignment of clerks to them, should be performed in the particular bureaus and offices with which such work is most closely affiliated. The secretary's office should be reduced accordingly, and it should be made a centre for reference similar to the Municipal Reference Library.

The Bureau of Buildings, the report says, should be relieved of its duties and functions in the installation and repair of the heating and ventilating apparatus, and these matters should be delegated to the proposed Bureau of School Engineering.

Fault is found with the policy of the Committee on Buildings with respect to overtime in the performance of construction work. Delays, it says, necessarily entail heavy loss. Criticism is also made of the Board of Education's system of supervision of the janitorial force.

There is a reported lack of functional co-ordination in the existence of three separate and distinct administrative units, each of which independently acts with respect to closely related classes of work concerned with the heating and ventilating of the schools.

The report, in conclusion, recommends that contractors be required to complete buildings within time limits of contracts, subject to exception only for legal cause, formal proceedings otherwise to be instituted; that a percentage method of estimating the cost of draughtsmen and inspectors for corporate stock requirements be instituted; that the present method of buying furniture and other equipment under individual school contract be changed to a contract basis, all items to be standardized, and record and cost system installed.

EDUCATION BOARD'S SIZE.

Members Should Be Paid if Number Is Reduced, I. M. Levy Thinks.

If the agitation in favor of a smaller Board of Education should ever be successful the only practicable move, according to Isadore M. Levy, a member of the present board, would be to reduce the number by at least two-thirds and put the new organization on the city's payroll.

Mr. Levy, in speaking yesterday of the recent renewal of agitation for a smaller board, said he could not

FIELDS JOINS LOEW FIGHT THE UNITED

High-Priced Vaudeville Put in 44th Street Theatre Against Beck and Hammerstein.

CIRCUIT OF FOUR CITIES

Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia to Have Lew Fields Music Halls—Joe Weber in Alliance, Too.

Marcus Loew, head of the so-called "Small Time" circuit, played a trump card last night in his vaudeville war with the United Booking Office when Broadway heard that Lew Fields, Joe Weber and Sam Bernard had lined up with Loew and would carry the battle into the very heart of the United's own field.

Incidentally, Hammerstein and Martin Beck, the latter with the Palace Theatre, will be drawn into the fight, for the first move of the new confederation will be to establish high-class vaudeville right in the Times Square district—a section of the city long supposed to belong to Hammerstein and Beck so far as vaudeville is concerned.

On Monday night, Oct. 27, Lew Fields's Forty-fourth Street Theatre will become the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall, with Sam Bernard and a big bill of American and European acts.

Two weeks later the American Music Hall in Chicago will be thrown open on the same plan, and later the Lyric Theatre in Philadelphia and the Majestic in Boston will be added to the circuit.

Each theatre will be known as Lew Fields's Music Hall, and Fields and Marcus Loew will be the proprietors, although the latter's name is not to figure in the announcements for the present.

Vaudeville will be given at top prices for that style of entertainment, the prices ranging from 25 cents to $1.50 at night and up to $1 at the matinées.

As announced in THE TIMES last week the Forty-fourth Street Theatre is to be turned into a triple amusement resort with a restaurant and cabaret in the cellar, the theatre on the ground floor, which will now be given over to vaudeville, and a dance hall on the roof. The roof and rathskeller will be run in harmony with the performance in the theatre.

Plans have been carefully arranged for the opening here, and the bill for the first week was completed before any inkling of the vaudeville arrangement became known last night. Sam Bernard, who will desert the musical comedy stage, is to appear as the first headliner in a thirty-minute musical sketch with a big company, and others on the programme will be the Agoustis, a troupe of fifty jugglers and pantomimists; Mado Minty, a French vaudeville performer with her act, "The Spider"; Schwartz Brothers; Clarke and Hamilton, English comedians; Ward Brothers, and Tortajada, a Spanish dancer. The bill will be closed by "Carmen," a spectacular ballet.

Sam Bernard will remain for several weeks, but the other acts will be changed weekly, the plan being to shift the headliners around from time to time between the four houses. Sam Bernard will be succeeded by Fields, and Joe Weber is to follow. Each will do a condensed musical comedy.

Efforts will be made to conduct the music halls on the pattern of the English halls, and smoking will be permitted in all parts of the theatres. Fields's representative, A. Toxen Worm, took pains to announce last night that "Mr. Fields is very anxious to impress upon the community the fact that the music hall as conducted by him will be entirely different from either Hammerstein's or the Palace Theatre."

Any vaudeville act which plays Fields's Forty-fourth Street Music Hall will, of course, be barred from playing the United Booking Office, just as any act playing the Winter Garden now on Sunday nights is unable to get "big time" booking. That is where Marcus Loew will step in, however, and acts playing the Fields Hall will be taken care of over his circuit.

Just what connection the Shuberis have with the new venture is not known. It is significant, however, that the theatres obtained in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago are controlled by them.

WOMEN APPROVE "FIGHT."

Representatives of 24 Clubs Find Nothing Offensive in Play.

The representatives of twenty-four women's organizations in the State made their reports yesterday in reference to "The Fight," and although they found the play frank in its treatment of white slavery, they agreed that there was nothing offensive either in the characters or the lines.

The Henry B. Harris Estate had invited these women to witness "The Fight" as an unofficial board of censorship, and offered to change any line or eliminate any character if they found it offensive.

Among those who indorsed the Veiller play at the Hudson Theatre were Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Belle de Bevira, President of the Theatre Club; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance; Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, Miss Mary Garret Hay, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Mrs. Thomas Balliot, and Mrs. Alfred J. Eno.

Gatti-Casazza Back from Europe.

Giullo Gatti-Casazza, the General Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., with a number of novelties for the coming operatic season. He was met at the pier by Otto Weil, Mr. Coppicus, William Guard, and others of the staff of the company. F. E. Horth, the new German stage director for the Metropolitan, arrived on the same steamer.

ACOUSTICON.

Deaf People Get Six for One

The original and most powerful of all hearing devices, The Acousticon, can now be instantly adjusted to suit SIX different degrees of sound. This gives you the same results as would six separate instruments of varied sound-magnifying strengths, and enables you to hear under all conditions, at home, in the office, the church, or the theatre. The Acousticon now has over 100,000 satisfied users.

We are so absolutely sure of the result that we welcome the most thorough test of this instrument entirely at our risk; and thoroughly appreciating how much injury a dissatisfied purchaser can be to us, you may be sure that you will not be asked to purchase if you are not made to hear. Cut this out while it is before you, and call or write for free trial at your convenience.

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BARRIE'S LITTLE JOKE.

Skit on the Censorship Provides Some Added Fun at the Globe.

J. M. Barrie's little joke on the censor was interpolated at the Globe Theatre last night and added a few minutes' fun to the current attraction, "The Doll Girl." It is burlesque of a real sort and ultimates in a moment of genuine satire.

With a silent group of black-bearded dramatists on the stage, the censor in an orchestra chair, and the actors rehearsing their new piece, "The Censor and the Dramatist" first introduces some vaudevillians who have been called to appear in a three-act drama. The vaudeville actors are horribly mortified at having to act in such immoral stuff as is put on the regular stage, and they are loud in their complaints. Two of them are "acrobats" and "recent married people" and the other admits that he is "trained dogs," unused to the legitimate. But they get down to rehearsing presently.

In the play the heroine loves a middle aged poet, whom she ultimately describes to her husband as their own child, while one gets some well-worn effects, such as the galloping horse done with visible coconut shells, and brilliant illumination of the room by means of a single wax taper. Finally, the wife starts to go out and her husband stops her.

"Where are you going?" he demands.

"To my room," says she with her hand on an imaginary door knob, painted on the flat.

"Stop, stop," cries the censor, "I'm an architect. It is impossible to have her room in that position."

The point is argued, but the censor is obdurate. He refuses to license the play.

Richard Carle, Hattie Williams, and Will West succeeded admirably in conveying the humor of the thing, and Mr. Carle prefaced it with a song of which this is the first verse:

The stage is in a fearful state,
Of thrillers there's a crop,
And audiences see of late
The underworld on top.
As day by day and play by play
The moral sense grows denser,
We'll have to try old England's way
And leave it to a censor.

PLAY GIFT TO MISS ADAMS.

Actress to Appear Here in J. M. Barrie's "Rosalind" In December.

Maude Adams will appear in a one act play by J. M. Barrie called "Rosalind," during her season here, which will begin in December.

This play was recently sold by Mr. Barrie to Francois de Croisset for production in Paris, but the manager and the playwright being unable to agree upon the manner in which it was to be staged, Mr. Barrie bought back the rights to the little play and presented it to Miss Adams.

WILSON WEDDING PLANS.

Changes in White House for Marriage of President's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin of President Wilson, arrived at the White House today from Cornish, N. H. Miss Bones passed the Summer with Mrs. Wilson at Cornish, and will continue in Washington the preparation for the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre on Nov. 25.

Mrs. Wilson and her two young daughters will pass several days in New York, en route to Washington, where they are expected the last of the week. Miss Margaret Wilson will make a visit of several days in Philadelphia and also will address the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Swarthmore before returning to Washington.

The changes made in the White House during the Summer are largely in the third floor, formerly the attic. The roof has been raised so as to keep the exterior of the mansion in classic lines of the old two-story building, and at the same time supply five additional chambers and two baths. These rooms are expected to be used for the first time on the occasion of the forthcoming wedding, when a large house party will be entertained from Saturday, Nov. 22, until the following Tuesday. The company will include several girl friends of the bride-elect as well as junior members of the large family connection from the South and West.

WED BEFORE WEDDING DATE

Muriel Morgan and John Lowe Surprise Guests from West.

Hundreds who were to have been guests, including many who came from the West to attend the wedding this evening of Miss Muriel M. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morgan of 504 Norwood Street, East Orange, N. J., to John Lowe, were surprised yesterday morning when special delivery letters announced the wedding had already taken place.

Monday night Miss Morgan confessed to her parents that she and Mr. Lowe had been married on Saturday evening in the parsonage of the Vailsburg Methodist Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Dickisson. The bride said "she did not care to have hundreds gazing upon her while she was being married, and just couldn't bear to be congratulated by many friends."

As soon as they had recovered from their surprise, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan sent out an explanatory note. The young couple left yesterday on their honeymoon. Upon their return they will live in Newark.

The bride was to have been attended by her sister, Miss Helen Morgan, as maid of honor, and Edwin D. Morgan, her brother, was to have been best man.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George Emmell Voorhees of 12 Prospect Street, Morristown, N. J., celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. Their children are George Emmell Voorhees, Jr., of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Dr. James Ditmars Voorhees of 106 East Sixtieth Street, this city; Cornelia, wife of Major Peter Conover Field, Medical Corps, U. S. A., stationed in Manila; Gitty, wife of Louis F. Eaton, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Marguerite, wife of Hermann Lutz of Munich, Germany, and Miss Adèle Voorhees of Morristown.

Acknowledgments.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions sent in aid of Mrs. Harry Lax and her six children: "E. W. K.," $10; "Mrs. J. E. H.," $2; "L. B., Jr.," $1; "Irene," $1; In Memory of Julius Merkes, $1; "C. B. W. and E. B. W.," $5; "A. S. C.," $5; "A. R. H.," $2; "J. N. J.," $1; "C." $1; "W. J. R.," $1; "Student," $1. The sum of the foregoing contributions, together with those acknowledged yesterday, makes a total of $68 received to date.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals begin to-day of F. C. Whitney's company in "Rachel," in which Bertha Kalich is to star. Edgar McGregor will be the stage director.

John Cort's production of Anne Crawford Flexner's new comedy, "The Marriage Game," will have its first presentation next Monday night in Hartford. The cast will include Alexandra Carlisle, Orrin Johnson, Vivian Martin, Charles Trobridge, Josephine Lovett, William Sampson, Allison Skipworth, and George W. Howard. On Oct. 27 the play will have its New York premiere. Hugh Ford is staging the production.

Jutta Lund and John Herskind, two Danish music hall artists, arrived in New York yesterday and will give a concert to their countrymen in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, next Sunday. They will sing topical and romantic Danish songs.

"Angels Without Wings," a new play by Lawrence Eyre, is soon to be presented by William A. Brady. Alice Brady, Charles Millward, Florine Arnold, and Hilda Englund have been engaged for the cast.

Henry Norman and Hasel Cox, the latter a sister of Ray Cox, are newcomers to the cast of "The Passing Show of 1913," at the Winter Garden.

GREENHUT MANAGER CONFESSES GRAFTING

Store Accuses Three Piano Men of Paying Buyer to Boom Their Instruments.

TRAPPED BY DICTOGRAPH

Detectives on Roof Listened at Chimney While Manager Entertained Manufacturers.

On the complaint of Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company three piano manufacturers were summoned before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday for examination on charges of violating the anti-tipping law. Representatives of the department store said yesterday that this was the first step in an effort to expose a practice among buyers of "pushing" certain goods in return for financial remuneration. This practice, it was said, existed all over the country.

The piano manufacturers summoned were William P. Collins of Kindler & Collins of 619 Tenth Avenue; Lawrence Kirchhoff of 250 East 139th Street, and Hugo Ricca of 89 Southern Boulevard. After an examination, in which testimony as to dictographs and money passing were the features, Magistrate McAdoo issued warrants for Collins and Kirchhoff. Collins will be arraigned this morning, and will give $500 bail pending his trial in Special Sessions. The arraignment of Kirchhoff was postponed until 2:30 P. M. next Tuesday, and at the same time there will be a hearing on the charges pending against Ricca.

Reading the list of witnesses which the department store has obtained to break up the alleged system of grafting is D. R. Szakvary, manager of the piano department of Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company. Szakvary made a complete confession on the witness stand yesterday as regards his dealings with Collins, testifying that he had collected $10 on every piano purchased from Collins during the last eighteen months. He had accepted from Collins alone between $400 and $500 during those months, he said.

Piano Manager Since 1908.

On examination by Assistant District Attorney Wilmot, Szakvary testified that he had been manager of the store's piano department since 1908. It was his duty, he said, to purchase pianos from manufacturers and to sell them to customers.

"Collins came to me about eighteen months ago," said Szakvary, "and asked me to handle his pianos. He said he would give me a cheap price on his goods, and promised to give me $10 commission on every piano I purchased from his company. At first I said I could not consider the matter. Later he came again, and then I accepted the proposition on the condition that it should never be proved against me that I paid more for the pianos than the cheapest price prevailing elsewhere. Collins assured me that the price he was quoting was far lower than other stores were getting. Thereafter I bought from forty to fifty pianos from him, and he gave me between $400 and $500 in $10 bills. My employers, during all this time, paid me a salary and also a commission on business done."

On cross-examination Szakvary said at first that his conscience had forced him to turn informer. When prodded by Philip A. Dunn, Collins's attorney, however, the witness admitted that he was facing "conditions" which had caused him to turn State's evidence.

Detective Cassassa, from Police Headquarters, was the second witness, and he told of the use of the dictograph and the trap set for Collins on Sept. 3 after the whole matter had been laid before District Attorney Whitman. He had been assigned to the case by the District Attorney, he said, along with Detective McKenna, his co-worker. They had planted a dictograph in the office of the music school on the top floor of the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company building, he said. Detective Landboe of police Headquarters, and Lillian E. Robertson of 128 Broadway, had been placed in charge of the dictograph, he said, while he and McKenna had stationed themselves behind a thin partition. There were two eye-holes in the partition, Detective Cassassa testified.

"By arrangement with Szakvary," said the detective, "he was to take Collins into the office and start a conversation about the latter's payments to him. Collins and Szakvary came into the office and immediately began a controversy about a player-piano. Collins told Szakvary that he had paid him $50 in August. Szakvary insisted that it was $30 and not $50, but finally he admitted that it was $50.

Saw Money Passed, He Says.

"Then they had a talk about delivering more pianos and Szakvary agreed to give Collins an order for two pianos. Then the piano manufacturer gave Szakvary two $10 bills. I could see the money passed through the hole in the wall. I could also hear the conversation plainly. Collins took the bills out of his right vest pocket and Szakvary placed them in his upper coat pocket. I followed the men into another room where Szakvary gave Collins the order for the pianos, and then I took the bills out of Szakvary's pocket. I then and there marked them for identification."

While he talked the detective took two $10 bills out of his pocket and demonstrated what he said he had seen through the hole in the partition.

"We have plenty of additional evidence," said Assistant District Attorney Wilmot.

"I have heard sufficient to sustain a formal complaint," said Magistrate McAdoo.

Kirchhoff was not examined, but a complaint was also filed in his case when Magistrate McAdoo was informed by Mr. Wilmot that the case against him was substantially the same as against Collins. Maurice H. Gotlieb, attorney for Kirchhoff, said that he would make technical objections to the complaint when his client would come up for a hearing next Tuesday.

"I deny everything," said Collins after the hearing. "And I can show that I sold pianos to Greenhut's 25 per cent. cheaper than to any other store."

The penalty on conviction under the anti-tipping law is from one day to one year in the penitentiary or $500 fine or both. The offense is a misdemeanor.

George T. Bernard, head of the Merchants' Detective Agency of 156 Fifth Avenue, worked up the cases against Collins, Kirchhoff, and Ricca. He said yesterday that unexpected developments would come out at the trials and that other piano manufacturers would be summoned to answer similar charges. The practice of grafting among store buyers, he said, had been going on for years, and was almost universal. All the principal merchants of the city, he said, were united in endeavoring to stamp it out. He told of an unusual use of the dictograph in obtaining evidence.

"The dictograph in the music school in Greenhut's store is not the only one which figured in these cases," he said. "We will show that we planted a dictograph in the chimney of Szakvary's house at 929 West End Avenue. It was in the library of his home that Szakvary entertained many manufacturers. We began to suspect Szakvary about three months ago. I was passing through Greenhut's store at that time in connection with my duties as the store detective. I overheard Szakvary saying something to a piano manufacturer about 'passing a century.' Of course, I knew that that referred to the passing of $100. I got on the case immediately after. My men and I followed Szakvary for weeks. We watched all the manufacturers who went to his house.

"We found out that the manufacturers entertained lavishly, that automobiles were always at their command, and that they gave splendid dinners not only to Szakvary, but to other buyers. Then we got the idea of dropping a dictograph down the chimney. It worked fine. The instrument rested on the gas logs and my men and I remained on the roof, four floors up, and heard all the conversation over the wires.

"When we had all the evidence we needed we put it up to Szakvary, and he came across. He agreed to help us catch some of the manufacturers, and that is all there is to it.

"We can show that $50 was passed to Szakvary in the swimming pool room of the New York Athletic Club. I myself witnessed this, and accosted the man who passed the money immediately after he had passed it."

"JEWELS OF THE MADONNA."

Wolf Ferrari's Opera Given Successfully at the Century.

Gennaro ..... Gustaf Bergman
Carmela ..... Kathleen Howland
Maliella ..... Elizabeth Amsden
Rafaele ..... Louis Kreidler
Biaso ..... Francesco Daddi
Cicilio ..... R. Hawksley
Stella ..... Otthella Hoffman
Grazia ..... Albertina Rasch
Totonno ..... Vernon Dalhart
Rocco ..... Jerome Uhl
A Macaroni Vendor ..... Philip Mauro
A Toy Balloon Vendor ..... Joseph Stein
A Water Vendor ..... Florence Schaick
Ice Cream Vendor ..... Benjamin Ovan
A Vendor of Fruits ..... Henry Morrow
First Monk ..... Benjamin Freid
Conductor, Mr. Szendrei.

An opera of the latest Italian feature, Ermanno Wolf Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna," was given last evening by the Century Opera Company. It forms something of an exceptional item in the season's repertory of the company, otherwise made up largely of well known and well seasoned operas, about whose standing and popularity in general there is no doubt, and which the Century Opera's public may go to hear with unshaken confidence. The audience last evening was not so large as it has been at most of the previous performances, especially in the upper parts of the house. It showed interest in the work, however, and appreciation of a performance which had evidently been carefully prepared, and that dealt in great measure successfully with a good many of the serious problems offered.

The "Jewels of the Madonna" is in fact, little known, even to the more experienced part of the New York operatic public. It was given here twice at the Metropolitan Opera House in March, 1912, by the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Co., after it had been heard in both of the home cities of that company; and it has not since been heard here. It may be supposed, therefore, that most of last night's listeners came to it as strangers.

But it was no doubt known that "The Jewels of the Madonna" is an opera with resemblances to the characteristic manner of the ruling Italian school: that two of its composer's earlier operas, "Le Donne Curiose" and "Il Segreto di Suzanna," have been performed here at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that his cantata, "La Vita Nuova," has been several times sung here, most recently at a Sunday night concert in the Metropolitan Opera House under the composer's own direction. In "The Jewels of the Madonna" Wolf Ferrari seems deliberately to have abandoned the individual and striking characteristic style of his other two operas—a style which is very different from that of his operatic contemporaries in Italy, and which apparently seeks to return to the diatonic simplicity and directness lost sight of by most modern musicians.

In "The Jewels of the Madonna" he seemed to have said, "Go to: I, too, can write in the schools of 'verismo,' and can be chromatically hot-blooded and turbulent, can depict raving lusts and corroding passions, battle, murder, and sudden death." He entered into the Young Italians' field and he did it with much brilliancy and dash and, at least, outward effectiveness.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" certainly goes the whole way in doing what it sets out to do, and its representation of the "metropolitan life," that it professes on its title page to give, leaves nothing to the imagination in riotous gayety, sordid brutishness, cringing superstition, and reckless passion. The subject is unpleasant, and the composer has made no attempt to cover its nakedness with the mantle of music. The music has a certain vitality and power, and in some places a genuine élan, something from the vein of Italian popular song. The composer has shown great skill in delineating the shifting scenes of the popular festival in the first act, and the introduction and contrast of the religious procession in this scene is effective. The musical embodiment of the moods, the sentiments and passion of the leading characters has genuine strength; and there is characterization through the music.

The singers who had the chief parts last evening were able to fill them successfully. Miss Elizabeth Amsden showed overflowing spirit and temperament, hitherto latent, in her impersonation of the wild and wilful heroine and sang often with brilliancy and power. A similar versatility was exhibited by Louis Kreidler as Rafaele, who exhibited much of the curiously offensive character of the "gang" leader, and whose voice has not been heard to better advantage. Mr. Bergman, too, had made a careful study of the moody Gennaro: his acting was marked by conviction and he did much excellent singing. Miss Howard was satisfactory in a comparatively unimportant part, and the [illegible] ing figure of the still less important part of Biaso.

The chorus showed the results of continued drilling, and, while its intonation could not always be guaranteed, acquitted itself well of a difficult task, as did the orchestra. The scenery, the work of Joseph Urban, was quite out of the ordinary in the effectiveness of its design and the depth and richness of its impressionistic coloring.

English Publisher Sees The Times.

J. D. Jeremiah, manager of newspapers and other publications in London and Manchester, who is in this country to see how the same kind of work is done here, visited THE TIMES last evening and was shown over the plant in THE TIMES annex. Mr. Jeremiah has under his charge The Daily Sketch, The Daily Dispatch, The Sunday Chronicle, The Manchester Evening Chronicle, Ideas, and The Story Journal.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. E. Huntington Fallows of Dobbs Ferry will give a coming-out reception at the Plaza on Dec. 11 for her daughter, Miss Annette R. Fallows.

Col. and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman will spend the Winter at 507 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Byam Kerby Stevens of Lenox, Mass., is at the Gotham for a visit, also Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and Miss McCalla of Washington, D. C., who have just returned from abroad.

Mrs. Henry J. Hayne and Miss A. Florine Hayne of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street have returned from a four months' trip in Europe.

Mrs. W. Harman Brown has taken the Clarence Dean house in Flushing, L. I., for the season. Miss Harman Brown will spend the Winter with Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Louis Boissevain is entertaining Mrs. A. B. Wright at her apartment at the Vanderbilt.

Miss Mae O'Neil and John Thornton MacDonald will be married this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. D. Edwin O'Neil, at Flat Rock, Fort Lee, N. J.

Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann and Miss Paula Fleitmann have returned from Seabright, where they spent the Summer, and have opened their town house, 42 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Miss Mildred G. Rice has been the guest over the week-end and holiday of Miss Vieva Fisher at Wake Robin, Oyster Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon and the Misses Landon have returned from Oyster Bay and are at 19 East Fifty-third Street. Miss Edith Landon's marriage to Eugene M. Sawyer is to take place in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church on Nov. 6.

The wedding of Miss Grace Harrison, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin T. Harrison, to Edward T. Parker will be celebrated at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. A reception is to follow in the apartment of the bride's sister, Mrs. Harrison-Irvine, at Carnegie Hall.

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BRONZES AND CLOCKS

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

ALGERNON S. HIGGINS DIES.

Montauk Club Founder Fell Last Friday and Fractured Skull.

Algernon Sidney Higgins, a founder of the Montauk Club in Brooklyn and a close friend of the late Mayor Gaynor, died at his home, 150 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night as the result of an accidental fall last Friday while on his way home from a meeting of the Montauk Club's Board of Directors.

Mr. Higgins, on nearing his home, was seized with an attack of vertigo. He fell to the pavement, and when friends came to his assistance it was found that he was suffering from a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain.

Ever since the Montauk Club was organized Mr. Higgins had been its Treasurer. He was born at Lewiston, Me., on March 6, 1834, and early became interested in schools. He moved to Huntington, L. I., in the early fifties, and became Principal of the Huntington High School. He continued to teach in the Long Island and Brooklyn schools until 1897, when he became an Associate City Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn. He retained this position after consolidation until his retirement, seven years ago. Mr. Higgins was prominently identified with the agitation for teachers' pensions, and was one of the organizers of the New York City Teachers' Association.

Two children, Dr. A. S. Higgins and Mrs. Frederick A. Baldwin, survive him.

WILLIAM J. K. KENNY DEAD.

Former Well-Known Newspaper Editor and Politician Was 63.

William J. K. Kenny, well known in politics and the President of the Securities Advertising Agency, died yesterday morning at his sister's home in Freeport, L. I. "Billy" Kenny, as he was known to all his friends, was born in the old Eighth Ward sixty-three years ago. He received his education in the public schools. When a boy of 14 he obtained work in the index department of The Herald. Finding this uncongenial, he took employment in the city department, and in 1874 he became private secretary to James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor. Two years later he was promoted to the city editor's desk.

Mr. Kenny's connection with THE TIMES started a few years later. He was a political writer and city editor on this paper in the days when personalities entered more into politics than they do at present, and he soon made a reputation. He left THE TIMES in 1887 to become the news editor of The Morning Journal. One year later he joined the staff of The Press as city editor. He then returned to THE TIMES, but remained only a short time.

Mr. Kenny married Miss Anna Murphy in 1883, and is survived by her and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL SURFACE, aged 77, civil war correspondent for the Cincinnati Gazette and former Postmaster of Richmond, Ind., died in Richmond yesterday.

WILLIAM H. HILL, a member of the brokerage firm of Richardson, Hill & Co. of Boston, died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Hill, who was a Director in many corporations, was 70 years old. He left a widow, six sons, and one daughter.

HERBERT SAWYER, inventor of a spindle which played an important part in the development of the cotton manufacturing industry in this country, is dead at his home in Boston. He was 70 years old and a native of Henniker, N. H. Mr. Sawyer built several mills at Palmer and spent many years as a mill agent at Ware and Lowell. He was one of the original members of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

ELIAS THOMAS, President of the Portland National Bank of Portland, Me., died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Portland Monday. He was 71 years old, and the brother of W. W. Thomas, formerly United States Minister to Sweden.

ARTHUR HENRY SPENCER, a native of Brooklyn, 40 years old, died at his home, 166 Hull Street, Brooklyn, last Sunday. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

HURLIFF MARIUS ROCK, 67 years old and for twenty-five years a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 384 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Monday. He was a native of Denmark, and a member of Aurora Grata Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Fulton Council, R. A.

JOHNSTON STANLEY, 33 years old, of the firm of Wolff & Stanley, stock brokers, died at the home of his parents in St. Johnsbury, Vt., yesterday. He left the city three weeks ago to visit his parents because of illhealth.

WILLIAM JOHN KNIGHT KENNY of Merrick, L. I., died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fordham, in Freeport, L. I., yesterday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FIELDS—RONJY.—Mr. and Mrs. Furman announce the engagement of their sister, Fanny Fields of England, to Dr. A. J. Ronjy of New York.

Married.

ROE—COCHRANE.—The marriage of Elting Roe and Kathryn Cochrane took place at 7 P. M. Oct. 14, 1913, in the Chapel of Grace Church, the rector, Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, officiating.

SMITH—CRAWFORD.—By the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., at Upper Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1913, Hattie Crawford to De Witt Mitchell Smith.

Brooklyn.

CRUIKSHANK—BAXTER.—Oct. 14, Florence Baxter to James H. Cruikshank.

SHAW—KELLER.—Oct. 10, Ada S. Keller to W. Royal Shaw.

Westchester County.

COGGESHALL—WRIGHT.—Oct. 11, Pleasantville, Margaret C. Wright to Allan Coggeshall.

Died.

ANES.—Mary Emma, daughter of the late James Hervey and Lucia Pratt Anes, entered into rest at Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1913. Funeral private.

BENEDICT. — Virginia Coudert Benedict, widow of Frederick H. Benedict, at Oyster Bay, Oct. 14th. Funeral Thursday, Oct. 16, at St. Dominick's Church, Oyster Bay, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 9 A. M. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

BRINKERHOFF.—Oct. 11, Mme. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, aged 85. Burial private, at Greenwood Cemetery.

CROMWELL.—Suddenly, at St. Vincent's Hospital, on Monday, Oct. 13, 1913, Harry E. Cromwell, beloved husband of Marie Dorothy Cromwell. Funeral services at 1,820 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., at 2 o'clock Thursday, Oct. 16. Interment at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

DAILY.—At Babylon, L. I., Monday, Oct. 13, 1913, Elizabeth (Bessie) Daily, daughter of Catherine Horan and the late Edward Daily, in her 28th year. Notice of funeral later.

DE WITT.—Antoinette B. De Witt, on Oct. 14, in New York City. Funeral services at the home of her sisters in Lower Montville, N. J., Oct. 17, 1 P. M. Carriages will meet 10:15 train from New York.

GOODMAN.—On Monday, Oct. 13, 1913, Bernard, brother of Frank and Joseph Goodman. Funeral from his late residence, 236 West 44th St., on Thursday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., at 10 A. M. Interment, Calvary.

HALSTED.—At the Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 13, 1913, Emily Taylor, wife of the late Edward Halsted and daughter of the late Robert and Emily Taylor of New York. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12:30 P. M.

Died.

HIGGINS.—On Oct. 14, 1913, Algernon S. Higgins, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 150 6th Av., Brooklyn, Thursday evening. Interment, Huntington, L. I.

HUNTELEY.—Oct. 14, Helen A., aged 75. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St. Interment Proctorsville, Vt.

IRELAND.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Oct. 14, 1913. With regret announcement is made of the death Oct. 11, 1913, of John Rusteed Ireland, a member of this society, and formerly one of the Board of Managers.
EDMUND WETMORE, President.
H. R. DROWNE, Secretary.

KENDALL.—At "Los Olmos," Bayside, L. I., Monday, Oct. 13, 1913, Messmore Kendall, Jr., age 22 months, beloved son of Messmore and Elizabeth Kendall. Services at "Los Olmos," Bayside, L. I., Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 15, at 2:30 o'clock.

KENNY.—Oct. 14, 1913, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fordham, Porterfield Place and Madison Av., Freeport, L. I., William John Knight Kenny. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWCOMBE.—On Monday, Oct. 13, 1913, Mary E., wife of William Newcombe. Funeral at her late residence, Tenafly, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1913, at 2:30 P. M.

NEWCORN.—Dolly, beloved daughter of Harry and Annie Newcorn, Oct. 13, at 1 A. M. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 15, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 220 West 110th St., near Broadway. Interment Washington Cemetery.

PRIOR.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Oct. 14, Thomas Ashley, beloved husband of Susan Johns. Notice of funeral hereafter. London, England, papers please copy.

REDDING.—Frank. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank Campbell Bldg.) Time funeral hereafter. Automobile cortege.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, Oct. 13, 1913, Rosalind S. Roberts, wife of John L. Roberts. Services at her late residence, "The Powellton," 229 West 97th Street, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston.

RUSO.—Hannah E., Oct. 14, 1913, in her 88th year, at home of her daughter, Mary A. McDonald, 2,684 Broadway. Services 8:30 P. M., Wednesday.

SCHAETTLER.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, Frida Vollmer, devoted wife of George Schaettler. Funeral services at her late home, 218 West 78th St., on Thursday, Oct. 16, at 10 A. M.

SLOAN.—At her residence, 7 East 38th St., New York, Margaret Elmendorf, widow of the late Samuel Sloan and daughter of the late Peter Z. Elmendorf, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late home on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Garrison at 12:30.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Oct. 12, 1913, Margaret A. Smith, wife of the late Daniel Smith and daughter of the late Benjamin and Mary Meserole Ward. Funeral services at her late residence, 185 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, 8:30.

SMITH.—Entered into rest Oct. 14, Julia A., widow of George J. M. Smith, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 278 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, 8 P. M.

STANLEY.—Johnston, member of the firm of Wolff & Stanley, at his parents' home in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Oct. 14.

WALLBRIDGE.—Suddenly, at Litchfield, Conn., Monday, Oct. 13, Margaret E., wife of William G. Wallbridge. Funeral at Litchfield, Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.

WINANS.—At The Hague, Holland, Sept. 26, 1913, Helen D. Winans, daughter of the late Edgar Davidson of New York. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1913, at 11:30 A. M. St. Augustine papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, Oct. 14, 1913. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Timothy L. Woodruff, at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock.
EDMUND WETMORE, President.
H. R. DROWNE, Secretary.

AKERMAN.—Carolina, Tompkinsville, Oct. 13. Funeral service to-day.

BRITTON.—Margaret, 119 Charlton St., Oct. 11, aged 28. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

COWAN.—Louisa J., 562 3d Av., Oct. 11. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

CULLINANE.—Helen, 783 Amsterdam Av., Oct. 13. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

DEARBORN.—Mary A., 148 West 103d St., Oct. 12.

DE HAYES.—Evelyn, Willard Parker Hospital, Oct. 13, aged 8.

FORBES.—Ellen B., 54 East 68th St

DEPEW SEES FLAWS IN GIRL OF TO-DAY

Ex-Senator Fondly Recalls Her Village Predecessor of Sixty Years Ago.

BUT CONDITIONS DIFFER

Says Typical Girl of To-day Is Not Likely to be Found Among Society Girls.

Among those who are following with interest the search of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the Girl of To-day is ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew. In an interview yesterday Dr. Depew compared the American girl as he sees her to-day with the girl of fifty or sixty years ago, and, although the comparison was not altogether favorable to the young woman of to-day, Dr. Depew admitted that the extravagance which he said was typical of the Girl of To-day was not her fault, but was to be attributed to the conditions that surrounded her.

"The American girl as I knew her when I was a young man in my native village," said Dr. Depew, "was very well educated, widely read—principally in the literature of the Elizabethan period and in the best sense a comrade. Her mother had taught her to be versed in all household matters, and in everything relating to the care of a family. When she married, living was easier then and less expensive. She immediately organized her household, and her husband found everything just as good in every way as he had been used to under his own mother's roof. While she had her dressmaker and milliner, she could do nearly as well as they, and was not a slave to those artists.

"The typical American girl of to-day differs from the girl of sixty years ago in that she is more artificial. She has more accomplishments, but not so many solid acquirements. She has to be differentiated into the society girl and the girl who is not what might be called a social factor in one of our great centres. Fashionable girls are so few in comparison to the rest that I think among the great mass of the latter must be found the typical American girl. Nevertheless, it is by the society girl, who is a fine sportswoman and a good sport, that we are adjudged abroad, because she is more often seen.

"But the girl who represents a great many American women in the country differs from the type of fifty years ago only in this, that she is more traveled, and her horizon is broader. Her education is on a higher plane, but she knows less of domestic accomplishments and is more expensive as a wife until she learns them.

"Rich husbands are very scarce. A properly constituted young man wants a wife, a home, and a family. During his early years his income is necessarily small, and he has to have a capable helpmeet to organize and administer his house. The difficulty of finding such a wife is what has led to the alarming decrease in marriages.

"I look back upon life in the village—and it was typical of all villages—and I remember how well young couples got along, where the husband was a lawyer or a doctor or a merchant or an officer in the local bank, on an average income of $1,200 a year. The families made a good appearance, they had positions of importance in the church, and generally they kept a horse and buggy, the head of the house doing the work that was necessary with regard to these conveniences.

"Most young men I meet now in similar positions in the city claim that $5,000 is a minimum upon which they can exist, while $10,000 is necessary for comfort, and girls tell me the same thing."

THE NEW YORK TIMES is seeking the Girl of To-day in order to present her to its readers by the most artistic method of photographic reproduction known. Her picture will cover the entire front page of a special rotogravure section of the Christmas number.

Everybody is invited to send in before Nov. 1 photographs which must have been taken within a year, and from these twenty-nine will be selected by seven judges, each of whom is famous as a creator of a type which represents a phase of the American girl. All of the twenty-nine photographs will be reproduced in the special Christmas section of THE TIMES. With each photograph submitted, the name and address of the subject, together with the date when the picture was taken, must be sent in. A stamped and addressed envelope must accompany each picture that is to be returned.

EXPECTS GOOD MONEY BILL.

J. J. Hill Confident Banking and Business Counsel Will Prevail.

James J. Hill said yesterday that he had held the opinion ever since work was begun at Washington on the Currency bill, that, when it was fully rounded out, the bill would be acceptable to the country's bankers and would fill the need of such a measure in every way.

"There has been a lot of wild talk about the proposed currency legislation," said he, "but I was always confident that the men who had sound experience in business and banking would ultimately bring their influence to bear in establishing their ideas. There are plenty of signs that the bill is not going to be hurried through, and it is being considered from every angle."

Mr. Hill was asked if he would consent to serve on the Regional Reserve Board. The question was prompted by a statement by Senator Owen in his speech earlier in the day at the Chamber of Commerce that there were many successful business men who would be glad to lay aside their active duties and serve their country by lending their time and talents to the guidance of the new departure in banking.

"No," aswered the railroad builder, "I certainly would not become a member of the board. Whenever the matter of holding public office is mentioned to me that line from Hamlet always comes to my mind—'The insolence of office.' It will be found, I don't doubt, that there are plenty of men who will be willing to serve their country at $8,000 a year."

SILK PLANT BRINGS LITTLE.

Paterson Mill of Ashley & Bailey Goes at Auction for $115,400.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The entire local plant of the Ashley & Bailey Silk Company was sold for $115,400 this afternoon at public auction. The assessed valuation is $300,000, and the actual valuation is placed by some at nearly $500,000. The bidding was very poor, and the different parts of the plant went at abnormally low prices.

With the exception of the warehouse, which was purchased for $7,900, by Grant Sipp, a local machinery manufacturer, whose plant adjoins the Paterson plant of the Ashley & Bailey Company, the entire plant was sold to Frank Hall, a lawyer, of 100 William Street. He refused to tell whom he represents or what disposition he was going to make of the property, other than that it would most likely be kept running as it is now.

The Hawthorne plant, assessed valuation $61,500, was not sold, as no one bid for it. It is running at present, and the auctioneers, J. E. Conant & Co., of Lowell, Mass., are unable to explain the reason for not making a sale.

The sale is the first of a series which will be held during the next week of the ten different plants of the Ashley & Bailey Silk Company in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. The entire sale will be the largest ever held in the silk industry of the country. The chief owners, Dwight, Ashley and Josiah Bailey, are selling to carry out a voluntary mutual liquidation. According to Mr. Conant the property was "annihilated, not sold," the price being so very low.

ORE MINES UNDER THE SEA.

Billions of Tons Reported as Available at Steel Inquiry.

Iron ore may be obtained even under the sea, according to Edwin C. Eckel, a geologist, who again testified yesterday in the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. He is one of the experts called to combat the Government theory that the Steel Corporation has a substantial monopoly of ore.

After telling of large deposits in the Adirondacks, which he said had been worked for 150 years, Mr. Eckel said that in Nova Scotia there were 3,500,000,000 tons of economically available ore within a radius of five miles.

"Is there anything to prevent the mining of ore under the sea?" asked David A. Reed, counsel for the Steel Corporation.

"Nothing," he replied. "The Nova Scotia Iron and Coal Company is operating submarine mines successfully."

The ore had been shipped to Philadelphia and sold at a profit, Mr. Eckel said.

BACK WITH SMELTERS.

New Office of Chairman for ex-Senator Guggenheim.

Former United States Senator Simon Guggenheim, who has just returned from abroad, where he went on his retirement from the Senate, has been elected to the new office of chairman of the boards of directors of The American Smelting and Refining Company, The American Smelters Securities Company, and the Guggenheim Exploration Company. He will now resume his activities in the affairs of those companies, and will make his headquarters in New York. Until his election to the Senate Mr. Guggenheim was in charge of the Colorado department of the American Smelting and Refining Company. He will continue his residence in Denver, but his political retirement is permanent, as he wishes to devote himself exclusively to the development of the enterprises with which his name was so prominently identified before entering public life.

FEDERAL SUPPLY PROPOSALS.

No further particulars regarding these projects are available in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Correspondence concerning them should be direct with the offices named.

1,508. NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until Oct. 21 for furnishing the following supplies. Firms interested therein should make application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, giving the schedule numbers desired: Schedule 5,905, white cedar boat boards, New England country pine, white pine, white spruce; Schedule 5,906, white oak, long-leaf yellow pine, hotblast plumbers' coil furnaces; Schedule 5,902, creosoted piles, merchantable yellow pine; Schedule 5,900, chestnut railroad ties, sheet phosphor bronze, flashplates, standard steel rails, steel balls; Schedule 5,906, sulphuric acid, aluminum paint, tallow in five-pound tin cans, artificial vermilion in oil; Schedule 5,915, brass hookers, assembled nose and tail lines, four-wheel trucks; Schedule 5,908, iron and steel bolts and nuts, terneplate roofing tin sheets, galvanized cast-iron

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The markets were weak yesterday without exception. Wheat receded from ⅞ to 1c. a bushel owing to pressure of supplies generally, and corn lost from ⅝ to ¾c. net. Oats sold off with corn, losing more than a cent a bushel. Cotton was forced back from 16 to 26 points, the January option selling at 12.68, a fall of $5.75 a bale from its recent high record. Cotton oil and provisions weakened under slow selling.

WHEAT.

With the removal of the import duty on wheat, and the probability of those countries which have a countervailing duty making special provision for admitting American wheat free, the wheat market is becoming less susceptible to purely domestic conditions and more of a world-wide proposition. The crop of wheat the past season was considerably larger than the previous year, and at present there appears to be pressure of supplies in all the leading markets. This selling pressure has discouraged speculative operations on the buying side, and the market yesterday was weak under liquidation, closing at a net loss of ⅞ to 1c. The Northeastern markets, which were open on Monday, and Europe declined sharply during our holiday, and this, together with reports of free offerings in Europe, had a direct influence on sentiment.

The European markets are being readily supplied with wheat, world's exports for the week amounting to 15,344,000 bushels, principally from American and Black Sea ports, as compared with 14,160,000 bushels last week and 13,488,000 last year. The European visible supply increased 3,000,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 77,864,000 bushels, compared with 78,100,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97c. cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 92½c. free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94½c. free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December..	94⅝	94¼	94 5-16	95 5-16	$1.02⅜
May.....	97¼	98⅛	1.06⅝		

CHICAGO PRICES.

December..	85¼	84⅜	85	85⅞	99⅛
May.....	90⅝	90	90	91	96⅞

CORN.

The corn market was also under heavy selling pressure and prices showed net losses of ⅝ to ¾c. The selling was due largely to pronounced weakness in Europe and to a sharp break in the Argentine market which was said to be due to accumulating stocks and a falling off in the foreign demand.

The cash demand was less active and some of the interior cash markets showed losses of as much as a cent a bushel. In the local cash market export corn was quoted at 77½c. free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝	68½	53½
May	70¼	69⅝	70	70½	52⅝
July	70	69⅝	69⅝	70½	52⅞

OATS.

The oats market was active and lower under commission house selling, closing at a net decline of 1 to 1¼c. The visible supply in the United States increased 642,000 bushels, bringing the total to 32,361,000 bushels, compared with 9,412,000 bushels last year; bonded oats decreased 150,000 bushels and the Canadian visible supply increased 830,000 bushels.

The local cash market was easy, standard white being quoted at 45½ to 46c; No. 2, 46 to 46½c; No. 3, 45 to 45½c; No. 4, 44 to 44½c; ordinary clipped white, 45 to 47c, and fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	40½	39½	39½	40⅝	32⅝
May	43⅜	42⅜	42⅜	44	34⅝

COTTON.

The cotton market was generally weak and unsettled yesterday with prices making new low ground for the movement. January contracts sold off to 12.68, or $5.75 per bale below the high records established just before the publication of the October condition report. The market met a considerable demand on a scale down, and there were slight rallies from time to time during the day, but business showed a tendency to taper off on the bulges, and while the final tone was steady last prices were 16 to 26 points net lower. Lower Liverpool cables, reports of easier Eastern belt spot markets, and more favorable weather conditions for picking and marketing seemed to be the chief factors on the decline, while the moderate rallies were helped by bullish reviews of the domestic dry goods trade and rather bullish supply and distribution figures for the month of September.

The market opened steady at a decline of 10 to 16 points in response to lower Liverpool cables and a better weather map than had been expected.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were generally ¼ to ⅜c lower, as compared with last Saturday, with Savannah reporting an increased business at the decline. The census figures show domestic mill consumption in excess of last year for the month of September, while stocks of raw cotton in the hands of manufacturers at the end of September were smaller than they were a year ago.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	13.22	13.03	13.04@13.06	13.30
November	....	....	12.87@12.89	13.05
December	13.07	12.90	12.92@12.94	13.16
January	12.87	12.68	12.70@12.71	12.94
February	....	....	12.71@12.73	12.95
March	12.91	12.75	12.79@12.77	12.97
April	....	....	12.73@12.75	12.91
May	12.92	12.76	12.78@12.79	12.96
June	....	....	12.03@12.71	12.85
July	12.82	12.66	12.68@12.69	12.84

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was renewed selling pressure in the cottonseed oil market and prices closed at a net decline of 2 to 11 points. There were moderate tenders on October contract, but the selling was due principally to the weakness in cotton and lard.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.80@6.94	6.95
October	6.96	6.89	6.89@6.90	6.99
November	6.88	6.82	6.81@6.82	6.90
December	6.90	6.84	6.85@6.86	6.94
January	6.96	6.93	6.93@6.95	7.00
February	7.02	7.01	7.01@7.02	7.06
March	7.12	7.09	7.09@7.11	7.16
April	7.20	7.20	7.18@7.19	7.20
May	7.28	7.28	7.26@7.27	7.35

COFFEE.

There was a very active and feverish market, with total sales of 195,750 bags. Price changes were wide and sudden. At the outset there was a decline of 20 to 28 points under heavy selling, prompted by cables from Europe. Another quick decline set in late and the close was 17 to 25 points net lower. A private cable from Messrs. Alvers, Toledo & Co. of Santos said: "Prospects for the crop continue to be poor owing to prolonged severe drought. Are in great need of good rains. There was part flowering in some districts. We believe next crop is much below present crop. With financial affairs improving, part or present crop will be held back in the interior."

Coffee—Rio 7s, 11¾c.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 123,143 bags, against 152,115 the previous week and 152,115 last year, of the former amount New York had 77,727 bags.

Receipts at Rio and Santos last week aggregated 490,000 bags, against 475,000 the previous week and 442,000 last year.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	10.54@10.58	10.75
November	....	....	10.61@10.63	10.83
December	10.90	10.70	10.73@10.74	10.95
January	10.96	10.80	10.80@10.88	11.06
February	11.05	10.95	11.00@11.01	11.18
March	11.30	11.00	11.05@11.06	11.30
April	11.14	11.14	11.15@11.16	11.40
May	11.50	11.21	11.25@11.26	11.50
June	11.37	11.37	11.30@11.38	11.60
July	11.70	11.46	11.49@11.50	11.70
August	....	....	11.55@11.56	11.74
September	11.72	11.58	11.61@11.62	11.78

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steady at the start, but reports from the yards indicated weak hog markets. This brought about renewed selling pressure, and at the close values were at the lowest point of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000, estimated for Wednesday 30,000; Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha 6,800.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—Jan. ..	10.55	10.40	10.40	10.50	11.82½
May	10.72	10.60	10.60	10.70	11.40
Ribs—Jan.	10.40	10.32	10.32	10.35	11.00
May	10.60	10.45	10.47	10.50	10.32½
Pork—Jan.	19.05	19.35	19.00	19.37	17.50
May	19.75	19.07	19.70	19.07	19.52½

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 23½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; held, extras, 30¾@31c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 25½@27½c; State, including finest, 29½@30c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 24@26½c; process, extras, 26½@27¼c; firsts, 25¼@26c; seconds, 23@24c; imitation creamery, 22@23c; factory, June make, firsts, 24½c; current make, firsts, 23¼@24c; seconds, 23c; thirds, 21@22c; packing stock, June-make, No. 1, 23½@24c; current make, No. 2, 22@22½c; No. 3, 21@22c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, 16½c; white, 16¼c; colored, average fancy, 16@16¼c; white, average fancy, 16@ 16¼c; under grades, 12@15¾c; State, whole milk, flats, best, 16¾@17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, best, 16¼c; twins, best, 16¼c; daisies, best, 16¼c; State, skims, held, specials, 12½@13c; choice, 11½@12c; fresh, specials, 12½@13c; choice, 11@12c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State, full skims, or badly defective, 1¼@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 33@ 35c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds and poorer, 20@24c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, 19@20c; under grade, cases, $4@$5.40; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 27c; firsts, season's charges paid, 25½@26½c; seconds, 24@25c; lower grades, 20@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby fancy brown or white, as to size and quality, 30@50c; gathered white, as to size and quality, 30@40c; Western gathered white, 30@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby mixed colors and brown, 30@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28 @35c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 12c; loins, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 11c; rounds, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11¼c; No. 3, 10¼c; chucks, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 9c.

SUGAR.—There was a little more interest displayed in the refined sugar market yesterday. The American reduced its prices 5 points on all grades of refined sugar, while the Havemeyer quoted granulated and soft sugar, and all refiners were quoting $4.25 as their basis for fine granulated. The raw sugar market was quiet, with holders asking higher prices. Centrifugal 96 test, 3.70; muscovado at $2.92, and molasses sugar at $2.67. The London beet sugar market was active and higher, being quoted at 9s 9d for October and November and 10s ¾d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses market was steady and unchanged. Syrups were quiet and steady.

RICE.—The market was firm owing to a limited supply of desirable grades and to the firmer Southern market.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The decline in wheat caused further hesitation in this market, especially as mills were not inclined to make concessions.

OILS.—Petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine was firm and higher yesterday, being quoted at 43 cents. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate northwest and west winds.

Georgia—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

Florida—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate east winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, cooler in north portions Thursday; light east and southeast winds.

Texas—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; cooler in north portion; moderate east and southeast winds.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday; colder in north portion. Thursday fair.

Utah—Fair Wednesday; colder in south portion. Thursday fair.

Oklahoma—Cloudy Wednesday, colder by night. Thursday fair and cooler.

Arkansas—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday probably fair and cooler.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Wednesday. Thursday cloudy and cooler.

Ohio—Fair Wednesday; warmer in east portion. Thursday fair and colder; moderate south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Indiana—Fair Wednesday, colder by night. Thursday fair and colder; moderate, variable winds, becoming northwest and colder.

Illinois—Fair Wednesday, cooler by night. Thursday fair and cooler; moderate, variable winds, becoming northwest.

Lower Michigan—Fair Wednesday, colder by night. Thursday fair and colder; moderate, variable winds, becoming west and northwest.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate northwest winds.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday, colder in east and south portions. Thursday fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

Iowa—Fair and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair.

Missouri—Probably fair Wednesday; cooler in north portion. Thursday fair; cooler in east and south portions.

North Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair.

BUSINESS NOTES.

According to a cable received in this market, there is no olive oil of the finest grades to be had abroad, and prices for the fine grades here are very firm. The new crop will soon be had in the market, and promises to be good. The removal of 20 cents a gallon in duty will, it is believed, have a tendency to increase the demand.

Fur imports at the Port of New York during the week ended Oct. 4 were valued at $239,904, against $837,813 for the previous week and $845,181 for the corresponding period in 1912.

Exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York for the week ended Oct. 11, totaled $13,121,703, against $14,635,455 last week and $15,582,718 for the corresponding week of 1912. The total valuation of the present year's exports, to date, aggregates $691,848,604, against $653,036,162 for the corresponding period of last year.

Imports of feathers at this port for the week ended Oct. 4, declined sharply, being valued at $44,178, compared with $270,482 for the week before.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

To Feature Duvetyn for Spring.

Contrary to several recent reports, duvetyn is to be a strong feature among Spring fabrics and will be used for both suitings and cloakings, according to a prominent member of the drygoods trade. All-silk and silk-and-cotton duvetyn will be the featured varieties, the silk-and-woolen combination being considered too heavy for Spring wear. High shades will predominate, prominent among them being the new "tango" color, a deep rich shade of orange, and the sweet pea shades. Another pile fabric for which good results are expected next Spring is "golfine," which is not unlike velvet corduroy, and is an all-cotton fabric. Samples of golfine just received from Europe are causing no little interest. Although it is not a cheap fabric, its cost will be somewhat under that of duvetyn.

Men's Vests Without Backs.

A waistcoat manufacturer has placed a "backless" vest on the market which, he says, has several advantages over the ordinary men's waistcoat. These vests are said to be unusually cool and comfortable in warm weather and, in addition, can be adjusted so that a size 38 will fit a 36 or a 40 waist as well as the size for which it was intended. All that is necessary is to draw in or let out the strap at the back of the waist. This strap and the neckband, passing across the shoulders, are the only attachments that hold the front and sides together, the sides of the garment being specially cut to preclude the possibility of bulging. The backless vests are made for both dress and street wear and are shown in silk, mercerized cotton, duck, pique and various worsted and woolen fabrics.

Free Window Trimming Service.

A local cigar manufacturing concern has established a free window-trimming department for its customers. The department now consists of eight men who will change the displays every two weeks. Although this service is now limited to New York and Brooklyn, a member of the firm said yesterday that it is to be extended throughout the country as soon as the details of the new work can be perfected. He told a TIMES reporter that substantial results were already apparent in connection with the plan. The firm's method of window dressing is similar to that employed by the large chain store concerns, and is said to compare favorably with that of any retail cigar concerns operating in New York.

China Prices Will Hold.

Buyers should rid their minds of the idea that there is to be a big reduction in the price of china as a result of the new tariff, according to a trade authority. While the rate has been lowered 5 per cent., it is only on the goods. The other charges, including the tariff on the packages, have not been changed. Therefore, the reduction on the goods amounts to only about 2 per cent. On earthenware the reduction amounts to about 11 per cent. Ocean freights have been advanced materially on both china and earthenware, which also adds to the cost of this merchandise. Despite this increased rate, a reduction that will probably range from about 6 to 10 per cent. will be made on earthenware.

Changes in Coal Markets.

"Even in the face of the mild weather which prevailed up to the beginning of the present week, the local anthracite trade has been gradually gaining in activity," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day. "Although little coal was required for heating prior to last Monday, dilatory consumers were waking up to the fact that the season was getting pretty well advanced. As a result, all tallers have been moving out an increased tonnage and orders have been coming into wholesale offices more freely.

"The most notable recent development in the bituminous market has had to do with slack. Judged by the standards of past years, this coal has been abnormally high all season, and within the last week or ten days it has advanced to levels which are little less than sensational, considering that mine-run prices have not had a corresponding advance."

Raw Silk Imports Gain.

Statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America, covering imports of raw silk into this country from July 1 to Sept. 30, show a gain of nearly 6,000 bales over shipments received in the corresponding period a year ago. The respective totals, in bales, were 19,358 and 13,452. Nearly half of this gain was contributed by increased receipts of Japan silks. Imports of Canton silks, though comparatively small, more than doubled, and China silks also showed a substantial increase. Imports of European, tussah, and doppioni silks declined.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry and Toys Defined—Rosaries Reduced, Cassava Cake Free.

The Board of the United States General Appraisers yesterday ruled that beaded necklaces valued at less than 11 marks per gross were not dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1909, as articles of personal adornment at 85 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 448, Adolph Strauss & Co., the importers being sustained in a claim for duty at 55 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 431, as toys.

Benziger Bros. won a protest relating to the classification under the Act of 1909, of white metal rosaries returned by Collector Mitchel at 85 per cent. under paragraph 448, as articles of personal adornment. The board allowed a rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the metal schedule.

The board threw out a protest by A. C. Boldemann & Co. on vegetable butter assessed at San Francisco at 3½ cents pound under paragraph 293, as a substitute for cocoa butter. Claims made were for free entry as palm oil under paragraph 639, Act of 1909, or at 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 480 as a nonenumerated manufactured article.

H. W. Peabody & Co., protested an assessment of 20 per cent. ad valorem on cassava cakes as wafers not specially provided for under paragraph 244, Act of 1909. Free entry was granted under paragraph 689 covering "cassava."

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Imports into the City of Toronto during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912 amounted to $90,762,173, exclusive of coin and bullion, as against $79,019,951 in the preceding fiscal year. Including coin and bullion, the total for 1912 was over $100,000,000. The Canadian statistics do not show the share of the United States in the import trade of the separate ports, but it is estimated on good authority that of the total in the fiscal years 1911-12, $56,000,000 represented imports from the United States, $22,000,000 those from Great Britain, and $10,000,000 the imports from other countries.

Notwithstanding the effects of the revolution, the statistics of Shanghai's total trade show a new record in 1912, the total being given as 491,485,487 haikwan taels, ($351,421,123,) against 484,202,222 haikwan taels, ($344,773,) during 1911. The chief cause was also affected by the political upheaval, and 471,071,623 haikwan taels, ($310,907,270,) in 1910.

The year 1912 was a banner one in South Manchuria for the flour trade. Imports into this district of American flour from the Kwang-tung Leased Territory in 1911 were valued at $11,056, and in 1912 at $1,042,077. The importation of American flour at Newchwang amounted to 3,000 tons in 1911, and 7,477 tons in 1912, while the figures for native flour were 3,824 tons, and 9,268 tons for the two years, respectively.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Envelopes used to contain gloves and other small purchases, on which bear "cross reference advertising" telling of attractive offerings in other departments, are being successfully used in a large department store.

According to a recent report, seconds are practically all that can be offered for spot delivery in the local underwear market. Spring goods are held firmly, and buyers have little chance of taking additional goods as a speculation on further cotton advances, because a number of mills have withdrawn.

Long gloves are selling moderately in the local market. The demand will probably continue until Dec. 1, when, with the greater use of long sleeves, manufacturers will largely will give way to shorter varieties.

A hat with a round, tapering crown and a narrow, drooping brim, is one of the late models shown locally. The crown and upper brim are covered with ruffles of narrow, light pink moire ribbon, and the hat is bound and faced with black velvet. On the left side of the crown is a velvet rose and foliage.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Silverman, M., & Son., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.

Callender, Wallace & Troyer, Providence, R. I.; M. W. Smith, boys', children's clothing; 2 Walker.

Smith, C., Providence, R. I.; C. E. Cohen, clothing, cloaks; 31 Union Square.

Empurium, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss E. Hepburn, petticoats, waists; 60 W. 33d.

Keet & Roundtree D. G. Co., Springfield, Mass.; T. B. Townsend, notions, laces; 43 Leonard.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; E. H. Huntoon, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

Elder & Johnston Co., Dayton, Ohio; H. R. Walker, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker; Navarre.

Field, L. H., Co., Jackson, Mich.; S. Cizek, domestics, dress goods, silks; Marlborough.

Mayer-Schlussel, Boston; B. E. Restall, domestics, prints; Great Northern.

Loehmann, C. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss K. Hoff, cloaks, women's wear; Great Northern.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. B. Williams, silks; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, neckwear; 2 Walker.

Zinn, W., & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; C. H. Brown, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

Dannenberg Co., Macon, Ga.; W. Dannenberg, notions, laces, hosiery; 41 Union Square; Wallick's.

Syracuse Ladies' Underwear Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, domestics, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks; Wallick's. C. H. Frank, laces, gloves; Herald Square.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.

Fellenes, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Gillespie, neckwear; Mr. Sheffield, misses', children's coats; A. C. Biederman, ladies' suits, Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mr. Warner, asst. mdse. manager; 116 W. 32d.

Misch, C., Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Alder, ready to wear; 33 Union Square.

Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. J. Reeves, boys' clothing; 220 6th Av.

Grand Leader, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. B. Levi, ready to wear; 15 E. 20th.

"Kaufman's," Harrisburg, Penn.; A. A. "Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Hillman, waists; 116 West 32d.

Sweene Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. P. Herzog, underwear, waists, corsets, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

Carleton-Ferguson Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Kuarle, manufacturing department boys' waists, blouses; 1208 Broadway.

Neusteter Co., Denver, Col.; Max D. Neusteter and Miss Keene, coats, suits, dresses; 114 5th Av.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levy, upholstery goods; 71 West 23d.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; D. D. Neuman, millinery; K. Young, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.

Horne, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. A. Hubach, rugs, carpets; 320 Church.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davies, dress goods; T. S. Bush, cloaks, suits furs, shawls; 115 Worth.

Hengerer, W., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 214 Church; McAlpin.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. Muir, dress goods, silks; J. E. Hulliston, hosiery; 2 Walker.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, dress goods, silks; F. E. Leach dress goods; 2 Walker.

Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Jones, infants' wear; 35 White.

Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; W. W. Daniels, domestics, white goods, notions, leather goods; 75 Spring.

Solomon, Adolph, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. Bibro, suits; Miss Gallagher, waists; F. Kaufman, boys' clothing; J. Solomon, furs, waists, sweaters, suits, coats; 116 West 32d.

Bon Marche, Seattle, Wash.; J. Shea, dress goods, silks; Prince George; C. McLaren, notions, leather goods; Miss L. Coffman, millinery; 2 Walker.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Lagg, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

Weiss, L., Department Store, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Weiss, novelty, evening coats, robe coats, basement; 43 West 27th St.

Berg Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Parness, coats; 71 West 23d St.

Faris, J. E., Pittsfield, Mass.; furs, coats; 15 East 26th St.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Wilson, ready to wear, basement; 23 Madison Av.

Levy, E., & Bro., Savannah, Ga.; B. H. Levy, cloaks, suits; 71 W. 23d.

Kaufman Department Store, Pittsburgh, Penn.; C. M. Ikel, toilet goods, housefurnishing goods; 200 5th Av.

Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss G. Savidge, furs; Broadway and 32d.

Marcus, S., Reading, Penn.; coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

Wurzburg D. G. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. A. Wurzburg, dry goods; Longacre.

Frese, Williams & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; York; J. H. Nolan, colored dress goods; C. N. Seymour gloves; Herald Square; J. K. Hoyt, carpets, rugs; Great Northern.

Fixley, H. D., & Son Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. J. Peckham, hats; 320 Broadway; Grand.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; B. B. Jacobs, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Miller, flowers, feathers; 15 West 32d.

Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Tyroles, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 71 West 23d.

Kohn, J. P., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Kohn, cloakings; Claridge.

Naylor, John S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. Naylor, cloakings, suits, hosiery, knit underwear; Claridge.

Dietz, G. E., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; G. E. Dietz, gloves; Broztell.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.

Burton Dry Goods Co., Fort Worth, Texas; J. Gans, ladies' ready-to-wear; 239 4th Av.; Hoffman House.

Kessell, Paul, Kansas City, Mo.; millinery; Hoffman House.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. Rehefild, cloakings; 75 Spring; Albert.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. C. J. Seese, millinery; 51 Leonard.

Kline, Epplhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.

Richmond D. G. Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, dresses; L. A. Morton, dry goods; Broztell.

Anderson Bros. Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, carpets, rugs; R. W. Anderson, cotton goods; E. C. Hood, linens; 116 W. 18th.

Barnard - Sumner - Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. I. Darby, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring; Latham.

Siegel Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. A. North, dress goods, linings; 6th Av. and 20th; Latham.

Brooks, M., & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. Brooks, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.

Cahn-Cobleigh Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces; Miss K. Tiepe, embroideries; 7 West 22d.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. Leverich, muslin underwear; Miss A. M. Day, linens, laces, handkerchiefs; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 Broadway.

Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; T. M. Gray, furnishing goods; A. B. Koch, jewelry, leather goods; 60 West 33d.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; O. S. Engledove, notions, furnishing goods; Wallick's.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; Miss E. Rice, art novelties, leather goods; 900 5th Av.; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear; R. C. Cape, linens; Broadway and 10th St.

Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Aborgast, needlework; 4 Washington Place.

Wanted.—All kinds of high-grade infants' wear. Imported and domestic handmade white goods, silk shirts, socks, bands, hand-embroidered flannel and cashmere sacks, skirts, wrappers. Very best styles caps, coats. Novelties in toilet articles. Also willow beds and baskets, new and up to date designs. Address mr. K. Johnson, 207 East 25th St., Chicago, Ill.

DRESSES—DRESSES.

Bellos, Hess & Co., Washington, Morton, and Barrow Sts., are now looking at silk cloth and wash dresses for Spring; call any morning this week. Ask for Mr. Wilcox, seventh floor.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-717-719 BROADWAY,
Corner Washington Pl.
Paris, 4 Cité Paradis. Dresden, 13 Burgerwiese.

CONTRACTORS.

We are now looking at Spring line washable dresses. Three-Star Waist Company, 20-31 East 22d St.

SALESMAN WANTED by one of the leading children's and misses' headwear houses for the South. "S. W.," 127 Times Downtown.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.
Jobbers and buyers. Jobs always on hand. Schwartz Bros., 8 East 17th St., City.

Swans' down trimming wanted to buy in large quantities. Call, with samples, H. Steinberg, 53 West 19th St.

SALESMAN wishes connection with dress house to sell big jobbers. F 17 Times.

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise.

A VERY HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF

LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND KIMONOS,

Made of the finest Crepe de Chine, Jap Silks, Batiste, Lingerie, consisting of Long and Short Kimonos, Combinations, Petticoats, Night Gowns, Chemise, Princess Slips, Drawers, Corset Covers and Boudoir Caps.

Also an unusually attractive line of Evening, Street and Afternoon

DRESSES and COATS.

Also a very fine line of ladies' shirtwaists, children's and infants' high grade coats and caps, ladies' and misses' imported suits, in the extreme latest fashions, made and imported for the finest retail trade.

D. Hartmann, auctioneer, will sell to-day, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom, 8 Greene St., New York, near Canal St.

NOTICE.—I unhesitatingly state that I have never placed before the public so classy and exclusive a line of merchandise as represented in this offering. To be present at this sale will be to our mutual benefit, as this sale is strictly without reserve.

For information, telephone Spring 4299.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, will sell TO-DAY, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1913, at 10 A. M., at our salesrooms, 151-7 Greene St., N. Y., $5,000 brand new stock of men's, women's and children's

SHOES

Rubbers and Rubber Boots, being stock formerly of J. E. Warbasse, of Newton, N. J.

HENRY LILLY CO., AUCTIONEERS.
79-81 Reade St., N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15TH, 1913, 10:30 A. M.,
Big Sale of

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

including all the varieties and many brands. Mostly new goods in regular cases and cartons.

Also some good lines LEATHER SHOES for men, women and children.

Stocks and Bonds.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15TH, 1913,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

2 shs Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Prefd.
2 shs, Standard Oil Co. of N.Y.
2 shs. Free Rights N. Y. Society Library.
For Account of Surviving Administrator:
67 58-100 shs. Chauncey Realty Co. of N. Y. Prefd.
25 shs Chauncey Realty Co. of N.Y. common.
667 shs. Hoosac Consol'd Gold & Silver Mining Co. of N. Y.
284 shs Eagle Hill Placer Mining Co. of Washington.
2,900 shs. Cumberland Mining & Smelting Co. of Montana.
6 shs. Chauncey Mining Co. of N. Y.
5 shs. Spirit of the Times of N. Y.
3 1-3 shs. New York Sportsman Publishing Co. of N. Y.
6 3-10 shs. Regius Manf. Co. of Illinois.
5 shs. The Holbein Co. of N. Y.
5 shs. The Robinson & Sawyer Collection Co. of the U. S.
25 shs. Chicago Composites Mfg Co. of Ill.
$500 Green Mountain Summer Home Co. of Vt. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1905.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
$2,000 Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co. 1st 4s, 1951, Febry., 1912, Coupons on.
250 shs. Scovill & Adams Co. of Waterbury.
200 shs. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. Prefd.
50 shs. United States Title Guaranty Co.
150 shs. Burt Company Prefd.
5 shs. Bowery Savings Bank.
7 shs. Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
$2,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. 1st & Ref. Gold 5's, Bds., 1942.
$7,000 International Industrial Corp., Ltd., 6% Coll. Tr. Gold Notes, due 1918, July, 1913, coupon on.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 18,673.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RICHARD B. SEELIGMANN and HERTHORD STERN, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of SEELIGMAN & STERN, Alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:

Please take notice that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1913, the above proceeding was duly referred to me as referee for the purpose of calling a meeting of creditors to consider the offer of compos

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 56 Wall St NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

INDIANA

This great State has large and important manufacturing and mining interests, but the leading industry is agriculture. Live stock and dairy products contribute largely to the wealth of the State. With the ever-growing need for farm products the world over, Indiana must continue to increase in wealth and commercial importance. Therefore, to invest in bonds of a well-managed public utility company supplying prosperous communities in Indiana with electric light, power and transportation facilities, is to have an investment which may be confidently relied upon to increase in value with the natural growth of the territory served. We can supply 5% bonds of this conservative character to yield close to 5½ per cent.

Ask us to send you Circular 1150
"Diversified Investments."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York

Railroad Equipment BONDS
Yielding
5% to 6%

Equipment Bonds offer the best opportunity for investment of funds where safety of principal and interest is present in the highest degree consistent with income received.

Send for List.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
New York, 115 Broadway — Chicago, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

An opportunity to diversify your investment so as to combine
Security of Principal,
Marketability and a Yield of
6.36%
is afforded in three investments we are now offering, two of which are
First Mortgage Bonds
Information on request.

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York
Boston — Chicago — Detroit

Missouri Pacific Ry. Equipment 5s
Due May and November 1919-21
To Yield 5½%.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
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Does the Income Tax Affect Your BONDS?
Consult Us

F. J. LISMAN & CO
Members New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Stock Exchange, 108 So. La Salle St. Building — Chicago, 50 Congress Street — Boston Stock Exchange, 39 Pearl Street — Hartford

WANTED
Hercules Powder Co. Stock & Bonds
DuPont Powder Co. Securities
International Nickel Co. Pref. & Com.
American Typefounders, Com. & Pref.
By-Products Coke Corporation
Babcock & Wilcox
Safety Car Heating and Lighting
Remington Typewriter 1st & 2d Pref.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Tel. 7865 Hanover. 37 Wall St., N. Y.

W. N. COLER & CO., BANKERS.
Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

SWARTWOUT AND APPENZELLAR
BANKERS
64 Pine Street, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Southern Pacific Again Leads in a General Market Decline —Closes Off 2½ Points.

For the third successive session yesterday's stock market showed losses for most issues at the close, despite a fairly good rally from the low point of the day. As was the case on Saturday, Southern Pacific led the downward movement and held a more prominent position in the day's activities than it had for many weeks. The heaviness in this issue, as in other stocks which lost a point or more in the decline, was not due to any further unfavorable developments but was ascribed to tardy liquidation on the news that the Department of Justice will push its threatened suit in an effort to force the sale of Central Pacific. The support given Southern Pacific for a few weeks prior to the sale of the Union Pacific's interest in the company has been totally lacking in the past two sessions, and yesterday's slump carried the price to the lowest point touched in five years, or since the aftermath of the panic. In the first hour heavy offerings of the stock carried the price down to 85½, full three points under Saturday's closing quotation. Buying orders stayed the decline there and brought about a half-point recovery. Union Pacific, which should benefit by a Government victory requiring the separation of Southern Pacific and Central Pacific, was only negatively strong, resisting the downward tendency of the market with a fair degree of success. This issue showed a good rallying power when the pressure lightened and had recovered 1½ points by the end of the day, making its net loss but ⅝. Steel likewise closed with but a small loss after selling down 1⅜ points from Saturday's final price.

The less active issues again scored the largest losses. American Tobacco declined five points to 235, Erie second preferred 2½ points to 33, Goodrich preferred 2 points to 88, National Biscuit 2 points to 118, "Panhandle" 2½ points to 87½, Sears-Roebuck 3¼ points to 176, Texas Company 3 points to 108, and Westinghouse Electric 3 points to 65. In some cases, where sales have been infrequent, these losses were the result of a cumulative effect of the decline.

The great army of stockholders in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is greatly disturbed, undoubtedly, by the persistently spread report that the Wilson Administration will attempt to break up the company's toll line system without making adequate recompense therefor, but the market transactions so far have not reached a large scale and it is apparent that most of the holders are retaining their shares in the hope that the reassuring view taken by President Vail will be borne out by subsequent news from Washington. President Vail said yesterday that he knew that the Department or Justice was endeavoring to reach a solution of the problem which would be just to the public without sacrificing private interests. Most people feel very kindly toward the Bell companies, and a dissolution suit would not have the popular support that the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases enjoyed.

Call money was plentifully supplied yesterday and the rate did not go above 3½ per cent., at which figure most loans were made. Improvement in the bank statement of last Saturday was reflected in the easier tone of both call money and long term loans.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3¼@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for ninety days and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for four months, and 4⅜@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $285,905,852; balances, $15,380,236; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,822,484.

The local banks have gained $1,104,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅝ per cent. for short bills, and 4⅞ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3⅝ per cent., and Berlin, 4⅞ per cent. Money was 4½ per cent. in Berlin and 3½@3⅝ per cent. in London.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 46½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 29½c.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Demand Sterling.	Cable Transfers.	60 Days' Bills.
Actual—	$4.85@	$4.85@	$4.81@
Posted—	$4.85@	$4.85@	$4.83@

London—Cable, 5.20 less 1-32; check, 5.20⅜.

Berlin—Cable, 95 1-16; check, 94 15-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.20⅜ plus 1-32; check, 5.21¼.

Holland—Cable, 40.16; check, 40.12.

Belgium—Cable, 5.22½ plus 1/16; check, 5.23¼.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.79¼.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.87⅛; 90 days, $4.79¼.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24c; 90 days, 5.25⅜.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.24⅝ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25¾ less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 1-16 plus 1-32; 90 days, 93⅝.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39⅜; 90 days, 39 9-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c. discount; St. Paul, 15c. premium; San Francisco, 20c. premium; Montreal, 46¾ premium.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99½	99⅝	5.40
Am. Loco	5	Oct., 1914	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Austr. Govt.	4½	July,'14-15	97¾	98⅜	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	99¾	100	5.00
Bos. & M.	6	June 2,'14	95½	97½	15.00
Bklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	96¼	98⅛	8.00
Ches. & O.	4½	June, 1914	98⅝	99	6.85
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	98⅜	99	5.55
Chic. Elev.	5	July, 1914	93½	96½	11.10
Con. Gas	6	Feb.25,'14	100½	100¾	4.87
Erie R. R.	6	Apr. 8,'14	100	100⅜	5.30
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99 3-5	99⅝	5.40
Gen. Elec.		Apr. 16,'14	98	98½	6.25
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	5.50%	5.00%	5.00
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	98¼	99½	6.40
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	98½	97¼	6.20
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	99⅝	99¾	4.90
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'15	97½	98	6.25
Lack. Steel.	5	Feb.15,'15	99¾	99¾	5.20
L. S. & M. S.	4½	Mar. 15,'14	95½	96	7.90
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99½	99¾	5.05
Minn.& St.L.	6	Feb., 1914	99½	99¾	4.85
Mo., K. & T.	5	May., 1915	96	96⅜	7.50
Mont.T. & P.	6	April, 1915	95¼	95⅝	12.10
N. Y. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99½	100	6.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	April, '14	99¾	99⅞	5.07
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept. 15,'14	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May. 1915	99½	99¾	4.70
N. Y. N. H. & H.	5	Dec., 1913	99½	99⅞	5.00
N. Y. State.	5	Feb., 1914	100	100¼	4.40
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9,'14	100⅛	100¼	4.85
Pac. G. & E.	6	June 25,'14	99½	99½	6.75
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1914	97½	98⅛	5.55
So. Pacific.	5	June 15,'14	99⅜	100	5.00
So. Railway.	5	Feb., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.40
St. L. & S. F.	6	June, 1916	97½	98	6.87
St. of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	99¾	100¼	4.85
U. S. Smelt.					
R. M. Co.	5	Aug., 1914	98¾	99⅛	6.00
Un. Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96	97½	6.20
United Fruit.	8	May, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	5.60
Utah Co.	6	April, 1917	103¾	99½	6.25
Westinghouse El. & Mfg.	6	Aug., 1915	99¾	100¼	5.85
W. Md. R.R.	5	July, 1915	95	98	6.00

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

R & O. eq. tr.	4½	April, 1914-23	5.10%	5.00%
C. & N.W. eq tr.	4½	July, 1914-23	5.00%	4.90%
Erie R.R. eq. tr.	5	Sept., 1914-23	5.30%	5.15%
Hock. Val. eq. tr.	5	Aug., 1914-23	5.20%	5.00%
Ill. Cent. eq. tr.	4½	Aug., 1914-23	5.20%	5.00%
N. Y. Central			5.10%	4.90%
Lines eq. tr.	4½	Aug., 1914-27	5.20%	4.95%
Pitts. eq. tr.	4½	April, 1914-23	5.00%	4.85%
Pitts. eq. tr.	4½	May., 1914-23	5.15%	5.00%

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Looking Ahead to Christmas.

The express companies will, doubtless, have considerably less traffic to handle Christmas week this year than last, and for this reason they will be able to give faster and more careful service than on occasions when they were swamped with business. It is expected that the companies will devote much time and attention to perfecting their delivery systems in the weeks that intervene between this time and the holidays, the reason being that they will meet severe competition from the parcel post. It stands to reason that if goods are delivered with greater speed and in better condition by express than by parcel post in the rush season, the express companies will profit in future shipments by success. The same argument, of course, will apply to the parcel post, but the express companies have more to gain than the Government, and will strive to establish records.

***

A Professional Market.

In commission house gossip yesterday's stock market was referred to as one of the best examples of the year of the effects of purely professional operations. Prices were down sufficiently far from the recent high level to bring in a fair volume of real buying under normal conditions, but there was very little evidence of investment purchases. A floor member of many years' standing said that he had never seen a day in all his experience when there was a poorer response to a sharp decline of standard shares such as occurred in early trading yesterday. Despite the fact that a number of stable dividend payers had fallen to a point where they looked unusually cheap from the viewpoint of return on money invested, he said that as far as he could judge there was practically no buying for strong boxes. Short selling put stocks down and short covering put them up again toward the close of the session.

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Traders Find Bearish Signs.

The stock trading element returned from the long recess in a decidedly bearish frame of mind. News that Germany considered the situation in Mexico sufficiently serious to require the presence of a warship in adjacent waters was a lever used to advantage in prying prices loose from their previous basis, and the mood of the Street was such that small selling was needed to bring about substantial declines. Pressure against the issues which London and Berlin are interested in was interpreted as an indication that financiers of those centres were pessimistic over the prospects of foreign investments in Mexico. There was considerable selling of Canadian Pacific at the arbitrage rail throughout the morning, and a large portion of the Southern Pacific shares let go in the forepart of the day was credited to orders from abroad.

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Copper Market Firm.

Continued efforts by speculators in the copper warrant market in London brought a sharp decline over there yesterday, but the only effect, if any, of a local nature was a renewed decision by consumers to put off buying until the metal situation becomes more settled. The larger selling agencies quoted copper at 16⅞ cents, and showed no indication of receding from the basis which has been maintained throughout the month. Business was practically nil. Manufacturers are reported to be supplied for October requirements, but there is still a large amount of copper for November delivery to be placed.

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Petitions and Petitioners.

It will be interesting to see how many of the 72,000 smokers who signed the petitions asking for a reopening of the case against smoking on street and elevated cars appear before the Public Service Commission in person when the question comes up again. The average citizen usually signs petitions as being the least expensive favor he can bestow. If every stockholder in American Tobacco and United Cigar Stores living within the jurisdiction of the commission for the First District were to appear in person to favor repeal of the recent ruling it might result eventually in a larger surplus for dividends. No concerted movement to that end has yet been started by any of the tobacco companies.

***

Confidence in A. T. & T. Stock.

An anonymous Director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is being widely quoted to the following effect: "There is no occasion for anxiety among stockholders. True, the shares have dropped 8 or 9 points in the last two weeks, but their stubborn resistance all Summer to reactionary tendencies in the general market has, perhaps, made the slump relatively easier at this time. I think it very far from settled that the Government has any serious wish to take over the long-distance lines for actual operation. The matter is still in so nebulous a stage that it lends itself to exaggeration and to play upon the fears of the investor. The reality is likely to prove an amicable arrangement in which stockholders will be more fully protected."

***

The Railroad Missionary.

President Finley of the Southern Railway has become widely known as an authority on farming in the South. His efforts to increase the Southern's freight traffic by increasing the yield of the land in the company's territory are credited with having brought about wider diversification and increased attention to the raising of livestock. The company's department of farm improvement work is continuing to be an effective factor in bringing about increased agricultural production, and it is issserted that on farms where its advice has been followed, crop yields to the acre have been substantially larger than on similar lands in the same localities where this advice was not followed. In one case a farmer who followed the suggestions of the railway's department in respect to part of a field and used his own methods on the balance, harvested 35 bushels of wheat under the new system and 10½ under his own, or lack of system. The company's field agents are co-operating with 2,374 farmers and are supervising experimental work on 62,000 acres.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s,	May,	1957	102¾	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s,	Nov.,	1957	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s,	May,	1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101¼
4½s,	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101¼
4½s,	March,	'30-60	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
4½s,	Mar.,	1962	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4½s,	Sept.,	1960	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4s,	May,	1959	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
4s,	Nov.,	1958	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
4s,	May,	1957	94¾	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s,	Nov.,	1956	93¾	94¼	94⅛	94½
4s,	Nov.,	1955	93¾	94	93¾	94
4s,	Nov.,	1936	93¾	94⅛	93¾	94⅛
4s,	1918-1919		94	96	94	96
3½s,	Nov.,	'54-55	88¾	89	89	90
3½s,	May,	1954	83	84	83¼	84
3½s,	1950-1954		82	84	82	84

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d. higher in London at 28 5-16d. and ½c. higher in New York at 61⅝c. per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Dull and Lower, with Particular Weakness in the Tobacco Issues.

The outside security market was dull yesterday but prices sagged off, in some cases, rather sharply. United Cigar Stores was particularly weak, falling 1¾ points from the opening to its lowest price of the day. Standard Oil of New Jersey rose from 375 to 378 on small sales. Elsewhere the transactions were not important. Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.			Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Anglo-A. O.		21	21	21	21
4,000..	Br.-Am. T.		25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
200..	B.-A.T., new		25¾	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
250..	I. R. T. ctfs.		7⅛	8	7⅛	8
300..	Marc. of A.		4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000..	*Mays Oil...		26	26	26	26
400..	P. S. & R...		2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
55..	S. O. of N.J.		375	378	375	378
2,010..	U.C.S.Co.of A		90¾	†91½	89	89⅝
300..	Willys Over.		66	66	65	65

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.			Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500..	*Beaver Con.		29	29	29	29
800..	*Big Four...		20	20	19	19
1,000..	Braden Cop.		7	7⅛	6⅞	7
500..	Brit.-C. Cop.		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100..	Butte-N.		1-1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
800..	Can. G. S...		17	17	17	17
2,900..	*Caribou		55	55	54	54
1,000..	*C. O. D. C.		4	4	4	4
100..	Copper M..		3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
400..	First Nat...		3	3 2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16
200..	Giroux Min.		1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
300..	Gold. Con...		1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400..	Kerr Lake...		1⅜	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
700..	Mason Val...		3⅞	3 15-16	3⅞	3⅞
400..	McKin.-Dar..		3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
300..	*Nevada H...		86	88	86	88
2,500..	Stewart		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200..	Ton. Ex....		1⅝	1⅝	1½	1 9-16
12,540..	*Ton. Merg..		61	1¾	1 11-16	1 11-16
50..	Ton.-Min. ..		4¾	61	57	58
200..	Tri-Bullion ..		⅛	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,100..	Tularosa		11-16	⅞	⅞	⅞
500..	W. E. Con.		1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
500..	*Wett. S. M.		8	8	8	8

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING CO.

2,500..	W. E. Ex...	5	6	5	5

BONDS.

$17,000..	B. R. T. 6% Notes	96⅛	96⅛	96 7-16	96 7-16
2,000..	Int. B. Met. 1st ref. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
7,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960...	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛

†Odd lots. *Sells cents per share.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Oct. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalmers	9½	9½	9¼	9½
Am. Writing Paper	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	116	117½	116	117½
Borden's Con. M. pf.	105	107	105	107
Brown Shoe	51	53	..	..
Brown Shoe pf.	89	92	..	..
Cluett-Peabody	58	62	58	62
Cluett-Peabody pf.	97	102	97	102
Con. Rubber Tire	32	37	33	37
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	90	95	93	95
Emerson-Brant.	20	26	20	26
Emerson-Brant. pf.	80	86	80	86
Havana Tobacco	2½	4	2½	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	16	18	16	18
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Manhattan Transit	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Maxwell Motors com.	2¼	3½	2¼	3½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	25	30	25	30
Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	5	8	5	8
New York Transp.	3	5	3	5
Otis Elevator	76	79	76	79
Otis Elevator pf.	95	97	95	97
R. J. Reynolds	1⅞	2	1 15-16	2 1-16
Tobacco Products	240	260	240	260
Tobacco Products pf.	100	125	105	125
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	90	91	89	91
U. S. L. & H.	110	115	112	115
U. S. L. & H. pf.	6	7	6	7
Willys Overland pf.	40	44	40	44
	86	90	86	90

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Consol. Ariz. Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Diamond B. B.	1	2	1	2
Diamond F. D.	2	4	2	4
El Paso Con.	2¾	3¼	3	3¼
Florence	22	24	23	26
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5
Gold Hill	21	23	21	23
Greene-Cananea	6½	7	6½	7
Greene-Cananea, new	34	36	30	34
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	1¼	1⅜	1 15-16	2
La Rose Con.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Mines of America	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
North Butte Devel.	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Tuolumne Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Union Mines	4	6	4	6
United Copper	¼	½	¼	½
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	32	34	32	34
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	147	150	147	150
Brader Con. new 7s	147	150	147	150
Chicago Elevated 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½
Con. Rubber T. 4s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	60	80	60	85
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	97⅜	97¾	97⅜	97¾
Western Pacific 5s	79	80	79	80

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	20½	21½	20¾	21½
Atlantic Refining	670	680	660	665
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	163	165	165	167
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	120	125	120	125
Continental Oil	184	188	185	188
Crescent Pipe Line	60	70	59	60
Cumberland P. Line	73	77	73	76
Eureka Pipe Line	345	350	350	360
Galena-Signal Oil	173	175	174	176
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	130	133	131	133
National Transit	39	41	40	41
New York Transit	310	315	312	317
Northern Pipe Line	107	110	110	112
Ohio Oil	130	132	130½	131½
Prairie Oil and Gas	365	368	365	370
Solar Refining	205	210	215	220
Southern Pipe Line	241	245	240	246
S. W. Penn. Oil	228	230	228	230
Standard Oil (Cal.)	151	155	152	155
Standard Oil (Ind.)	385	388	385	387
Standard Oil (Kan.)	390	400	390	390
Standard Oil (Ky.)	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil (N. J.)	377	380	374	376
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	149	151	150	151
Standard Oil (Ohio)	290	295	294	297
Swan & Finch	280	290	280	290
Union Tank Line	77	78	78	79
Vacuum Oil	170	172	174	175
Washington Oil	40	43	38	38
Waters-Pierce Oil	2000	2200	2000	2200

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined:

1913.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Chgs.
Oct. 6	81.85	81.16	81.40	81.86	— .47
Oct. 7	81.49	81.24	81.36	81.35	— .01
Oct. 8	81.19	80.46	80.82	80.61	— .74
Oct. 9	80.94	80.20	80.61	80.78	+ .17
Oct. 10	80.57	80.13	80.36	80.31	— .47
Oct. 11	80.12	79.64	79.88	79.75	— .56
Oct. 13	Holiday.				
Oct. 14	79.56	78.88	79.22	79.25	— .50

INDUSTRIALS.

Oct. 6	57.75	57.14	57.44	57.41	— .58
Oct. 7	57.61	57.28	57.44	57.41	— .58
Oct. 8	57.15	56.43	56.79	56.69	— .72
Oct. 9	56.90	56.37	56.63	56.77	+ .08
Oct. 10	56.75	56.18	56.46	56.43	— .34
Oct. 11	56.24	55.91	56.07	56.00	— .43
Oct. 13	Holiday.				
Oct. 14	55.63	54.94	55.28	55.38	— .62

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 6	69.70	69.15	69.42	69.38	— .53
Oct. 7	69.54	69.26	69.40	69.38	— .53
Oct. 8	69.17	68.44	68.80	68.65	— .73
Oct. 9	68.92	68.43	68.67	68.77	+ .12
Oct. 10	68.66	68.17	68.42	68.37	— .40
Oct. 11	68.18	67.77	67.97	67.87	— .50
Oct. 13	Holiday.				
Oct. 14	67.59	66.91	67.25	67.31	— .56

October Range This Year.

	—High.		—Low.	
Railroads	82.55	Oct. 2	78.88	Oct. 14
Industrials	59.04	Oct. 2	54.94	Oct. 14
Combined average.	70.79	Oct. 2	66.91	Oct. 14

October Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	—High.		—Low.		Last.
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	92.86	Oct. 30	93.75
1911	89.80	Oct. 16	86.12	Oct. 4	89.50

INDUSTRIALS.

1912	74.24	Oct. 4	70.07	Oct. 30	70.86
1911	60.58	Oct. 16	57.55	Oct. 27	58.29

COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.

1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
1911	75.33	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.89

This Year's Range to Date.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Jan. 9.	Low. June 10.
Railroads	90.68	91.41	75.92
Industrials	66.78	67.08	50.27
Combined average.	78.82	79.10	63.09

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open. Jan.2.	High. Oct.4.	Low. Dec.16.	Last. Dec.31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.39	90.27
Industrials	64.00	74.50	Feb.1.	Dec.31.
Combined avg.	77.51	85.82	75.24	78.19

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open. Jan.3.	High. June 26.	Low. Sept.23.	Last. Dec.30.
Railroads	91.70	99.61	84.40	91.73
Industrials	Jan.3. 62.65	June 5. 69.76	Sept.25. 54.75	Dec.30. 66.82
Combined avg.	77.25	84.67	69.57	77.50

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
81..	Citizens' Nat. Bank.	41	41	41
30..	Fidelity Deposit Co.	150	150	150
10..	German Bank	110½	110½	110½
100..	Houston Oil ctfs....	14½	14½	14½
2..	Maryland Casualty	90	90	90
8..	Mer. & Mech. Bank.	33⅝	33½	33½
4..	New Theatre pf....	47	47	47
10..	Penn. W. & Power.	65½	65½	65½
55..	United Ry. & Elec..	25¼	25¼	25¼

BONDS.

$1,000..	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s..	102½	102½	102½
1,000..	A. C. Line con. 4s..	93	93	93
1,000..	Central Ry. con. 5s.	102	102	102
4,000..	C.

A Reprieve

Many persons who had the opportunity to invest their surplus funds in standard securities at the record low levels prevailing last June, regretted when prices rose their failure to act.

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STANDARD OIL

WILL BUY	WILL SELL
15 Buckeye Pipe Line	10 Atlantic Refining
50 Ohio Oil	10 Colonial Oil
10 Prairie Oil & Gas	15 Continental Oil
20 South Penn. Oil	20 C'b'l'd Pipe Line
25 S. O. of California	50 National Transit
20 S. O. of Indiana	10 Solar Refining
25 S. O. of New York	10 S.W.Pa. Pipe Line

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1913.

Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total sales Oct. 14, 1913	471,897
Same day last year	526,015
Total year to date	68,283,034
Same period last year	102,540,486
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.31 —.56
Same day last year	83.76 +.01

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 14, 1913	3½	3¼	3½	$4.8565	$4.8560	$4.8650
Same day last year.	5	4½	4⅞	4.8605	4.8595	4.8605
Range year to date	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8540	.....
Same period last yr.	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8510	.....

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
125	130	40	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	...
21⅝	21¾	4,600	Alaska Gild Mines	22	22	21¼	21⅝	—⅜
14	16	100	A.C.pf.tr.rcts.5th pd.	15	15	15	15	—2
70⅞	71	36,500	Amalgamated Cop	70½	71	69¾	70⅞	...
22	23¼	100	Am. Beet Sugar	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	—¼
31⅜	31⅞	25,720	Am. Can	33⅜	33⅝	30⅜	31⅛	—1⅝
92½	92¾	1,050	Am. Can pf	93⅜	93⅝	92⅛	92⅜	—1½
41	45	150	Am. Car & Fdry	42	42	42	42	— ¾
112	114½	300	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	114	114	114	114	—1
36	36½	300	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
82½	84	6	Am. Coal Products	84	84	84	84	...
38	39	100	Am. Cotton Oil	39	39	39	39	...
20	21	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
21	23	500	Am. Ice Securities	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
21	23	100	Am. Linseed pf	22	22	22	22	— ½
21	23	100	Am. Locomotive	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
93¼	96½	1,150	Am. Locomotive pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
94	96	100	Am. Malt pf	45	45	45	45	...
45	50	30	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62½	62¾	61⅞	62⅜	— ⅝
62¼	62⅝	2,450	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	96½	96½	95¾	96¼	— ⅛
99¼	99¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	108	108	—1⅛
107	109	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅜	121	119⅝	121	+ ¾
121⅜	122	4,200	Am. Tobacco	230	230	225	225	—5
223	228	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅛
100	101	117	Am. Writing P. pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
15	16	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	34¼	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅜
34	34⅛	1,500	Assets Realization	75	75	75	75	...
74	81	150	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	93⅝	92¾	93¼	— ¼
92⅞	93	4,450	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	— ½
98	99	100	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116	116	—1⅝
115	116	275	Baldwin Loco	42¾	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
40	41½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	93⅞	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
93¾	93⅞	2,500	Baltimore & O. pf	81	81	81	81	...
76	81	30	Bank of Commerce	185	185	185	185	...
...	...	150	Bethlehem Steel	29⅜	29⅝	28½	29	—1½
29	29¾	1,600	Bethlehem Steel pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
69½	70	100	Brook. Rapid Tran	86½	86½	85⅝	86	— ⅝
85¾	86	3,100	Brook. Union Gas	123	123	123	123	+1
123	128	200	California Petrol'm	19	19	19	19	...
18¾	19	100	California Pet. pf	52	52	51	51	—¾
51¼	54	280	Canadian Pacific	228	228	225⅝	227¼	—1½
227⅜	227½	25,650	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½	— ½
...	93⅞	100	Central Leather Co	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	— ½
19⅜	19¾	1,200	Cent. Leather Co.pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	—1½
90	92	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56	55½	56	— ¼
56	57	3,100	Chicago Gt. West'n	12	12	11	11	—1
11	11½	620	Chi., Mil. & St. P	101	101	100	100	—1⅛
100⅜	101	5,400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	134	134	134	134	...
133	134½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128⅛	128⅛	128	128⅛	— ⅜
127⅜	128½	400	Chi. & Northwest'n	39	39⅛	38¾	38½	— ⅝
38⅜	39	5,200	Chino Copper	27½	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
27⅜	27½	540	Col. Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
27⅛	28	100	Colorado & South'n	129	129	129	129	...
128½	129¼	400	Consolidated Gas	9	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
9	9¼	900	Corn Products Ref	65	65	65	65	...
64½	66	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	17¾	100	Den. & Rio Grande	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	14	400	Distillers' Secur	27⅛	27⅞	26¾	26½	— ⅝
26⅜	26⅞	4,600	Erie	41½	41⅝	41	41⅛	—⅜
41¼	42	800	Erie 1st pf	33	33	33	33	—2½
33	34	200	Erie 2d pf	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	...
106	108½	44	General Chem. pf	140½	140½	139⅞	139⅞	—1⅝
138	140	400	General Electric	38½	38½	38½	38½	...
38	39	300	General Motors	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	— ½
81	81¾	201	General Motors pf	24	24	24	24	— ¾
23⅞	23⅞	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	88	88	88	88	...
87	89½	100	Goodrich pf	124	124	123½	123½	—1½
123½	123¾	1,500	Great Northern pf	31	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅛
31	31½	600	G. N. certs.ore prop	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
108	108¾	200	Illinois Central	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
15	15¼	400	Inspiration Copper	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅜
13⅜	13⅝	4,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	57⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	— ⅜
57⅛	57½	5,200	Inter.-Met. pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅜
104	105	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅜
103	104	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	23⅞	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
23¾	24	400	Kan. City Southern	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
56	57¼	100	Kan. City South. pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
98	102	100	Laclede Gas	152	152	150⅜	151	—1
150½	150⅞	3,000	Lehigh Valley	208	208	208	208	—1
208	215	150	Liggett & Myers	132	132	131½	131½	—1
131½	133	700	Louis. & Nash	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
66	69½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	—1
61	66	300	May Dept. Stores	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2¾	3⅛	200	Mercantile Marine	65	65	63⅞	64	—1½
64¼	66	800	Mex. Petroleum	22	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
22	22½	850	Miami Copper	132½	132½	130¾	130¾	—1¾
130	130¾	200	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	20	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
19½	19⅝	200	Mo., K. & Tex.	28⅞	28⅞	28	28⅜	— ⅛
2,200	28½	2,200	M. Pacific	120	120	118	118	—2
500	Nat. Biscuit Co	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1½		
100	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	79	79	79	79	— ¼		
100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	44	44	43¼	44	— ¾		
400	Nat. Lead Co	12½	12½	12	12	— ¾		
200	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛		
700	Nev. Con. Copper	94⅝	95	94½	95	+ ⅛		
5,050	N. Y. Central	10	10	10	10	—8		
100	New York Dock	25	25	25	25	—7		
100	N. Y. Dock pf	88¼	88	86	87	+ ½		
2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜		
300	N. Y., O. & West	103	103	102⅜	103	— ½		
1,100	Norf. & Western	71	71	71	71	...		
100	North American	105¾	106½	105¾	106⅜	+ ⅜		
2,180	North. Pacific	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛		
100	Pacific Mail	111⅜	111⅝	110⅞	111	— ⅛		
3,220	Penn. Railroad	123	123	122	122	—1		
800	People's Gas, Chi	89	89	87½	87½	—2½		
100	P., C., C. & St. L	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—1¾		
100	Pittsburgh Coal	80¼	80½	87⅞	88¼	...		
1,300	Pitts. Coal pf	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛	—1		
700	Pressed Steel Car	150¼	150¾	151	150¼	—1		
235	Pullman Co	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛		
700	Railway Steel Spr	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛		
2,200	Ray Consol. Copper	160¾	161	159¾	161	—2½		
71,300	Reading	84	84	82½	82¼	—1		
300	Reading 1st pf	19¼	19½	18⅞	18⅝	— ⅛		
1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	78½	78⅝	78	78	— ⅝		
1,000	Rep. I. & S. pf	13	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛		
1,525	Rock Island Co	21	21¼	21	21	— ⅛		
400	Rock Isl. Co. pf	23½	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅝		
100	St. Louis S. W	45¾	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝		
500	Seab. Air Line pf	176	176½	176	176	—3¼		
500	Sears, Roeb'k & Co	29	29	28½	29	—1		
300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	87½	87½	85½	86	—2½		
35,000	Southern Pacific	91¾	91¾	90⅝	91	—2½		
300	South. Pac. T. R	92	92	91½	91⅝	— ⅛		
700	So. P. 1st pd. T. R	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛		
1,200	South. Ry. ext	75	75	74½	74½	—2		
250	So. Pac. pf. ext	21	21	21	21	...		
600	Studebaker Co	74½	74½	74⅛	74½	...		
3,160	Studebaker Co. pf	30	30	29¾	30	—3		
200	Tennessee Copper	110	110	108	108	...		
2,550	Texas Co	38	38	37⅝	37¾	— ⅜		
100	Third Avenue	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ⅜		
140⅞	Union Bag & P. Co	150	150⅝	149	149⅜	— ⅝		
46,600	Union Pacific	82½	82⅞	82¼	82¾	...		
500	Union Pacific pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ½		
100	Unit. Cigar Mfg	18	18	18	18	...		
200	United Rys. Invest	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	— ¼		
100	U. S. R. & Im. Co	61	61¼	60⅝	61¼	— ¾		
1,900	U. S. Rubber	106	106	105½	105⅝	— ⅛		
102,700	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54⅞	55	53⅝	54⅜	— ⅛		
900	U. S. Steel	105¾	105⅞	104½	104½	—1		
6,200	U. S. Steel pf	50¼	51¼	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅝		
200	Utah Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ½		
100	Va. Car. Chemical	43	43	42	43	...		
100	Va. Iron, C. & C	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ¼		
100	Wabash	88	88	88	88	—1		
130	Wells Fargo Exp	34½	35½	34½	34½	— ⅞		
300	West. Maryland	60¾	60¾	59½	59⅞	+ ⅝		
500	West Union Tel	66	66	63	63	—3		
1,300	West'h'se E. & M	4	4	4	4	— ¼		
270	Wh. & L. E	91	91¼	90⅝	91¼	— ½		
1,000	Woolw'th (F.W.) Co							

WABASH BOARD RE-ELECTED

Gross Earnings for the Year the Largest in the Road's History.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 14.—All the members of the Board of Directors were re-elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders and debenture bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Company, held here to day. These are: Winslow F. Pierce, George J. Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, Robert Goelet, A. W. Krech, J. Horace Harding, Thomas H. Hubbard, J. Hocum, R. M. Galloway, Henry E. Co[illegible] E. Rogers Winthrop, all of New Yor[illegible] Edward B. Prior, of St. Louis, and [illegible]eric A. Delano, of Chicago.

Five [illegible] per cent. of the capital stock [illegible]98 per cent. of the bonds were represented. The Directors will organize within ten days at a meeting in New York.

"The annual report, which must first be submitted to the court, and which will be out in about two weeks, will show that the gross earnings of the Wabash in the last fiscal year were the largest in its history' said President Delano. "I am not prepared to predict when the Wabash will be taken out of the hands of the receivers and reorganized."

Respite for Express Companies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The new express rates recently promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission will become effective on Dec. 1 instead of to-morrow. The companies' request for an extension was granted to-day, but a demand that the new scale be revised was refused.

SOUTHERN'S TRAFFIC GROWS

Value of Crop on Its Line Doubled in Ten Years.

The Southern Railway did a gross business last year of $68,529,000, an increase of $4,938,000 over 1912, and had a surplus for its stockholders of $7,078,000. After paying 5 per cent. on the $60,000,000 preferred stock there remained $4,029,000, equivalent to 3.4 per cent. on the $120,000,000 of common.

President Finley calls attention to the fact that the value of farm property in the nine Southeastern States traversed by the Southern Railway increased from $2,189,000,000 in 1900 to $4,461,000,000 in 1910, an increase of 104 per cent., while the total annual value of all farm crops increased from $593,843,000 to $1,199,000,000, or 102 per cent.

WILLYS-OVERLAND GAINS.

Earnings Equivalent to 26 1-2% on the Common Stock.

The income account of the Willys-Overland Company, which was issued yesterday for the fiscal year ended on June 30 in advance of the annual report of operations, showed net earnings from the manufacture of automobiles of $5,705,567. This was exclusive of allowances for depreciation, renewals and taxes. The interest on notes and accounts receivable added $176,829 more to the company's earnings. After deducting $228,468 as interest on the floating debt there was left for the payment of dividends $5,653,898, the equivalent of 26½ per cent. on the common stock after allowing for payment on the preferred shares.

President J. N. Willys announced that current business was running heavily in excess of last year. The output of automobiles, he said, was now on a daily basis of 50 per cent. in excess of production twelve months ago.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Oct. 14, 1913	$1,556,000
Same day last year	2,055,500
Total year to date	396,057,920
Same period last year	568,073,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.00 —.23
Same day last year	92.31 +.01

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

Panama 3s, coup 500 99
Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan 550 83
N Y City 4s, 1960, registered 3,000 ..... 98¼
N Y City 4s, 1959 6,000 95
N Y City 4½s, 1957, 14,000 ..... 108¼
N Y City 4½s 1960, 2,000 ..... 98¾ 5,000 ..... 98¾
N Y City 4½s 1963, temp rects, 13,000 ..... 102⅝ 2,000 ..... 102⅝ 11,000 ..... 102⅝
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 16,000 ..... 99½ 6,000 ..... 99⅝
Am Hide & L 6s 10,000 101
Am Sm Securities 6s 8,000 103
Am Tel & Tel conv 4½s, 10,000 ..... 96½ 50,000 ..... 96¼ 10,000 ..... 96 6,000 ..... 95¾ 35,000 ..... 95⅝ 5,000 ..... 95⅝ 26,000 ..... 95¼ 12,000 ..... 95¼ 1,000 ..... 95⅝
Am Vr Paper 6s 1,000 ..... 82⅜
Ann Arb 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 70¾
Armour & Co. 4½s 1,000 ..... 90⅜ 2,000 ..... 90⅝
Atch Top & S Fe gen 4s 1,000 ..... 93½ conv 4s, 1960 11,000 ..... 93¼ 25,000 ..... 93½ 8,000 ..... 93½ conv 5s 2,000 ..... 100¼ 10,000 86
At Coast L 4s 6,000 ..... 91¼
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 4,000 91
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 8,000 ..... 92 12,000 ..... 92½ 4,000 ..... 92 1,000 ..... 91¾ conv 4½s 14,000 ..... 91⅞ 1,000 ..... 92 1,000 ..... 91⅞ 10,000 ..... 91⅝ 1,000 ..... 91⅝ 20,000 ..... 91⅝ 5,000 ..... 91⅞ 500 ..... 91⅞ 5,000 ..... 91⅞
P, L E & W V 4s 1,000 ..... 85¾
Beth Steel 5s 3,000 ..... 94½
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s 1,000 ..... 81⅞ 22,000 ..... 81⅞
Bklyn R Trans ref conv 4s 5,000 ..... 86 2,000 ..... 85¾ 22,000 ..... 85½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 90¼
Cal G & Elec 5s 1,000 3 93
Cent of G Ry con 5s 1,000 ..... 103⅞ 1,000 ..... 103¾
Cent Leather 5s 1,000 ..... 94¼ 1,000 ..... 94½
Ches & O con 5s 1,000 ..... 104½
Chic & Alt 3½s 1,000 53
Chic Gt West 4s 10,000 74
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 92 1,000 ..... 91½
Ches & Ohio conv 4½s 7,000 ..... 79¾
C, B & Q gen 4s 2,000 ..... 93⅝ 1,000 ..... 93⅜ 1,000 ..... 93 2,000 ..... 92¼
Chic, Bur & Qy Joint 4s 23,000 ..... 94⅝ 2,000 ..... 94⅝ 5,000 ..... 94⅝ 22,000 ..... 94¾
Chic, M & St P gen 4s ser A 1,000 ..... 93 gen 4½s 4,000 ..... 101½ conv 4½s 2,000 ..... 101⅞ 5,000 ..... 101⅞ 500 ..... 101⅝ 11,000 ..... 101⅜
Chic, M & P Sd 10,000 ..... 91⅜
Chic & Northern gen 4s 1,000 ..... 93½ 1,000 ..... 96 gen 3½s 1,000 ..... 82¼
C, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 ..... 85¾ 1,000 ..... 85¼ 10,000 ..... 85⅝
Chic, R I & P Ry ref 4s 1,000 ..... 75¼ 2,000 ..... 75½ 1,000 ..... 75¼ 1,000 75
C, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 ..... 51⅜ 18,000 ..... 51 5,000 ..... 51¼ 1,000 ..... 51¼
C, St P, M & O 6s 4,000 ..... 118¾
Cleve, C, C & St L, C, W & M 4s 1,000 81
Colo Industrial 5s 1,000 ..... 80¼
Con Gas of Chic 1st 5s 2,000 100
Cum Tel 5s 10,000 ..... 97¼ 5,000 97
Del & H conv 4s 19,000 97
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 96½
Den & R G con 4s 1,000 63
Det United Ry con 4½s 11,000 ..... 70¼
Dis Sec Corp 5s 1,000 ..... 58½ 1,000 ..... 56¾ 4,000 ..... 56½ 1,000 56
Dul & Iron R 1st 5s 2,000 100
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 17,000 ..... 85¼
Erie conv 4s, Series A 5,000 72
Series B 5,000 71
Gen Elec deb 5s 1,000&20f 103
Gen Mot 6s 2,000 ..... 99½
Gt Nor ref 4½s 23,000 98
Houston & Tex C gen 4s 5,000 93
Indiana Steel 5s 6,000 ..... 98¼
Inter-Met 4½s 1,000 ..... 76¼ 1,000 ..... 74⅜ 1,000 ..... 74¼ 12,000 ..... 74½ 5,000 ..... 74½
Int R T 5s 6,000 ..... 104⅝
Ill Cent ref 4s 5,000 ..... 91 5,000 ..... 91½
Int Paper conv 5s 1,000 ..... 82¼
Iowa Cent ref 4s 2,000 55
Laclede Gas 1st of St L 1st 5s 1,000 100
L S & M So 3½s 6,000 88
L S & M So 4½s, 1928 15,000 92
Lorillard Co 5s 1,000 ..... 98¼
Louis & Nashv unified 4s 1,000 ..... 93⅜ 5,000 ..... 94½ 2,000 ..... 93½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 89½
Mo, K & T 1st & ref 4s 1,000 70
N Y Air Br 1st conv 6s 5,000 98
N Y Central, L S col 3½s, reg 17,000 80
N Y & Erie 3d ext 4½s 1,000 100
N Y G, E L, H & P 2d cr 5s 2,000 ..... 102¼ 5,000 ..... 102 3,000 ..... 101⅞ 6,000 ..... 101⅝ 2,000 ..... 101¼ pur money 4s 5,000 ..... 83½ 5,000 ..... 83¼ 1,000 ..... 82⅝ 1,000 ..... 82½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 6,000 ..... 114 when issued 50,000 ..... 106⅜ 39,000 ..... 106⅝ 10,000 ..... 107 30,000 ..... 107⅛ 50,000 ..... 107¼ conv 3½s 7,500 ..... 73 2,000 73
N Y Rys adj 5s 1,000 ..... 54½ 25,000 54
N Y Tel 4½s 10,000 ..... 97⅜ 3,000 ..... 97⅝ 21,000 ..... 97⅜ 1,000 ..... 97¼ 1,000 ..... 97⅜
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s 6,000 ..... 82½
Niagara F P Co 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 100½
Norf & Wn conv 4½s 10,000 ..... 103 10,000 ..... 103¼
Nor Pac 4s 2,000 ..... 94⅞ 10,000 ..... 94⅝
North Pac 3s 2,000 ..... 67½
Oreg S L 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 109⅝
Oreg S L gtd ref 4s 2,000 ..... 91⅜
Pac T & T 5s 3,000 ..... 98⅝ 11,000 ..... 98½ 3,000 ..... 98¼
Penn conv 3½s 28,000 ..... 97⅜ 19,000 ..... 97½ 1,000 ..... 97⅝
Penn 1st 1948 1,000 100
Penn gtd 4½s 10,000 ..... 101½
P, C, C & St L gtd 4s, Ser D 1,000 ..... 94¼
Pocah Con Collier sink fund 5s 2,000 ..... 85¼
Ray Cons 1st 6s 3,000 ..... 107½ 2,000 ..... 107⅝
Reading gen 4s 2,000 ..... 94¾
Reading Jersey C cons 4s 1,000 94
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 11,000 ..... 102⅛ 1,000 ..... 102 unify & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 79½ 1,000&20f 79
St L & S F Rr gen 6s 1,000 107
St L & S F R R gen 5s 20,000 88
St L S W 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 86¼
St Paul M & M con 6s 1,000 119
Seab A L adj 5s 4,000 ..... 72¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s 2,000 97
So Pac col 4s 5,000 ..... 92 10,000 ..... 92½ 4,000&20f ..... 92¾ 1,000&10f ..... 92⅝ 5,000&20f ..... 92¾ 12,000 ..... 93 1,000 ..... 92⅝ 2,000 ..... 93 3,000 ..... 93¼
So Pac conv 4s 1,000 ..... 86 10,000 ..... 85⅞ 2,000 ..... 85¾ 5,000 ..... 85½ 1,000 ..... 85½ 5,000 ..... 85¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s 5,000 ..... 90¾ 500 90
So Ry 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 103¼
So Ry gen 4s 1,000 ..... 74½
Tenn Coal & Iron gen 5s 1,000 100
Tex Co conv 6s 6,000 ..... 90⅞
Tex & P 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 101¼
Third Av 1st 5s 1,000 105
Third Av ref 4s 6,000 ..... 79 1,000 ..... 79¼ 500 ..... 78¾ 4,000 ..... 79¼
Third Av adj 5s 11,000 73
Tri-City 5s 3,000 ..... 96½
Un Pac 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 97¼
Un Pac conv 4s 23,000 ..... 91½ 3,000 ..... 91¾
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 1,000 ..... 100 1,000 ..... 99⅞ 2,000&10f ..... 99⅞ 5,000&15f ..... 99⅞ 5,000 ..... 100 2,000&15f ..... 99¾ 25,000 ..... 100 18,000 ..... 99⅞ 6,000 ..... 99¾ 2,000 ..... 99⅞ 18,000 ..... 99⅜ 9,000 ..... 99⅝ registered 500 100
Va-Car C 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 94½
Va Ry 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 93⅝ 3,000 ..... 93¼
Wabash 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 103¼
Wabash ... & ext 4s, Equip

WOULD FREE PORT HELP COMMERCE?

Merchants and Importers Give Reasons For and Against the Proposal.

BULK OF OPINION FAVORS IT

Supporters Say It Would Help in Handling All Imports—Constitutional Points Raised.

Shall New York have a "free port" where imported goods may be unloaded without paying duty and be transshipped to other markets? This question was put to a number of local business men yesterday by a TIMES reporter and the answers received indicated that commercial opinion was strongly in favor of such a free zone.

In the absence of a Federal statute defining a "free port," some little difference of opinion existed as to just what it really was. The definition most generally accepted, however, was that laid down by the Merchants' Association in its campaign a few months ago. That definition was that a free port, as this institution exists in several of the most important shipping cities abroad, consists of a neutral zone where merchandise may be brought free of duty, and without any customs formalities. In this zone goods may be stored in free warehouses, may be unpacked, repacked, mixed or manufactured, and re-exported without paying duty. Samples of merchandise in consignment can also be kept in this zone.

Among the advantages claimed for a free port, that of facilitating re-exportation was one of the most important. In these ports, as they exist abroad, there is absolutely no "red tape;" there is no need of counting and verifying pieces when a re-exportation is made. A bonded warehouse cannot offer these facilities. The chief advantage of the arrangement may be said to lie in the fact that it greatly facilitates the discharging of ships with dutiable goods, whether intended for re-exportation or for shipment inland in the country in which they are landed.

No small variation of opinion developed on the point of location of the suggested free zone. Brooklyn, Jamaica Bay, Staten Island, the Jersey Meadows and even Governors Island were suggested. There was any real preponderence of favorable opinion for any of these sites it was for the shores of Jamaica Bay.

Among the prominent business men in favor of the project is Henry R. Towne, ex-President of the Merchants' Association and member of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Said Mr. Towne: "For the last ten years we have maintained a branch house for our European business. It is within the confines of the free port of Hamburg, Germany, and we have thus had practical experience of the usefulness and value of a free port and its beneficial effect upon its adjacent city. We believe that intelligent investigation will show that there is an equal or greater opportunity for such benefit exists in the harbor of New York, and that, if this be true, the problem of location will be solved easily."

John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company also favored the suggestion. "In view of the increased import and export business of this city," said he, "I believe that a free port would be of great advantage to many doing business with foreign countries, especially so where goods are imported in large quantities and then distributed to other countries in smaller amounts. The facilities for breaking bulk shipments would be very advantageous."

Prohibited by Constitution?

According to information gained at the office of Jacobs & Davies, consulting engineers, J. V. Davies of that firm was interested with Austin Corbin at the time he was President of the Long Island Railroad in endeavoring to have a free port established at Montauk Point on Fort Pond Bay. This was about 1894, and when Mr. Corbin presented his petition to Congress he was immediately confronted with the provisions of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, and Section 9, Clause 6, of the Constitution. These provisions, when cited by one of the members of the joint committee, practically ended all argument. It was argued by the committee that with these provisions in force the free port idea could never be legalized or in any way be made effective. The first clause of Section 8 says that "the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," while clause 6 of Section 9 says that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."

M. C. Parsons of the Parsons Trading Company, thought that the expense of manipulating a free port would more than offset the advantages that would be derived. The advantages of the free ports of Hamburg and Rotterdam were appreciated by Mr. Parsons, but it was his opinion that with cheaper direct freights from Europe to most of the Central and South American countries it was not likely that New York City would become a great distributor of European goods in those countries.

Another objection along this line was also voiced by a prominent exporter, who said, "The conditions existing in Hamburg and New York do not seem to have been carefully considered. In Hamburg there are many exporters of German goods, as well as many importers of goods of American and European make. In Continental Europe there are many countries. In North America there are but two large countries—the United States and Canada. In Hamburg, therefore, there is a good reason for having a free port to enable shipments to be made to various European countries. For shipments to any part of the United States there can be no such reason as this, while shipments to Canada can be made in bond without payment of duty and with little additional expense for the necessary papers."

Plan Need Not Be Costly.

"The free port experiment," said ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, "can be made at comparatively small expense, and, to my mind, is well worth trying.

"The plan in its inception, need not involve the purchase of a large tract of land and the erection of buildings by the Government. All that the Government need do at the outset would be to authorize the establishment of a free port within certain limits and then maintain the necessary control and supervision over it. Land owned by the Government or by private individuals might be selected. In the case of Government-owned land, buildings might be erected by manufacturers and warehouse men under a ground lease arrangement, but, in any event, the subsequent development of the enterprise could be left to private capital.

"The chief merit of the free port proposal, it seems to me, is that it would foster manufacturing. This city's present supremacy is industrial rather than commercial and being the focal point of so many of this country's transportation systems, in fact, of those of the entire world, it affords unusual opportunities for industrial growth. The advantages which a free port area would offer for the establishment of plants for the manufacture of goods for export would open up a large field for the industrial growth of this community."

Another merchant who favored the free port idea was H. D. Cooper of James F. White & Co., importers of linens.

"I have had practical experience in business," said Mr. Cooper, "in Great Britain, on the Continent and in India, and I know what a tremendous convenience this arrangement would be for the business men of the entire country and what a receiving and distributing point this port would be for business throughout the Northern and Southern hemispheres, as well as what it would mean in the way of shipments of specially prepared merchandise to the Orient, through the Panama canal. I am confident that all men who have engaged actively in business abroad where free ports exist, are enthusiastic over this project. It would do more for the city and the country generally than any one thing that has been proposed in a long time."

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith told the reporter last night that he would rather not enter any general discussion regarding the free port proposal and that he would prefer to wait until the latter had taken more definite form.

Any Real Need of Free Port?

A man identified with a large corporation and who is to an unusual extent familiar with port conditions said that there was some question in his mind as to whether New York provided a sufficiently large volume of business of the sort that would seek a free port area to warrant the establishment of one.

The chief advantages of a free port, he pointed out, would be for the manufacturer who imported his raw materials and who exported a large part of his manufactured product. Offhand, this man could think of few large manufacturing industries which fulfilled these conditions.

Other merchants and businessmen who expressed themselves in favor of the establishment of the free zone were John Clarke of John Clarke & Co., Joseph Ullman, Neuberger & Co., and J. F. Wallace, head of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 233.

Pensions, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 13: Sergts. William Nesbitt, 65th Precinct, on his own application, at $875 per annum; appointed June 7, 1882. To take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 14, on surgeons' certificate: George W. McDermott, 32d, $875, May 21, 1896; Guido W. Bock, 35th, $750, Nov. 2, 1896; George G. McDonald, 148th, $875, Aug. 20, 1900; William R. Tait, 174th, $875, May 21, 1888; Patrolmen John A. Williams, 16th, $880, April 11, 1896; Otto Nuoffer, 18th, $650, March 14, 1895; John H. Conran, 22d, $700, May 18, 1892; John S. Fowler, 43d, $700, June 1, 1891; Peter J. Keelan, 153d, $700, June 15, 1891; Martin Kerney, 170th, $850, Feb. 1, 1904; John J. O'Hara, 172d, $700, Sept. 28, 1893; Patrick J. Keough, 275th, $700, Oct. 24, 1896; John A. Baumann, 275th, $700, Nov. 15, 1898.

Assignments (Temporary.)—Inspector John J. Farrell, 9th Inspection District, to command 10th, in addition, from 9 P. M. Oct. 12, during absence of Inspector on sick report. Lieuts. James A. Brady, 6th Precinct, to command 10th,, twenty days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 13; William M. Estabrook, 275th, Mayor's office, five days, from 9 A. M. Oct. 14; Patrolmen Thomas Cassidy, 10th, to Detective Division, five days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 12; Walter J. Miller, 7th; J. Murphy, 26th; J. J. Cunniff, and F. J. Szuminsky, 29th, to C. O. Squad, five days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 12; D. Pagano, 10th, and A. Cava, 15th, to C. O. Squad, five days from 6 P. M. Oct. 13; H. Krank, 29th, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, five days from 4 P. M. Oct. 12; C. C. Kellerman, 29th, to C. O. Squad, from 8 A. M. Oct. 11 to noon Nov. 5; A. J. Conlin, 63d, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, five days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 11; M. McCormick, 161st, to Bureau of Telegraph, ten days, from 1 P. M. Oct. 13. (Discontinued)—Patrolman J. R. Boylan, 42d, to C. O. Squad, from 8 A. M. Oct. 11.

Leaves of Absence (With Full Pay)—Captains: Thomas Donohue, 10th, 20 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 13, vacation; Albert Ruthenberg, 28d, 5 days, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 14, to be deducted from vacation. (Without Pay)—Patrolmen: C. F. Jahns, 2d, 1 day, from noon, Oct. 11; W. J. Tobin, 6th, 2 days, from 10 P. M., Oct. 11; J. Kane, 12th, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 10; A. Cruice, 15th, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 11; E. M. Sutting, 17th, 1 day, from 8 P. M., Oct. 13; A. Cohen, 23d, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 11; E. G. Kobler, 23d, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 10; S. Levy, 23d, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 10; L. S. Futter, 23d, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 10; A. Kornisky, 40th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 11; A. Kollmer, 25th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 14; T. S. Cannon, 26th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 11; N. Snydecker, 31st, 1 day, from 8 P. M., Oct. 10; F. Lohmeyer, 33d, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 12; R. Wassung, 36th, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 19; E. Tesler, 36th, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 10; M. B. Friedlander, 37th, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 11; F. Schwartz, 37th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 11; J. J. Levy, 39th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 11; J. Bremmer, 39th, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 12; A. Kornich, 40th, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 11 W. J. Baechle, 63d, 1 day, from 4 P. M. Oct. 12; M. Rogers, 151st, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 10; J. Frank, 153d, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 10; C. Barnes, 158th, 3 days, from 12 P. M. Oct. 9; I. Reuben, Traffic C, 1 day, from 8:30 A. M., Oct. 11. Matron: Amelia Boyle, 169th, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 11.

Fines: Patrolmen—Joseph L. Massie, Jr., 43d, Sept. 20, off post, 5 days pay, and Cornelius Goodyear, 28th, Sept. 18, in consideration of his petition to Congress he was immediately confronted with the provisions of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, and Section 9, Clause 6, of the Constitution. These provisions, when cited by one of the members of the joint committee, practically ended all argument. It was argued by the committee that with these provisions in force the free port idea could never be legalized or in any way be made effective. The first clause of Section 8 says that "the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," while clause 6 of Section 9 says that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."

M. C. Parsons of the Parsons Trading Company, thought that the expense of manipulating a free port would more than offset the advantages that would be derived. The advantages of the free ports of Hamburg and Rotterdam were appreciated by Mr. Parsons, but it was his opinion that, with cheaper direct freights from Europe to most of the Central and South American countries it was not likely that New York City would become a great distributor of European goods in those countries.

Another objection along this line was also voiced by a prominent exporter, who said, "The conditions existing in Hamburg and New York do not seem to have been carefully considered. In Hamburg there are many exporters of German goods, as well as many importers of goods of American and European make. In Continental Europe there are many countries. In North America there are but two large countries—the United States and Canada. In Hamburg, therefore, there is a good reason for having a free port to enable shipments to be made to various European countries. For shipments to any part of the United States there can be no such reason as this, while shipments to Canada can be made in bond without payment of duty and with little additional expense for the necessary papers."

Plan Need Not Be Costly.

"The free port experiment," said ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, "can be made at comparatively small expense, and, to my mind, is well worth trying.

"The plan in its inception, need not involve the purchase of a large tract of land and the erection of buildings by the Government. All that the Government need do at the outset would be to authorize the establishment of a free port within certain limits and then maintain the necessary control and supervision over it. Land owned by the Government or by private individuals might be selected. In the case of Government-owned land, buildings might be erected by manufacturers and warehouse men under a ground lease arrangement, but, in any event, the subsequent development of the enterprise could be left to private capital.

"The chief merit of the free port proposal, it seems to me, is that it would foster manufacturing. This city's present supremacy is industrial rather than commercial and being the focal point of so many of this country's transportation systems, in fact, of those of the entire world, it affords unusual opportunities for industrial growth. The advantages which a free port area would offer for the establishment of plants for the manufacture of goods for export would open up a large field for the industrial growth of this community."

Another merchant who favored the free port idea was H. D. Cooper of James F. White & Co., importers of linens.

"I have had practical experience in

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The disturbance off the New England coast has increased in intensity, and it has been attended by high winds and rains on the North Atlantic coast, where storm warnings are displayed. In all other parts of the country the weather remained generally fair.

A further rise in temperature is reported from the region of the Great Lakes, the Mississippi Valley and the Southern Plains States, while a change to much cooler weather is in progress over the Northwest.

With the exception of rains in New England, the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday throughout the country. Temperature will raise somewhat Wednesday in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, and Thursday in New England.

Colder weather will overspread the middle Rocky Mountain region, the Middle Plains States, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region Wednesday, and the lower lake region, the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be high, shifting, mostly northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair west, cloudy east portions Wednesday. Thursday, fair, somewhat warmer; brisk and high northwest winds diminishing.

Southern New England—Rain, probably followed by clearing Wednesday. Thursday, fair and warmer; high north and northwest winds diminishing.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; brisk northwest winds diminishing.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair and colder; moderate, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate north winds.

Northern New England—Rain, probably followed by clearing Wednesday. Thursday, fair and warmer; high, shifting winds, diminishing.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	58	45	4 P. M.	59	62
6 A. M.	54	42	6 P. M.	57	58
9 A. M.	56	48	9 P. M.	54	54
12 M.	58	56	11 P. M.	53	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 46 per cent. at 8 A. M., 26 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:01	—Ittner Place and Park Av.; Star Ironworks and others	$100,000
12:55	—214 East 117th St.; S. Friedland	$200
1:00	—233 East 80th St.; Simon & Camper	$200
2:10	—543 West 44th St.; John Dietz	$200
2:20	—3,905-3,907 3d ave.; S. Berger	$500
3:50	—In front of 2,019 1st Av.; Imperator Brothers	Trifling
9:15	—52½ Washington St.; A. Z. Kaltz	Trifling
10:20	—442 East 115th St.; Mary Shapiro	Slight
11:55	—In front of 138 West 13th St.; J. Grafton Sons	$20
P.M.		
12:10	—239 East 115th St.; Catharine Sanonogie	Slight
1:45	—27 7th St.; T. McKenna	$50
3:00	—244 Monroe St.; J. Swalley	Trifling
4:30	—2,415 Arthur Av.; A. Malsecca	Trifling
4:45	—312 East 115th St.; Murphy Bros.	Trifling
5:00	—62 West 101st St.; W. Heyler	Trifling
5:50	—73 Essex St.; G. Solomon	Trifling
6:05	—123 Greenwich Av.; Mary Welsman	Trifling
6:25	—2,046 24 Av.; Morris Floria	Trifling
6:30	—154 East 23d St.; Weiss & Wilhelm	$1,500
7:55	—263 East 78th St.; not given	Trifling
8:17	—242 Westchester Av.; J. Hartnett	
9:20	—174-176 Washington St.; N. Y. Steam Co	$1,000
9:45	—Trinity Place, between Rector and Thames St.; Crawford Construction Co	Trifling

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—First Lieut. H Graham, Twenty-second Infantry, relieved from aviation duty with Signal Corps and join proper regiment.

The resignation of Second Lieut. M. Deakin, Second Artillery, has been accepted, effective Oct. 31.

Capt. E. King, Medical Corps, detailed member of board appointed Oct. 10, vice First Lieut. G. F. Lull, Medical Corps, relieved.

Capt. W. A. Duncan, Medical Corps, to the following-named places to install X-ray apparatus and give instructions in operation: Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Riley, Kansas; Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Sill, Okla.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Transfers in the Coast Artillery Corps: Capt. J. B. Edwards, from 160th to Thirty-third Company; Capt. L. T. Waldron, from Thirty-eighth to 160th Company.

Orders Oct. 9, relating to Capt. G. P. Hawes, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, revoked.

Major D. M. King, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits to works of the Royer Wheel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, to inspect ordnance property material.

Leaves: Capt. R. C. Williams, retired, leave extended ten days; Capt. N. K. Averill, Eleventh Cavalry, leave extended to Jan. 1.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander T. A. Kearney, detached Navy Department; to connection fitting out the Texas, and on board, when placed in commission, as First Lieutenant

Lieut. J. N. Ferguson, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; to San Francisco.

Lieut. R. P. Craft, detached aid on staff of commander, Third Division, Atlantic Fleet; to the Virginia as First Lieutenant.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, Jason, at Norfolk; Tacoma at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Lebanon, from Norfolk for Lynnhaven Bay; San Francisco, from Hampton Roads for Lynnhaven Roads; California, from Mazatlan for Guaymas, via Topolobampo.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALTMAN, BENJAMIN, (died Oct. 7;) left more than $100,000 realty and more than $1,000,000 personalty. Will printed in full elsewhere in THE TIMES.

BAKER, FLORENCE T., (died July 25;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty in uncompleted amounts to George F. Baker, her husband; George F. Baker, Jr., her son; Florence B. Loew and Florence Evelyn St. George, her daughters, and Sadie E. Baker, her sister.

KNOWLES, HENRY HERBERT, (died Sept. 30;) left less than $5,000 personalty to Eleanor Eltha Knowles, his wife.

McBRIDE, JOHN, (died June 30;) left $300 personalty in equal shares to Theresa Meehan, his first cousin; Mildred Bullhouser, his second cousin; Margaret Bullhouser, his second cousin, and Bernard McBride, his nephew.

OAKES, JANE, (died Sept. 9;) left $400 personalty; $1 to her adopted daughter, Jane Oakes Swain, and the residue of her estate in equal shares to Frederick Oakes and William A. Oakes, her sons.

WEBB, WILLIAM W., (died Sept. 15;) left $10,000 personalty; $4,300 to Charles H. Webb, his son; $2,000 to Rose M. Webb, his daughter-in-law; $1,500 to William W Webb, his son; $300 each to John T. Webb, his son, and Kate V. Scranton, his daughter; $250 to Arthur A. Rooney, and $215 to Harry W. Webb, his son.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There is pressing need for additional funds to carry on properly the public school service. Unless these funds are soon forthcoming appointments of teachers will be held up and the evening schools will have to be closed about Nov. 1.

It is probable that at next Wednesday's meeting by the Board of Education action will be taken on the resolution offered by Sen. George W. Wingate some months ago amending the by-laws of the board so as to keep all married women out of the public schools. The plan will be to force out of the service every woman teacher when she marries. It is thought that the adoption of this amendment will effectually settle the teacher-mother controversy. Gen. Wingate's opinion is that his resolution is perfectly legal. The Board of Education, he says, having already decided that mother-teachers are to be dismissed, may go a step further and bar out the married teacher. The amendment will not be retroactive, but will only affect women teachers who marry after its adoption.

The Queens Borough Women's Council has elected Miss Anna Brett, Principal of Public School 32, as its President.

The girls of the senior class in the Eastern District High School are studying parliamentary law.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises 6:10 | Sun sets 5:22 | Moon rises. —

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:25	7:45	1:13	1:44
Governors Island	7:40	7:57	1:44	2:15
Hell Gate	9:00	9:47	3:24	3:55

Arrived—Tuesday, Oct. 14.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Oct. 7.
SS Caronia, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
SS Oscar II., Christiansand, Oct. 4.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Oct. 11.
SS Emil L. Boas, Kingston, Oct. 9.
SS Virginia, Trieste, Sept. 15.
SS Tramby, Shields, Sept. 29.
SS Antilla, Progreso, Oct. 7.
SS Comal, Mobile, Oct. 8.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Oct. 10.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Oct. 11.
SS San Juan, San Juan, Oct. 8.
SS Benedict, Para, Oct. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Grösser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Oct. 4
Borinquen	San Juan	Oct. 8
Oceanic	Southampton	Oct. 8
Ancona	Palermo	Oct. 2
Belebrun	Las Palmas	Oct. 1
Colon	Cristobal	Oct. 9
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 12
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 7

DUE TO-MORROW.

Argentina	Algiers	Oct. 3
Germania	Naples	Oct. 2
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	Oct. 4
Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 11
Florizel	Halifax	Oct. 14
Caribbean	Bermuda	Oct. 14
Almirante	Santa Marta	Oct. 7
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 13
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 11
Kroonland	Antwerp	Oct. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Cedric	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Ivernia	Naples	Oct. 2
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Oct. 9
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	Oct. 8
Provence	Havre	Oct. 11
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 11
Commewijne	Trinidad	Oct. 11
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 11
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Strathroy, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Talisman, Calbarien		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Alfianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Sigismund, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand		2:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Massapequa, Arroyo		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Siam, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Jan Van Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para		7:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Caronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyperia, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Verdi, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Aurora, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Minnewaska, Bermuda		10:30 A.M.
Ancona, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Madonna, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow		9:00 A.M.
Kursk, Libau		2:00 P.M.
President Lincoln, Hamburg		11:00 A.M.
Mendoza, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		5:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		4:00 P.M.
Antillas, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Oct. 14.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 1115 miles E. at noon; due 17th, 12:30 P. M. White Star Line.

SS Ivernia, Trieste to New York, was 932 miles E. at 10:00 A. M.; Due 17th, 1:00 P. M. Cunard Line.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen to New York, 343 miles E. at 8:00 A. M.; due 15th, 10:00 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 280 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 9:00 P. M.; due 15th, 2:00 P. M. White Star Line.

FASTNET, Ireland.

SS Pretoria, New York to Hamburg, was 240 miles S. E. at 1:19 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 548 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, passed out south pass at 8:30 A. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles S. at noon.

SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 180 miles E. at 7 P. M.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 208 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Colon, Cristobal to New York, was 340 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M.

SS Almirante, Santa Marta to New York, was 671 miles S. at noon.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 350 miles S. at noon.

SS Anache, Jacksonville to New York, was 240 miles S. at noon.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 107 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 150 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Minnesotan, Puerto, Mexico, to New York, was 10 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at 8 P. M.

SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, via Tampa, was 46 miles E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Borinquen, Brunswick to New York, was 65 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 287 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Iroquois, Brunswick to New York, was 137 miles N. E. of Brunswick Lightship at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Savannah Sea Buoy at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ....Oct. 16
Japan, Korea, China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru .....Oct. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Oct. 16
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India .....Oct. 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) — Hongkong Maru .....Oct. 19
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru .....Oct. 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan .....Oct. 23
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for China and Japan (via San Francisco)—Korea..Oct. 23
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Antilochas...Oct. 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Oct. 24

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 13, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; 5 P. M. Oct. 15, SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and 5 P. M. Oct. 20, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Argentina.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 14, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 23, SS Ivernia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 13, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 20, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS C. F. Tietgen.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 17, SS Barbarossa.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Taormina, at Naples, Oct. 9.
SS Soperga, at Naples, Oct. 9.
SS Campania, at Queenstown, Oct. 14.
SS Queen Margaret, at Geelong, Oct. 14.
SS Kasenga, at Port Natal, Oct. 10.
SS Camoens, at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 11.
SS Lord Dufferin, at Pernambuco, Oct. 12.
SS Byron, at Montevico, Oct. 13.
SS Lucilline, at Cette, Oct. 15.
SS Colomba, at Barcelona, Oct. 13.
SS Pannonia, at Gibraltar, Oct. 14.
SS Carmania, at Liverpool, Oct. 14.
SS Strathdee, at Nagasaki, Oct. 14.
SS York Castle, at Algoa Bay, Oct. 13.
SS Lux, at Sharpness, Oct. 11.
SS Paul Paix, at Dunkirk, Oct. 11.
SS Trifels, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
SS Vennacher, at Manila, Oct. 11.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, at Bremen, Oct. 14.
SS Patricia, from Hamburg, Oct. 11.

Sailed.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, Oct. 14.
SS Gibraltar, from Hamburg, Oct. 14.
SS Ruin Arentz, from Oram, Oct. 11.
SS Clermont, from Para, Oct. 12.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Christiania, Oct. 8.
SS Ultonia, from Almeria, Oct. 13.
SS Saxonia, from Fiume, Oct. 13.
SS Hubert, from Pernambuco, Oct. 11.
SS Hungarian Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 11.
SS Drumcliffe, from Rotterdam, Oct. 12.

Passed.

SS Indradeo, for New York from Shanghai, passed Perim.
SS Sant' Anna, Naples to New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Prins Maurits, New York for Amsterdam, passed St. Michaels.
SS Ockenfels, New York for Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch Tank), New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hong Kong, Sept. 14; Manila, Sept. 16; Shanghai, Sept. 16; Yokohama, Sept. 25; Honolulu, Oct. 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east at 4:00 P. M., Oct. 12, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Oct. 17.

KALIL RESTAURANT CLOSED.

Sale of Furniture and Fixtures Ordered to Satisfy Mortgage.

Kalil's restaurant, at 16 and 18 Park Place, did not open for business yesterday. Notices pasted on the windows and doors simply said that the place was "closed," but gave no further information. It was learned that the place was under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage given some months ago to the Merchants' Exchange National Bank for $10,000, and the sale has been set down for Thursday of the furniture and fixtures.

When the Astor House was closed a few weeks ago, Stephen P. O'Brien of that house went over to the Kalil restaurant and became the manager, and the place became known as the Astor House Rotunda. A few days ago a judgment was obtained against the Kalil Catering Company for $278 in favor of Jamie Jacobs, and execution was issued. The affairs of the various interests in the place became so complicated that a meeting of creditors was held yesterday at the

WOULD FIGHT VICE BY TEACHING YOUNG

Cities Must Protect Students Who Come from the Country, Says Dr. Gunsaulus.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE PLAN

Its Young People Forewarned and Forearmed—Giving Impetus to Industrial Art.

The Rev Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President of the Armour Institute of Chicago, who arrived yesterday at the Wolcott, says that the recent vice crusade has given that city a conscience which is very wakeful. Dr. Gunsaulus believes that it is the duty of a city to do its utmost to protect the young people who come from the country to study from the pitfalls that are spread for their innocence or ignorance. The Armour Institute, he adds, has made a new departure in this respect.

"The conscience that has been given to Chicago," he said yesterday, "as a result of the crusade against vice is far from put to sleep by the determined efforts of those who are interested in commercializing vice. The cry set up that things are just as bad as they ever were is obviously false from my point of view as a student and as a worker in education, where I come into some contact with thousands of young persons who come to Chicago, and certainly these are not exposed to temptations as they were. The best testimony, it seems to me, is the fight made against everything which the Vice Committee suggested.

"It is my belief that every school ought to be supplied with such medical advice and wise teaching as to forewarn and forearm. Our big cities have no business inviting the innocent people from the country to come in and be educated in them without making a strong effort to guard them against the rapacity of things immoral and well organized, which fairly fail upon new and fresh material. At the Armour Institute we have just taken a step in providing, through our physician and our athletic staff, such instruction as ought to come to students when or before mistakes are made. But I maintain that one thing that must be watched is the commercialization of moral reforms; the brotherhood of institutes through any means whatsoever a commercial scheme to feed the public material with regard to the phenomena of vice must not be allowed to keep one eye on the work of the Lord and the other on the box office receipts."

Dr. Gunsaulus said he had come to New York to add to collections possessed by the museum of the Armour institute, which he regarded as of the utmost importance to young people of the Middle West.

"We believe in Chicago," he explained, "that the future of the American boy and girl must be identified with a great movement in art education which will beautify and make valuable our products for practical life. Germany, perhaps, has made certain its conquest of England and other countries without using any part of her military or calling upon her navy. The education of the German hand, through the training of the young from the beginning has had a great impulse given it by the German museum system. Such men as Justus Brinckmann, of the Museum for Kunst and Gewerbe, in Hamburg, follow Bismarck's idea and the cordial friendship of the German Emperor, who has greatly stimulated German educational life, has had great effect in producing a high class of beautiful objects, which are wholly serviceable. This gives value to the mark on the box, while in Germany.

"The conquest of such plans has no uncertain value in placing a nation in the forefront. Our art museum, located in the critical West, means to lead in this matter, and aims to provide for schools in the adjacent territory the study of such objects as will make industrial art what it ought to be in the great industrial sections of the country. We are therefore adding to our collections, especially in the departments of ceramics, textiles and metal work. We already have the best and largest collection of eighteenth century British pottery and porcelain, and our Wedgwood and pottery of the near East which have been purchased here or in Chicago are a good start in that direction. It is to complete this collection that objects are being secured here in New York, and that the Rev. A. Duane Pell has presented specimens of fine continental porcelains to the Museum."

CASSIDY WORKS SILENTLY.

Ex-Boss of Queens Out to Defeat Connolly for President.

Joseph Cassidy, ex-boss of Queens, who is managing the campaign for Leonard C. L. Smith, one of his lieutenants, who is running for President of that borough as a Fusion candidate on the Republican, Progressive, and Prohibition tickets, would not talk about the campaign yesterday. He said that he was misunderstood and that his remarks were generally perverted and misconstrued. He is marshaling all the Fusion forces and cut-off bands from the regular Democratic Party in an effort to defeat Maurice E. Connolly, the regular Democratic nominee for President of Queens.

"I am only working in a quiet way," said Cassidy, in explaining his reason for declining to be interviewed. "If there is any talking to be done, see the candidates. I have a following who are satisfied to know that I am out for certain candidates, and that is enough. As for the attacks which are being made on me, I have this to say: It makes no difference if I am painted with those who know me best."

From now on until Election Day Cassidy will spend the greater part of his time in his clubhouse in Court Square, Long Island City, directing the Smith campaign.

PUBLISHERS FOR SULLIVAN.

They Organize to Help Elect Tammany Candidate for County Clerk.

A number of representatives of the book publishing, printing, and paper trade held a meeing at 56 Beekman Street yesterday and organized the Manhattan Publishing, Printing and Paper Trade Association to further the candidacy of James E. Sullivan, who was nominated for County Clerk on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Sullivan has been in the publishing business all his life and conducts a printing establishment at 21 Warren Street.

Among those present at yesterday's meeting were Alexander Ferris, Max Greenbaum, David Greenbaum, Samuel Fendler, John J. O'Brien, A. Cyphers, C. Keyser, T. J. Mahoney, Frank McCafferty, John T. Doyle, Cornelius Day, John Hart, Emanuel Levine, William Rittle, J. H. Jonas, D. Krulin, John J. Conlen, A. Johnson, E. de Mann, John Coleman, C. L. Conlon, and P. Daly.

Hurt in Wreck, She Gets $25,000.

UTICA, Oct. 14.—A jury in the Supreme Court to-day returned a verdict for $25,000 damages against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company in favor of Miss Mary D. Cahill, who was injured in a wreck of an excursion train of teachers bound for Washington a year ago last April. The wreck occurred near Easton, Penn., and eight teachers were killed.

Prince's Hunting Trip Ended.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14.—The Prince of Monaco, who has been, for some weeks, hunting big game in Wyoming, left Cody to-day and will go directly to Chicago, arriving there on Thursday, according to a telegram received here to-day. The Prince reports success in his hunt.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Knickerbocker Ice Company Buyer of Fort Washington Corner—J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Former Home Leased—Madison Avenue Deal—Brooklyn Flats Sold—Active Suburban Market—Good Downtown Leases.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company, it was announced yesterday, is the buyer of the large plot in the Fort Washington district, the sale of which by the Barney Estate Company was reported last Sunday. The property consists of eight lots on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 184th Street, fronting 100 feet on the avenue and 198 on the street, and extending easterly to Laurel Hill Terrace, at the crest of Fort George Park overlooking the speedway. The property was acquired several years ago by the late Charles T. Barney.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company has bought the plot for the purpose of erecting a large building for an ice plant rendered necessary by the increase in business due to the growth of the upper Washington Heights and Dyckman districts in big apartment house operations.

Madison Avenue House for Trade.

A private residence in the upper Madison Avenue vicinity has been purchased for conversion to business by the Capen Realty Company. The house is the four-story dwelling at 1,089 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-first Street, on a lot 16.8 by 85. It was purchased from Mrs. Ida B. Cook, who has lived there for about 18 years. The property has been held at $35,000. The new owners will begin alterations for business at once.

Former Rockefeller Home Leased.

An important lease in the Fifth Avenue residential district below Fifty-ninth Street was closed yesterday by William A. White & Sons who rented for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the residence at 13 West Fifty-fourth Street to Mrs. William W. Borden of Chicago. The lease is for a term of years. Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., formerly occupied the house until a short time ago, when his new residence at 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, nearly opposite, was completed.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Charles S. Kohler sold for Thomas G. Nunn and May A. Flynn the four-story and basement dwelling, 81 West 104th Street, on plot 16.6¼x100.11, to an investor.

Taxi Cab Company Leases Plot.

The United States Express Company leased to the Yellow Taxi Cab Company the three lots at 68 Trinity Place and 103 and 105 Greenwich Street for a long term of years as a downtown station. Leonard J. Carpenter was the broker in the transaction.

For the Protection of Broadway.

Fearing that the contractors who are building the subway may erect galleries for pipes in Broadway between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets, that will seriously interfere with business, the Broadway Association has sent out a call for a meeting to be held this afternoon at 2 P. M. in the Hotel McAlpin. Resolutions will be offered and measures taken to protect the light and air of property along Broadway between the streets named when work is about to begin.

Bronx Borough.

John A. Steinmetz sold for the Obark Realty Company, 2,052 Lafontaine Avenue, a lot 65 by 100. The buyer, F. Hoenig, will improve with apartment houses. The same broker in conjunction with Clement H. Smith, sold for the Steinmetz Construction Company, 1,420, 1,422, and 1,424 Glover Street, three two-family brick houses to Henry Fuellert for investment.

Brooklyn.

L. M. Mendham purchased from the G. & M. Improvement Company the two four-story flats occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Sterling Place. Vacant property was given in part payment by its buyer.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Samuel Ringler to a client for investment, the three four-story double brick apartments on plot 75 by 100, 4,715, 4,717, and 4,719 Fourth Avenue. They were held at $50,000.

Ogden L. Mills Increases Holdings.

Ogden L. Mills has added to his Long Island holdings by purchasing a portion of the Mazzoni farm situated at Woodbury, L. I. This adjoins the property that Mr. Mills purchased last year and the estate now comprises about three hundred acres. Extensive improvements are being made upon the property and when completed it will be one of the show places on Long Island. Cocks and Willets negotiated the transaction.

Long Island.

A tract of four acres at Seawende, near Patchogue, has been sold by R. L. Kilby to Mrs. W. Mayp. The property fronts on the Great South Bay and contains a fine house of 15 rooms. The consideration was about $30,000.

Ten lots on Ashburton Avenue, Bayside, between Third and Fourth Streets, were sold yesterday by the Courtney Realty Company to the Bayside Realty Company. The sale was made through the agency of D. L. Dayton.

$60,445 for Woodhaven Lots.

All of the 116 lots at Woohdaven, L. I., offered at auction by the Jere Johnson Jr., Company on Monday afternoon were sold. They brought a total of $60,445. Several hundred persons attended the sale. Lots on Thrall and Bigelow Avenues, brought from $510 to $810 each, on Fulton Street from $585 to $770 each, and on Woodhaven Avenue from $780 to $900 each, among the buyers were: H. Gally, I. Wohl, C. Wapler, J. Dittmar, J. Dickle, F. Trump, J. French, A. J. Maillet, M. Kaufmann, E. Washbourne, W. J. McGillen, F. Egeland, M. H. Spielman, S. Blounton, and V. Schaffner.

New Jersey.

The Grantwood Realty Company has sold at Morsemere, N. J., to S. J. Gardiner three lots, to Mrs. F. L. Hulsey, two lots, and to S. S. Jervis two lots. The company reports a total sale of lots since July 15th aggregating $40,000.

Sale at Scarsdale.

Angell & Co. have the sale of two and three-tenths acres on Bichell Road, at Scarsdale, N. Y., for Thomas F. Burgess to Arthur R. Leveridge. The property adjoins the development known as the Heathcote tract and also the new property recently opened by the Quaker Realty Company, and known as the Morris Farm.

Scarborough Acreage Sale.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Eugene A. Callahan of New Haven, Conn., a plot of about three and one-half acres, at Scarborough, N. Y., to Walter B. Mahoney and Giles Whiting. The property fronts on the Scarborough Road. The same brokers sold, last year, to Walter B. Mahoney, two and one-half acres adjoining this property, upon which he has erected a residence.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company have leased for the estate of Charles A. Baudouine the store, basemcnt, and sub-cellar, at 392 Broadway, to the Belmore Lunch Company, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $40,000; the store and basement of 65 and 67 West Houston Street, corner of Wooster, to Joseph M. Huber for ten years, at an aggregate rental of about $35,000, and a store and basement in the Westerly, at 961 Sixth Avenue for Eliot Lee and others to I. & D. Popkin for five years. Frank L. Wisher Company leased for James Simpson, as Trustee, the three-story private house, 117 West Eighty-third Street, for ten years to Albert T. Fowler, who intends altering same for his general contracting business.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased the following dwellings: Sixty-five East 124th Street, for James Regan, to Herman Fink; 110 East 127th Street, for the F. F. Freehold Estates, to Julia Mulhall; 2,002 Madison Avenue, for Alfred C. Richartz, to Martin J. Feley; 260 West 128th Street, for Wilcox & Shelton, to Edward Tompkins.

Charles S. Kohler has leased for Susan Devin, to Dr. Edward N. Roeser, the three-story and basement dwelling, 220 West 105th Street; also for Dr. S. Nelson Irwin, to Reginald R. Foster, the three-story and basement dwelling, 732 West End Avenue, and for George W. and Alice T. Stokes, to Barton M. Gray, a three-story and basement dwelling, 131 Manhattan Avenue.

Bids for Brooklyn Pavements.

Estimates will be received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, at his office, until 11 o'clock to-day, for regulating and paving with preliminary asphalt pavement on a 4-inch concrete foundation, the roadway of Barrett Street, East New York Avenue, to Blake Avenue.

Realty Notes.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated a first mortgage of $21,000 for a term of years on the northwest corner of Broadway and 147th Street.

Mayor Ardolph L. Kline will be the guest of honor at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 22.

John M. Thompson, former manager of the private sales department of Bryan L. Kennelly, has opened real estate offices at 115 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

78th St, 210 West, s s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.8x102.2; three-story dwelling; executors' sale; subject to mtge of Annie S. Patton, deceased; bid in at $22,300.

43d St, 6 and 8 East, s s, 158 ft e of 5th Av, 41x100.5, five-story building and four-story dwelling; L. A. Trowbridge against L. K. Hoag and others; T. H. Baskerville, attorney; Lyttleton Fox, referee; due, $194.-116.48; taxes, &c., $3,458.19; withdrawn.

Barrow St, 77, n s, 175 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100, five-story tenement; to Lowenfeld & Prager for $20,150.

9th Av, 550, e s, 74.1 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x100, five-story tenement and stores; C. S. Wilson and others against H. R. Robinson and others; Parsons, C. & M., attorneys; J. W. Hyde, referee; partition; to Max Finkelstein for $34,100.

76th St, 31 West, n s, 307.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100, four-story dwelling; H. L. Heimerdinger against Michael Caufield and others; Liebman & Liebman, attorneys; F. L. Kane, referee; due, $29,292.05; to the plaintiff for $29,500.

34th St, 338 and 340 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 46x98.9, two five-story tenements and stores; W. C. Diehl against Andrew Diehl and others; J. J. Fitz Gerald, attorney; A. S. Worton, referee; partition; to the defendant for $25,000.

46th St, 803 East, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Louis Rinaldo and others; J. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; T. M. Riehle, referee; due, $14,-862.55; taxes, &c., $659.85; to the plaintiff for $13,600.

Delancey St, 238, n s, 75.2 ft e of Willet St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; M. A. Rauh against C. I. Weinstein and others; Lachman & G., attorneys; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $33,531.36; taxes, &c., $1,257.45; to the plaintiff for $34,500.

By Henry Brady.

114th St, 56 West, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.4x100.11, three-story school; George Erff against Charles Shlivek and others; Wentworth, L. & S., attorneys; T. H. Baskerville, referee; due, $11,696.48; taxes, &c., $120.10; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ogden Av, 1,016, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 25x70, three-story tenement; T. J. Chabot against E. Ahearn and others; M. J. Sullivan, attorney; M. P. Doyle, referee; due, $7,921.96; taxes, &c., $472.81; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Morris Av, e s, 111.8 ft s of Park View Terrace, 30x131.4x125.1x95.1, vacant; Tax Lien Co. against F. T. Taylor and others; William Lustgarten, attorney; L. J. Tompkins, referee; due, $1,802.18; taxes, &c., $530.75; to O'Hara Brothers for $2,475.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings In the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, 1,491, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11x26, five-story flat with stores; voluntary sale.

39th St, 119 East, n s, 188 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9, five-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

79th St, 163 West, n s, 188 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2, five-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Long Island City—Borden Av, 194½x23, n s, 220 ft e of Front St, through to 3d, 44x180, one-story stores; voluntary sale.

Kingsbridge Av, 3,101, w s, 30 ft n of 231st St, 37.6x200, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn—84th St, s s, 253.8 ft e of 4th Av, 20x183.1x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

45th St, 150 West, s s, 516.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4, four-story dwelling; A. E. Copeland against Benven Realty Co. and others; Lewkowitz & S., attorneys; T. L. Hurley, referee; due, $7,935.36; taxes, &c., $642.02; subject to first mortgage, $29,000.

24th St, 316 East, s s, 281.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Chas. Pfizer, Jr., Co., Ltd., and others; Harold Swain, attorney; W. E. Slevin, referee; due, $6,543.18; taxes, &c., $353.35.

Lewis St, 144, e s, 123.8 ft n of Houston St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; D. D. Forbes and others against Sophia Moore and others; Wyckes Brothers, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $21,163.13; taxes, &c., $1,380.

By Henry Brady.

118th St, 26 West, s s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; A. B. Ansbacher against Julius Litwak and others; Lachman & G., attorneys; F. C. Hunter, referee; due, $23,274.92; taxes, &c., $570.

93d St, 316 East, s s, 237.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.8, six-story tenement and stores; Manhattan Savings Institution against Hannah Solomon and others; Rapallo & K., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $40,-321.50; taxes, &c., $2,840.

By J. H. Mayers.

Madison Av, 1,833 and 1,835, e s, 40 ft s of 120th St, 60.11x75, two five-story tenements; A. M. Bullowa and others against J. F. Schreyer and others; E. M. Bullowa, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,385.47; taxes, &c., $167.43; subject to two mortgages aggregating $35,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Coster St, 640, e s, 360 ft s of Sporford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; A. N. Lecuyer against Felser Realty and Construction Co. and others; Maurice Deiches, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $6,897.98; taxes, &c., $190.12.

Hoe Av, e s, 179.5 ft n of Freeman St, 50x100, vacant; L. A. Johnson against A. C. Victory and others; E. W. Van Gordon, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $8,-116.96; taxes, &c., $800.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hall Place, 1,045, w s, 449.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x106.11x26.4x107.8, three-story tenement and store and three-story rear tenement; Joseph Nordenschild against Bertha Wasserman and others; J. J. Lazaroe, attorney; F. L. Kane, referee; due, $1,911.92; taxes, &c., $374.81.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

There were no plans for new buildings in the Bronx yesterday. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Vermilyea Av, s w corner of Academy St, for one-story store, 25x100; W. F. Johnston, 9 Church St, owner; J. C. Cooker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n w corner of 36th St, to an eleven-story store and loft; Medford Realty Co., 103 Park Av, owner; T. C. Visscher, 425 5th Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

39th St, 107 to 113 West, to a three-story theatre; Elliott Theatre Co., 1,416 Broadway, owner; H. B. Herts, 35 West 31st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 84th St, 40x100; Margaret C. Hughes to Hughes Holding Corporation, 141 Broadway, (mtg $92,000,) B. & S., Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

HOUSTON ST, 398-400, n s, 40x90, to 418 and 391 East 2d St; Louise Kaufold to Rialty Realty Co., 98 Graham Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $48,750,) Sept. 30; attorneys, L. & M. Blumberg, 98 Graham Av, Brooklyn; Price, Plains Road, quitclaim, Oct. 10; attorney, A. J. Herrick, 99 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 486 and 487, Block P map of Mapes estate; Land Realty Co. to John A. Steinmetz, 912 Bronx Park South, or 1,005 East 180th St, Oct. 14.....$1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Fox St, 155.6 x--; Phoebe Nallit to David I. Nallit, Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 14; attorney, J. L. Weinberg, 132 Nassau St.....$100

WEST ½ of Lot 337, map of Wakefield, 25.3x114; Robert C. Morgenstern, Jr., to Constantin H. Kraus, Philadelphia, Penn., May 22, (mtg $400;) attorney, John H. Behrmann, 3,870 White Plains Av.....$100

WEST ½ of Lot 1,050, same map; Metz A. Wetterer to Annie Henry, 631 East 219th St, (mtg $500,) Sept. 27; attorneys, A. F. Gescheidt & Son, Mount Vernon, N. Y...$1

6TH AV, n s, e 25 ft of Lot 249, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Stanislaw Koncyalski to Elizabeth K. Wawrzyniak, 859 East 220th St, Oct. 11; attorney, F. X. Wazeter, 346 Broadway.....$1

14TH AV, s s, 155 ft w of 6th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Vincenzo L. Zito to Carmelina Riola, 2,152 Washington St, Sept. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

161ST ST, 700 East, 50x99.10; Allendorf Realty Co. to Smada Realty Co., 391 East 149th St, Oct. 10, (mtg $52,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.$100

163D ST, n s, 105 ft e of Forest Av, 40x120.2; Henry F. Nimphins to Josephine D. Baencker, Jersey City, Oct. 14; attorney, Peter J. Everett, 32 Liberty.....$100

163D ST, s e corner of Clinton Av, 25x95; Jacob Steifler Co. to North Land Co., 526 Southern Boulevard, Sept. 4, mtg $2,205; attorney, Charles Weishaupt, 320 Broadway..$1

159TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of Park Av, 38,6x--; Lots 370 and 371, map of Hunt estate; Smada Realty Co. to Allendorf Realty Co., 261 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 84th St, 40x100; Hughes Holding Corporation to M. I. Stewart & Co., 404 5th Av, prior mtg $82,000, 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

CHERRY ST, 188½, n s, 20.1x75; Sarah A. Smith to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 10, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

PRINCE ST, 115, s s, 20' e of, 116 Prince Street, Inc., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, Oct. 14.....$10,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 34, e s, 20.4x104.5; Katherine J. White to Home Trust Co. of New York, 44 Court St, Brooklyn, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Oct. 10; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. 160 Broadway.....$30,000

SPRING ST, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 23.9x112.6; Bernardine M. Kracht to Bertha Q. Middendorf and others, executors, 59 Montgomery St, Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 3 years; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway.$25,000

3D AV, 890, w s, 20x70; Morris Lewis to Mayer Katzenberg, 208 East 60th St, Oct. 14, 5 years; attorney Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway.....$13,000

10TH AV, 132, e s, 22.4x75; Otto Hentschel to American Mortgage Co, 46 Cedar St, Oct. 11, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$8,000

150TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Charles Newman to Florence Kaldenberg, 308 West 82d St, Oct. 7, 5 years; attorneys, Niebrugge & M., 233 Broadway.$2,000

Bronx.

BARNES AV, n w corner of 218th St, 114x105; Thomas Greenlees to Selena A. Campbell, Stamford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$1,000

CORLEAR AV, e s, 86.6 ft s of 232d St, 25x127; Terence J. Byrne to Frank Bortlik, 338 Corlear Av, Oct. 11, prior mtg $1,500, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

ELLISON PLACE, e s, 325 ft s of Battery St., 50x--; Theresa Hoffmann to Anna Ehlers, 078 Freeman St, (mtg $4,700,) Oct. 3, due as per bond; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$1,000

ERNESCLIFFE PLACE, s s, 292.2 ft w of Lisbon Place, 25x--; Katharina Gass to Mary R. Dolan, 587 Riverside Drive, 2 years, Oct. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

LOT 16, revised map of Seneca Park, 80.2x--; Jacob Lotter to Louisa Strung, 803 East 142d St, Oct. 14, prior mtg $3,500, due as per bond; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 148th St and 3d Av.....$900

LOT 177, map of Washingtonville; William H. Farrington to William Reilly, 588 East 241st St, Oct. 11, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. J. Herick, 99 Nassau St.....$800

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of Prospect Av, 22.2x--; Arthur A. Henning to Gepke Schulte, 359 East 145th St, Oct. 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$5,000

RYER AV, 2,045 and 2,047, w s, 50x irregular; William L. Phelan to Tillie Wolfe, 417 Wendover Av, Oct. 10, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, S. Greenebaum, 63 Wall St.....$12,000

SAME PROPERTY; William L. Phelan to Harry W. Davis, 1,204 Tinton Av, Oct. 10, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, H. W. Davis, 76 West Tremont Av.....$8,000

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Gun Hill Road, --x--; Maria and John B. Armanino to Elizabeth K. Doolling, 179 East 80th St, prior mtg $23,000, April 26, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$3,000

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 173d St, 215.11x irregular; Nan Realty Co. to Jessie Mattocks, Closter, N. J, prior mtg $14,000, Oct. 11, due April 11, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

WEST ½ of Lot 1,050, map of Wakefield; Philip Bohnet to William Wetterer, Nov. 28, 1898, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gebhelt & T., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$500

1ST AV, e s, 175 ft s of 1st St, 75x100, Olinville; Frank Yodice to Leucio Jannace, 3,553 Olinville Av, 5 years; attorney, Adolph Cianchetti, 192 Broadway.....$3,000

8D AV, n e s, at w s of Lorillard St, 50.5x--; Belmont Square Market, Inc., to John J. Brady, 2,395 Valentine Av, due June 24, 1914, 6 p. c., Oct. 14.....$5,000

3D AV, w s, 72.7 ft n of 167th St, 25.1x81.7; Henry J. Salzmann to Lena Fischer, 550 East 169th St, Oct. 14, 3 years; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$5,000

10TH AV, n s, w ½ of w ½ of Lot 994, map of Wakefield; William A. Auld to Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution, 195 Broadway, May 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph T. Mulhall, 206 Broadway.....$500

14TH AV, s s, 155 ft w of 6th Av, 50x114; Carmelina Riolo to Harriet A. Baldwin, Newark, N. J., Oct. 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,300

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

VAN NEST AV, 531 and 533, all; Emil Talamini to Mamie Costa, 531 Van Nest Av, 5 years from July 1, 1912; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,120 Walker Av.....$840

2D AV, 393, all; Frederick K. Cameron et al., to Alfred S. Kirl, 393 2d Av, 11 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 141 Broadway.....$1,800

4TH ST, 167 East, all; Thomas Windmuller to George Koenig, 92 Avenue A, 10 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, George Meyer, 115 Broadway.....$2,800

45TH ST 544 and 546 West, store, &c; Robert C. Fulton to Andrew Valich, 524 West 45th St, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, A. Valich, 544 West 45th St.....$720

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

ARTHUR AV, 2,010; American Radiator Co. against Abraham Shapiro and others, July 21, 1913.....$603

AVENUE A, w s, between 63 and 64th Sts; Wright Wire Co. against Flower Hospital of New York, Oct. 7, 1913.....$955

MONTEREY AV, n w corner of 178th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Monterey Building Co., Inc., and others, Sept. 29, 1913.....$66

PARK AV, e s, between 76th and 77th Sts; Wright Wire Co. against German Hospital of New York and others, Oct. 7, 1913..$803

79TH ST, 167 East; Evans & Thomas against Eglise St Jean Baptiste and others, June 27, 1913.....$979

149TH ST, s s, 216 ft w of Brook Av; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Frederick Schnaufer and others, Oct. 7, 1913, (by bond).....$666

SAME PROPERTY; Pilot Valve Co. against same, Sept. 16, 1913, (by bond).....$180

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Greenberg against same, Sept. 12, 1913, (by bond).....$1,240

SAME PROPERTY; Jiffy Fir-Horo Rack Co. against same; Sept. 13, 1913, (by bond.).....$433

SAME PROPERTY; Abel Hanson against same, Sept. 13, 1913, (by bond).....$396

Mechanics' Liens.

SO. BOULEVARD, 1,052; Joseph J. Halpin against David Rosing, owner; Jacob Tuchman, contractor.....$65

SO. BOULEVARD, 1,052; Jacob Tuchman against Isaac Diamond and Clarence C. McKibbin, owners and contractors.....$623

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Diamond & Pollack Structural Iron Works against Davis Rosing, owner; Isaac Diamond and Clarence C. McKibbin, lessees and contractors.....$400

137TH ST, 820 West; Lawless Bros., against Rosalind A. Goss, owner; Patrick A. Goss, contractor.....$40

144TH ST, 83 East; Hyman Shapiro against Charles S. Meyerson, owner; M. Zack, contractor.....$110

135TH ST, 124 and 126; Samuel Schiffman against David Shaff and Samuel J. Silberman, owners; Gib Young, agent, contractor.....$124

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 56x100; James G. Mulligan against Talmud Torah Beth Jacob of the Bronx, owner; S. Horowitz, contractor.....$140

175TH ST, 907 East; Consolidated Roofing Co. against Biograph Co., owner; Snare & Triest Co., contractor; Smith & Dorsett Co., Inc., sub-contractor.....$105

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 8th St, 60x50; Joseph Goldstein against Morris Shapiro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & Schaap.

GOERCK ST, 34; Louis B. Hasbrouck against Annie Arnowvitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Quinn, Jr.

LOT 18, map of property of New York Catholic Protectory, Bronx; Mary Nesmith, against Hildale Lion and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hughes.

PITT ST, 68 and 70; 13th St, 637 and 641 East; 98th St, 60 East; 101st St, 304 East; Dora Greenbaum against Annie Pechter and others, (action to set aside deeds;) attorney, I. Canner.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 3d Av, 41x26; Alfred G. Scott against Simon Hecht and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. M. Goodrich.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 185 ft s w of Tiffany St, 100x100; two actions; William H. Caldwell, Jr., against Levine & Atlas Co. and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. Knox.

69TH ST, 132 East; Max Sorger against Carl Taylor and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, S. B. Pollak.

103D ST, 119 East; New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital against Leah Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

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Two High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses.
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With Large Foyer and Reception Room
At Very Moderate Rental.
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One Block from Subway Station
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Premises or KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Harlem Library apartments, 32 West 123d St.; delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one and two rooms; only $30. See janitor or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., (125th St.)

19 East 57th Street.
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$1,000 to $1,300
4 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$2,500
Elevator service, all improvements. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St. Phone John 800.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
West Side.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 202 Times.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN.
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 5547.

509 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.—High-class elevator housekeeping apartment, 5 large, sunny rooms; newly decorated, attractively furnished; large closets; electricity, telephone.

FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
A lady will sublet highly desirable 6-room apartment, possessing modern conveniences, in first-class elevator apartment house; southern exposure. APT. 62, 7 WEST 92D ST.

Rent 6 months or longer, newly decorated, handsomely furnished 6-room corner apartment; bath, electricity, and telephone; opposite Columbia University; rent, $85. F 14 Times.

THE ESTLING,
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St.
Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

HENDRIK HUDSON ANNEX, 601 West 110th St.—Fully furnished seven-room apartment; southern exposure; immediate possession can be had. Apply Manager.

For six months or longer, richly furnished 5-room apartment, facing Riverside at 156th St.; highest references. Phone Audubon 5756. Apartment 4B.

High-class furnished apartments to sublease; 4 months or longer; $75 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

A.—72d, 156 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; furnished room service; $65.

Rent for Winter my apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished. 619 West 114th.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED
4 rooms; elevator, &c. 5 W. 104th St.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large room and hall room; excellent board.

For Rent—Furnished 7 rooms, bath, 2 maids' rooms. 127 West 58th.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.—Seclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional. Worth investigating.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

To sublet for four or five months from Nov. 1 furnished housekeeping apartment, six rooms and bath, below 72d St., East Side. Prefer new house with southern exposure. X 248 Times.

We have applicants for high-class furnished apartments. If yours is for rent, send us full particulars.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
West Side.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 8th Av.

118TH ST., 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Southeast corner rooms, overlooking Drive; two baths; one block Columbia University; meals exceptional, optional; $5, $7; references. Apt. 51.

93d St., 44 West.—Qdlet, well-managed house; one apartment to each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent $60.

Riverside Drive.—Fine 7-room and bath apartment, facing Drive, $1,100. Very attractive. THE HUDSON, 227 Riverside Drive, corner 95th St.

118th St., 206 West.—Six rooms, $27-$32; newly decorated; all improvements; near Central and Morningside Parks; Subway, L; Janitor.

463 CENTRAL PARK WEST, 7 ROOMS.
61 WEST 98TH STREET, 6 ROOMS.
CYRILLE CARREAU, OWNER, 796 SIXTH AVENUE.

109th, 245-247 West.—Four rooms: new decorating; steam-heated halls, closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $22. Janitor.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88.—Cheapest rents Washington Heights; all improvements; 5-6 rooms, $28-$42; Broadway Subway to 181st. Janitor.

113th, 549 West, (Broadway.)—Seven elegant, large rooms; modern elevator apartment; $1,000.

FOR LIVING OR LIGHT BUSINESS.
Large two-room floor; electricity, telephone, private; suitable dressmaker. 148 W. 82d.

Apartments of 1-2-3 rooms and bath; 26 West 43d St. and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Supt., 500 5th Av.

Beautiful spacious apartment to lease, unfurnished, with or without hotel service. Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apartments and skylight studios; rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3106 Chelsea.

345 WEST 85TH ST.
Light first floor seven-room apartment.

East Side.

REDUCED RENTS—APARTMENTS.
2 & 3 Rooms & Bath, $50 up.
Rent includes chamber, service and heat.
177 MADISON AV.

$50, CORNER, SIX ROOMS,
128 EAST 29TH STREET.
CYRILLE CARREAU, 796 6TH AV.

89th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room, with alcove, bedroom, and bathroom; exceptional meal service; $660 per annum.

28 EAST 53TH STREET.—Southwest cor. Madison Av., new apartments, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St.; phone John 800.

Artist's studio apartment, with skylight; north; bedroom and bathroom; $65 per month. 146 East 39th St.

Corner apartment, 8 rooms, two baths; large closets. Vermilye, 34 Gramercy Park.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Pianos and Organs.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY, $100.
New pianos, $100; new players, $250. Write for booklets. United Mfrs., 108 West 34th St.

Steinway mahogany upright piano; good order; will sell for $115. 316 West 42d St.

Detectives.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. H. Morton, 110 West 96th St.; telephone.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th Street.
Rents $1,050.
Apartments of 9 to 11 rooms, (one semi-duplex,) with very large rooms and ample closets. Extra servants' room upstairs. At Hub of the City, within three minutes' easy walk of Subway and "L" stations. Especially well suited for groups of bachelors or families of adults. Apply to janitor, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, Agents, 84 William Street.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

The Mayfield
15 East 10th St., near 5th Ave.
Refined environment in the centre of the exclusive Washington Square section.
6 ROOMS.....$1,100
8 ROOMS.....$1,800
Extra maids' rooms if necessary.
Elevator and hall service the best.
Apply on premises, or
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agts., B'way & 103d St.

563 Park Ave.
Northeast Corner 62d St.
TO SUBLET
DUPLEX APARTMENT OF 14 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS
Southern and Easterly Exposures
At a Very Reasonable Rental
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Ave., near 42d Street.

The Carlton
157 EAST 81ST ST.
New Fireproof Elevator Apartments, (2 only)
Six rooms $900-$1,100—one apartment
Three rooms $600. All modern improvements

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS
Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3 rooms, $23 to $28.
4 rooms, $28 to $36.
5 rooms, $40 to $46.
Just completed.
Largest rooms in the finest residential section of city, near 3d Av. "L" Tremont Station, Tremont Av. & 180th St. Cross-town cars. One block from house.

Real Estate
Manhattan—For Sale.

218 Centre Street, 5 story, basement. N. E. Cor. 3rd, 183d; 3 lots. 6 Lewis St., 3 story, basement. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 Sixth Avenue.

Quick buyer with $5,000 cash; elevator house; near Riverside Drive. F 24 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain. — Beautiful two-family house, 14 rooms; steam heat, hot water supply, parquet floors, hardwood trim throughout; fine private street; four minutes to Prospect Av. Subway Station, and only two blocks to the new Lexington Av. Subway Station; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, 438 East 123d St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

BUILDER NEEDS MONEY, must sacrifice for $3,850, beautiful house, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, electric lights; best section Elliott Manor; 20 minutes from Herald Square; two blocks from trolley; fare five cents; title guaranteed; small payment down, balance like rent. H. J. Kendregan, 502 2d Av., New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

YORKTOWN
YORKTOWN
Westchester's Good Soil Centre.
Possesses everything to make it a prosperous district.
To raise cash, estate offers 136 acres fertile machine worked ridgeland, 700 feet elevation; southerly exposures. Approach to house through double row of maples, elms, hickories. House 30x60, barn 21x63, with extension 15x48; tie-up for 20 cows, 6 horses; carriage house 33x24; corn crib, smoke, hog and hen houses; apples, berries and grapes. Just off State Road, 2½ miles to station; $18,000. Anxious for offer.
Another, 75 acres, better buildings. On State Road, 3 miles to station. $15,000.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. 'Phone 413.

Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County.—Rent furnished to April, cozy, dry, detached cottage, nine rooms, butler's pantry, bath, telephone, street lights, hot water heat, open fire, double windows, electric lights, garage; station, church, and schools within two minutes' walk; $600; or exchange for furnished city apartment; references given and required. Owner, Room 1,101, 2 Rector St. Phone 3249 Rector.

ENGLISH COTTAGE, 9 rooms, two baths; three baths if desired; sleeping porch on large plot overlooking golf links; hardwood trim and floors; hot-water heat; thoroughly up-to-date; ready for occupancy Jan. 1; decoration and fixtures may be selected; part cash, balance on mortgage. Further particulars by mail from Mrs. Varian, 20 New St., N. Y. C. Phone 1878 Rector.

Gentleman erecting two fine moderate cost houses in finest section of Westchester, convenient to transportation, will sell one to family of good standing; 9 rooms, two or three baths as required; sleeping porch; fixtures and decorations to suit; principals only. J. R. Whitehead, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2848J.

Fine new Dutch Colonial house on large plot in the finest residential park in New Rochelle; 9 rooms; two or three baths as desired; large verandas; sleeping porch; moderate cash payment, and mortgage arranged to suit. Miss Mahlstead, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 4334 Rector.

BRONXVILLE—MEADOWDALE.
House containing five bedrooms, bath, large living room, open fireplaces, and usual conveniences. Rental, $70. Smaller house at $55. BURKE STONE, Inc., BRONXVILLE.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR.—Acre plots, with improved roads, water, electricity and beautiful surroundings, at real acreage prices; booklet and full information on request. WESTCHESTER HOMES CO., 30 East 42d.

Angell & Co., Scarsdale and Hartsdale; sale or rent. Scarsdale, N. Y., and 507 5th Av., City.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Owner, living in another State, will sell his 6-room house and beautiful plot of 100x150; large porch, cement cellar; near trolley and station; good location; price $2,500; make your own terms, monthly if desired; clear title. Owner's box, 42 Times.

A choice Northport tract, 48 acres; high, cultivated, good soil; beautiful Sound views; 2,200 feet frontage on two highways; within mile of shore and trolley; $400 per acre; brokers protected. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Forest Hills, L. I.—12 minutes from Penna. Station; Sage Foundation plot, 60 foot front, 92 feet deep; best choice in the development; sacrifice price. Room 95, 1,328 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Craftsman Bungalow.—Transferred to Buffalo and must sell my beautiful seven-room and bath home; all improvements; large tiled porch; ingle-nook fireplace in living room; also fireplace in dining room; paneled walls and beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated throughout; double floors; steam heat; four large bedrooms and lots of closet room; half acre beautifully shaded plot; 600 feet elevation; fine views; 55 minutes out; five minutes from Mahwah (N. J.) Station; a real home in a delightful community; at less than cost for quick sale. Write or 'phone Widdicombe, Mad. Sq.—9890. 40 West 32d St.

Westfield, N. J.—Six and seven semi-bungalows now building on large plots with good chicken runs; easy walk to station; one block from trolley; a beautiful little country home with city improvements; grand location; terms, $300 each, $20 per month thereafter. Let us mail you particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Semi-Bungalow, 9 rooms and two baths, on large plot overlooking the Ramapo Valley; large veranda; sleeping and dining porches; steam heat; rubble stone fireplace; dining room panelled, wainscoat and beamed ceiling. Will sell for $6,500 to quick buyer. George Clark, 32 Laight St., New York City. Phone Spring 9231.

Bungalow in the mountains near New York; six rooms and bath; large fireplace; fine cellar and attic; convenient to station and good commuting service; no pioneering necessary; everything done; reason for selling, needs larger house; price, $4,800; particulars by mail or phone only. Mr. Trieb, Room 1,601, 41 West 31st St. Phone 9801 Mad. Sq.

Handsome well-built homes at Fanwood, N. J.; sold on easy monthly payments; located on large plots near railroad station; beautiful shade trees; all city improvements. Write us for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

$600 buys a big plot one block from depot at Fanwood; fine ground with view and all assessments paid; $10 cash, $6 monthly; 45 new houses all ready. Send for free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Ridgewood. — Attractive, modern house, 8 rooms, hot water heat, open fireplace; all improvements; A1 condition; 10 minutes station; bargain. Forman, Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—One of the most beautiful lakes in Southern New Hampshire; over 1½ miles long; 1,000 acres land covered with virgin timber, mostly pine; magnificent view; finest fishing and hunting in the State; an ideal place for a fishing and hunting club; price, $160,000; will exchange for good income property. Apply to D. M. White & Co., Peterborough, N. H.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Exceptionally built, new, stucco house; nine rooms; three beautiful baths; grounds 100x149; near Sound; bathing, boating, golf; a superb Winter home; 50 minutes Manhattan; electric train service; price $15,000. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted, $30,000 to $35,000, first mortgage; factory property in Jersey City; well located; all improvements. For full particulars, S. Straus, 713 Prospect Av., city.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%.
R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

First mortgage money at 5%; two sums of $500,000 for best Manhattan property. James Clark, 1,019 Flatiron Building.

Abundance Estates money for mortgage loans, owners only. Trustee, R 400 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

152d St., 513 West.—Ten-room house at reduced rent; hot-water heat. Kewish, 36 East 29th St.

Brooklyn.

House, $75; two months free; 836 2d St., near 7th Av.; three story, bay windows, basement. ACKERMAN, 187 Greenwich, 843 Carroll.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the application of DOWNING & LOW COMPANY, INC., to change its corporate name to "MRS. MARTINA DOWNING COMPANY, INC." To whom it may concern:
Notice is hereby given that Downing & Low Company, Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal office or place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Mrs. Martina Downing Company, Inc."
Dated New York, September 29th, 1913.
DOWNING & LOW COMPANY, INC.,
BY MARTINA DOWNING, President.

To Let for Business Purposes.

DESIRABLE SITES.
WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER
VACANT LOTS WELL LOCATED;
LARGE LOFTS—FACING EAST RIVER.
APPLY BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Loft, with plenty of light, size about 25x100; we can furnish power, live steam and heat; woodworker preferred. James Fagan & Son, 202 West Houston St.

Nice, large, light, airy store to let; one flight up; steam heat and hot water supply; long lease if required; rent reasonable to right party. 156 East 34th St.

5 WEST 16TH STREET.
Store, 20x70, $80; parlor story, $60.
Phone 3106 Chelsea.
Brokers full commission.

Large light office, new building, 4th Av. at 29th St., at a sacrifice; new partitions and furniture if desired; a real bargain 'Phone, Mad. Sq. 1288.

Desk room or part of first-class office in high-class building; telephone and stenographic service if desired; reasonable rent. Room 606, 40 Cedar St.

Grand St., 137-139, (near Broadway)—Store with basement, 26 x 80; modern building, $2,000; first loft, light, $1,000.

To Rent.—Part of office, furnished; stenographer, telephone. Room 1,112; 32 B'way.

New Jersey.

Eighteen lots, 45,000 square feet of land, to let for business purposes in Hoboken, N. J.; adjoining railroad, within five minutes' drive to all ferries. For particulars, write or call Koch & Rickens, 95 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., opposite City Hall.

Business Opportunities

EXPORT MANUFACTURERS.
A leading import and export house in New York city, extending operations in China, commencing January, 1914, with head office at Shanghai, is open to consider good selling agencies. Only firms anxious for this trade and willing to give necessary cooperation need apply. References exchanged. A. R. X., 243 Times Downtown.

TO LET
For receptions, dances, weddings, lectures, card parties, &c., Barnard Hall, S. E. Cor. Madison Av. and 125th St. Dance floor 50x100. Refreshment rooms, dressing rooms, &c., newly furnished. Booking agent on premises 4 to 6 P. M. daily. Afternoon dancing class is solicited.

For Sale—A successful retail establishment, 59th St. district, (an unusual opportunity on account of owners' illness;) carrying a select stock of ostrich feathers and a sample shoe department; will make equitable terms to responsible party. Address F. S., 154 Times Downtown.

Old established drug store, with large modern soda fountain, fixtures, restaurant, and stock; good location; Huyler's agency; reasons for selling explained; about $5,000 required; cash only. Hudson Wholesale Grocery Co., Hudson, N. Y.

Substantial yearly income can be secured by $1,000 investment, household machine to be used in every home; permanent; horse &c.; sole distributing for State of New York to give away. 114 5th Av., Room 1,712.

POULTRY PLANT.
$10,000. Cost twice that.
If you mean business write
Dr. G. L. HURD, Lakeville, Conn.

Moving-Picture Theatres, 300 seats and upward; bona fide propositions; details cheerfully submitted. Fitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square and 1,480 B'cadway, corner 42d.

Party desiring to engage in manufacture general line sweaters wishes to purchase up-to-date plant in operation; give full details first letter. N 100 Times.

$1,500 cash buys an up-to-date cigar and stationery store in a fast-growing section of the Bronx. For particulars, L 227 Times Downtown.

Young woman will invest $300 with services as designer with established ladies' neckwear manufacturing concern. Box 28 North Side Nows.

If you wish to sell or buy any business, call, write or 'phone; success guaranteed. 814 6th Av., corner 46th. Moore.

Capable, experienced man, with capital, wishes partnership in well-established manufacturing business. Write L. 241 Times.

Active interest wanted in paying business; will invest $5,000. Emerson, H 117 Times.

For Sale—First-class cafe, 281 7th Av., corner 29th St.; good business.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Oriental pearls, Platinum. Estates appraised and purchased. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.

Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq. Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Reliable multigraph letters, called for, delivered promptly; 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; filling in, addressing; representative submits samples; no job too large or small. Telephone Greeley 630. Gotham Multigraph Company, 45 West 34th. Room 1,204.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; addressing, filling in, mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; delivered when promised. Telephone 1,332 Cortland. William Gray, 93 Nassau st.

QUICK SERVICE MULTIGRAPH LETTER CO.—100, 65c.; 300, 95c.; 500, $1.25; reduction on short letters. Addressing, $2.50 per 1,000. Efficient and prompt service. 150 Nassau. Phone 4753 Beekman.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILE Typewritten Letters—500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.60; 10,000, $7.45. Addressing; best workmanship; delivered when promised. Harakon Company, 143 West 40th. Phone Bryant 6967

HIGH-GRADE multigraph letters, exact reproductions; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00; 10,000, $10.00; prompt service. Telephone Bryant. Orange Press, 132 Nassau St. Beekman 2256

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

INVENTIONS developed; models, experimental work and light manufacturing. PAUL BORYACK, 39 Park Row.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

No. 10 Remingtons	$55 to $75	
No. 1 Underwoods	35 to 70	
No. 1 Monarchs	35 to 70	
No. 10 Smith Premiers	35 to 70	
Royals	30 to 45	
Olivers	30 to 45	
L. C. Smiths	30 to 45	
Other makes	20 to 40	

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
4 months for $5 and up.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. }
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7190 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 181 West 31st.

Seven valuable Persian miniatures of the 17th century, from private collection, for sale at great sacrifice; can be seen at 23 5th Av. any afternoon except Sunday of this week and next between 6 and 7.

Slightly used desks office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, filing cabinets, mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

Desks, partitions, files, vertical card, telephone booths, wardrobes, tables, chairs, business furniture new; slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 Broadway.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

160 Typewriters, VISIBLE and other standard makes, costing $100 each new, now being retailed $5 and up. Store, 427 Broadway, near Canal

Candy, cigar, stationery store; established trade, traffic neighborhood; rent, $20; reasons; sacrifice, $135. 1,057 3d Av. (near 93d St.)

EIGHTY TYPEWRITERS,
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; selling out store, 392 Broadway.

Opera seats, Saturday matinees, two, orchestra centre, season, $175 each. F 11 Times.

Schools.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by experts will increase your chest 3 inches, upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 44 West 50th St. Robert Schinzing.

TUTOR.—COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND ENGLISH BRANCHES; EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCE; REFERENCES. E 175 TIMES.

Musical.

Mme. Ida Haggerty-Snell has removed her vocal studio to 2,647 Broadway. This gifted teacher claims, and proves, that all, regardless of age or talent, may be taught to sing. She has pupils from 10 to 70 years old.

Vocal lessons in class twice weekly; three months' course, $12. Address Vocal School, 330 West 58th St.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Dainty tango and bridge gowns; exclusive styles; reasonable; best references. A. Hamad, 72 West 98th; phone 1969 Riverside.

Lost

LOST—On Amsterdam Av. car going south from 135th St. about 8 P. M., Oct. 8, colored beaded bag containing little money, key, and seal ring, ruby and diamond set, initials "H. L. A.," valued as keepsake; reward. Return Miss Snyder, 502 West 135th St. Phone Morningside 518.

LOST—$1,000 note, made to the order of American-European Fur Co., for four months from date, Oct. 15, signed by American-European Fur Co. and indorsed by same company and by Sam Kheel. Reward for return to American-European Fur Co., 13 Bleecker St.

LOST—Between 16th and 20th Sts. and 6th Av. and B'way, a small open-face gold watch, Tiffany make, monogram on case "M. V. S." Suitable reward by returning to Margaret Dickinson, 18 West 18th St.

LOST—Pearl heart, with cluster diamonds in centre, neighborhood of 150th St. and Riverside Drive to Broadway and 145th St. Subway; suitable reward. Halper Drug Store, 150th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—A small, circular pin of pearls and diamonds (valued for sentiment) in the neighborhood 5th Av. and 34th St.; finder will receive liberal reward. Address M. S., 1,804 Broadway.

LOST—Gold vanity set, 4 pieces, monogram "E. A. H.," at Cafe de Paris, Saturday evening, Oct. 4; any reasonable reward paid for return to Groves, 22 West 30th St.; no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond flexible bracelet, set in platinum, Thursday night; probably lost entering or in Thirty-ninth Street Theatre; suitable reward. Room 7, 45 East 42d St., New York City.

LOST.—Pin miniature; gentleman's picture, surrounded by pearls, lost between 157th St., 9th elevated Republic Theatre; reward. 208 West 137th St.

LOST—Lady's diamond ear pin, platinum setting, 17 diamonds, between Hotel Amanda and 15 West 88th, Sunday evening; liberal reward. Write X 274 Times.

LOST—Motoring Long Island, blue enameled ball watch and chain; reward. 33 West 48th.

LOST.—Cardcase, Baker's store, containing draft, McAllister. 25 West 72d St. Reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch-bracelet, 59th-34th St.; reward, Bretwieser, 208 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond ring, on Broadway. John Hass, 247 West 102d. Reward.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST. — French poodle, License 10,287, at 38th St. and Lexington Av. Return 321 Lexington Av.; reward.

$100 REWARD
for Russian Terrier, dark shaggy hair, white marking, no collar; answers to name Dan; lost Aug 21. H. J. Webster, 169 West 126th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

TAKE NOTICE.—I, JACOB M. ABRAHAMS, have this day caused my surname to be changed from ABRAHAMS to BRAHAM. Hereafter I shall transact all my business and be known by the name of JACK BRAHAMS.
138 Utica Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1913.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 229S Stuyvesant.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place, Stuyvesant 1879.

Wanted—A merry-go-round for grown-ups. Address or call at Taverne Louis, Flatiron Building.

OLD GOLD, SILVER and platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co. 10 John St

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms, running water; excellent table; table guests.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; steam; excellent table; references, telephone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Rooms; excellent table; convenience; telephone; references.

65D, 23-30 EAST.—Second floor large and single rooms; private bath; excellent table.

A.—MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms, superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

MADISON AV. 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite, private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

71 MADISON AV.
Large, small rooms; gentlemen or families; board; references; telephone.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Attractive parlor; other rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Clean, steam heated rooms; phone; excellent board; references.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; conveniences; also skylight room; excellent board; reasonable.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Double room, with bath; single room, with bath; business man, references.

54TH ST. 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

50TH ST., 42 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class table board; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, second floor; good table; excellent service.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Office for physician or dentist; reception room adjoining; studio; also large and small rooms. Phone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Homelike place for rooms and board; home cooking; every convenience; moderate rate. 'Phone 6385 Columbia.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class table board; convenient Subway express, elevated trains.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

72D, 2-3 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable two, three, French cuisine; table board.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; table guests accommodated; references.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Large, small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate; phone.

74TH, 121 WEST.—Large second floor room; private bath; excellent home table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Private family; accommodate gentleman; sunny, comfortable room. Jacobs.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable second-story rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny, large, and medium connecting rooms; baths; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 158 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms with excellent board, private bath; telephone; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large double rooms, with board; suitable gentlemen or couple; excellent table; phone.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, suitable for doctor or dentist; also other room suitable for two; southern exposure.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade, private or public baths.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor and dressing rooms, with private bath; also other large rooms; will also rent back parlor with private bath, with use of elegantly furnished drawing room; excellent home cooking; best service; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with board; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 8397.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, handsome, southern second floor front; private bath; hall room.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

83D, 11 WEST.
Neatly furnished, immaculately clean rooms; refined family; private baths; telephone; convenient transportation.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

85TH ST., 209 WEST.—Fine large room, private bath; superior cuisine; table guests.

86TH ST. 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed front sunny rooms; bath; exclusive guests, private.

87TH ST. 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, excellent table, electric light; select neighborhood; references.

88TH ST. 261 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; private family; few boarders.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Well furnished front room; refined family; gentleman, couples. Hellman.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, light, airy, well-heated rooms; refined family; private bath; parlor dining; references exchanged.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large room with board.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms. Telephone 7442 Riverside. References.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Homelike house; electricity; private bath optional; exceptional table.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second floor front; small room; table guests. Moses.

95TH, 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with board; parlor dining; table guests; "L," Subway.

103D ST., (Corner West End, 479.) near Riverside Drive; Subway. Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

63D ST. SUBWAY. (909 West End Av.), attractive, good-sized rooms, continuous hot water, baths. Parlor dining. Phone 2965 River.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite; twin beds; connecting bath; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway; references exchanged.

110TH ST. 141 WEST.—Apartment fifth West, few refined permanent guests accommodated, comfortable American home, handsome apartment, accessible location. reasonable References.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

115TH ST. 606 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room; excellent board, table guests. Mendelsohn.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Sunny, double room, with board, home cooking; table guests.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome large room; every convenience; refined location; American family.

122D, 156 WEST.—Elegant double rooms; excellent table; references; American; table guests

140TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 2726.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; good board; telephone, reference; moderate.

149TH ST. 544 WEST. near B'way Subway, nicest, healthiest section "The Audubon." Only vacancies: Large, bright room $18, another $15, two; smaller room, $8. parlor dining rooms; every comfort. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

155TH ST., (888 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, light, heated rooms; excellent table.

826 WEST END AV.
ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES WITH BATH
NEWLY DECORATED.
SUPERIOR TABLE.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything new and clean, very attractive.
Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals.
Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Apartment 74; two nicely furnished outside rooms, for girls only; excellent table board optional. Telephone 8518 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden.

THE WOODBURY.
Riverside Drive, 835, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds

Board Wanted

Two gentlemen want rooms and board with refined family; no other guests; location north of 72d St., west of Broadway; give full particulars regarding rates, &c.; references exchanged. F 22 Times.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL.
PARK HILL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Elevation, 400 ft.; 45 minutes Times Square; open all year. Tel. 2181 Yonkers. W. E. Robinson, Manager. Engagements now made for Fall and Winter.

Long Island.

ELMHURST.—Large, front room for one or two business people or married couple; with, without board. X 276 Times.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.
Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted rooms, with private tiled bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway, 9 minutes from Lackawanna station; take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. 'Phone 2085—Orange.

A GRADUATE NURSE, living in the best residential section of Montclair, has opened her home to invalids; skilful nursing, home comforts. Miss Synnott, 117 South Fullerton Av., Montclair N. J.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Neatly furnished, airy, light, clean rooms; steam heated; refined family; all conveniences; telephone; references required.

28TH ST., 102 EAST.—Appreciative business men; quiet home; private baths; Subway; telephone.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Bedroom, sitting room, for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Furnished, medium size room, bath; $4.50; others; gentlemen only.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Room, with or without private bath; gentleman; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath, phone; references.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Two large rooms, nicely furnished; every convenience; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

STUDIO & FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
126 EAST 80TH ST.
Breakfast when desired. Elevator in house.

West Side.

8TH ST., 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; very large studio, double room; adjoining bath; famous private residence. Telephone Spring 3044.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, steam heat, telephone; select house.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—An exceptional room; large and airy; with private bath; for refined bachelor; references.

51ST ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; valet; old established house.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; suitable one, two; hot water constantly; telephone.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite, bedroom if desired, in physician's house; all conveniences. Telephone Plaza 442.

57TH ST., 363 WEST.—Lady having corner apartment wishes to rent two, three rooms; separately or together; housekeeping; suitable student, ladies, family; conveniences; references. Van M.

57TH, 328 WEST. — Large, medium-sized rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references.

58TH ST., 354 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath; southern exposure; continuous hot water; smaller rooms; $3.50, $5; telephone.

58TH ST., 53 EAST.—Suite, large parlor, bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished; all conveniences; private house; references exchanged.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites, single, double rooms; furnished or unfurnished; $20 to $75 monthly; excellent location.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 329 WEST.—Select, large and small rooms; conveniences; telephone; Subway, elevated; reasonable.

60TH ST. 22 WEST.—Parlor, parlor bedroom, bath; $7-$12 weekly; monthly reduction.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

65TH ST., 71 WEST.—Refined home; large, sunny rooms or floor; baths; convenient Subway, "L"; all cars; private family; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Neatly furnished, immaculately clean, large, light rooms; homelike atmosphere; all conveniences. near Subway; telephone; gentlemen. Manning.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Private house, pleasant newly furnished rooms; all cars. 4145 Col.

70TH ST. 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

70TH ST., 278 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single or suite; private house; bachelors only; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; bath adjoining; references exchanged.

71ST, 165 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large and small; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

71ST, 350 WEST.—Large front room; elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 1751. Sly

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway.

72D, 302 WEST.—Attractive front and rear rooms; bath connecting; private house.

179 WEST 73D ST.
Elegantly furnished, modern, large sunny rooms in refined family; also physician's office; very desirable location. Tel 3760 Col.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

75TH, 116 WEST. — Choice rooms; private house; electricity; hot water heating; references.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, unfurnished suite; private house; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; electricity; owner's private house; gentleman.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.
Moderate, high-class kitchenette suite; rooms, separate, connecting; near Subway.

77TH, 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references, Dutton.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Medium rooms; also smaller; bath; southern exposure; private house.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny, large and medium connecting rooms; baths; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; running water; gentlemen only.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite; also southern exposed single rooms.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, double room; light, pleasant, electricity, Subway; choicest location; small room.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway.

79TH, 139 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; references.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, sunny rooms, $6.00, $10.00; convenient to subway and elevator; gentlemen preferred. Referenced. V. & R.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small; southern, telephone; "L" and Subway; private.

82D ST., 170 WEST.—Rooms for business men; doctor's house; all conveniences; one block from elevated station. Telephone Schuyler 6409.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Sunny rooms in modern elevator apartment; every convenience. Haskins.

82D, 134 WEST.—Spacious, south room, 2d floor; private bath; twin beds.

84TH, 161 WEST.—Sitting room and bedroom, improvements; also single room. Effer.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, second floor rooms; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside Drive; Subway, elevated.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths adjoining; private house; references; gentleman.

88TH ST., 253 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, neatly furnished room; private house; refined private family; conveniences; references required; Broadway-West End.

91ST, 8 WEST.—Clean, attractive, well-furnished rooms; telephone; near Park; transit facilities.

92D, 42 WEST.—Neat, new furniture; sunny rooms; Subway; telephone; steam heat; gentleman.

92D, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; all conveniences; private house; convenient to all car lines.

94TH, 203 WEST.—Two small, well-furnished connecting rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen. Hawes.

94TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences. Donohue.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Attractive front suite, also small room; high-class apt. DAHL.

95TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; running water; private house; phone gentlemen.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.—Homeseekers will find in my house what they need.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Exceptional rooms for gentlemen; high-class elevator apartment 5D.

101ST ST., 230 WEST.—Desirable suite, parlor, bedroom; suitable for one or two gentlemen; outside rooms. Apartment 5.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; near Subway and "L"; telephone.

108D, 159 WEST.—Light room, near bath, between Subway and "L"; 'phone and hall service; private family; gentleman. Lent.

105TH ST., 53 WEST.—Two, three rooms; furnished, unfurnished; single, en suite; party, gentlemen; sunny apartment; convenient to elevated; telephone; references.

112TH ST. 511 WEST.—Steam, electricity; well furnished. 3883—Morningside. Clark.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Outside room overlooking Cathedral; quiet, homelike; references; fourth floor.

114TH, 618 WEST.—Attractive single rooms for gentlemen; apartment married couple; no others; absolute privacy; telephone, &c. Gregory.

114TH, 102 WEST.—Near park, "L," Subway; all conveniences; $2 upward; references. Adrian.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large outside rooms; telephone, elevator, electricity; modern; bath, shower; vicinity Columbia University. Lyman.

115TH ST., 408 WEST.—Newly furnished room; steam heat, electric lights; $4. Apt. 3.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Outside rooms; two gentlemen accommodated in private family; references. Apt. 24.

118TH, 400 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Two very large corner rooms; overlooking Park; magnificent view; celebrated restaurant; $15; references Apartment 5.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Well-furnished, light rooms, with board; home cooking; references exchanged. Volgyl. Telephone 8502 Morningside.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Beautiful front room, $7; high-class modern apartment; refined gentleman; no other roomers; Subway. Morn. 7700. Walsh.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—For high-grade business or professional woman, desirable front room; new elevator apartment. Apt. 54.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Attractive room, with two adults; elevator; references. Apartment 32.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; reasonable; also front suite. Rapeer.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

123D, 148 WEST.—Large rooms; private house; gentlemen, couple; breakfast; telephone; references.

129D ST., 842 WEST.—Elegant furnished room; hot and cold water; gentlemen; references.

131ST ST., 510 WEST.—Corner apartment; all outside rooms, single or en suite; housekeeping; telephone; electricity; elevator. Weber.

148TH, (Broadway, 3,804.)—Large, airy room; private; gentleman; board optional; reasonable. Mayer.

119TH ST., (Near Columbia University.)—Gentleman having modern three-room and bath; elevator apartment; desires congenial companion, literary or musical tastes; special inducements to cultured Frenchman or Italian. X 265 Times.

147TH ST., 561 WEST.—Beautiful room, private Jewish family; $4. Elevator Apt. 67.

841 WEST END AV.
Attractive outside room (southern exposure) in private American family; electricity, telephone, and all modern conveniences; references essential. Bailey.

A NURSE will take nervous or aged people who require care and kindness. Address Homelike, 708 Columbus Av.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; breakfast optional; private house; elevated; Park; moderate. 9 West 96th St.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Dainty suite, dressing room, $6.50; residence.

IN private house, suite of two rooms and bath. Plaza 8553.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 97TH STREET.
LARGE CORNER ROOM,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED;
PRIVATE FAMILY;
FOR ONE OR TWO BACHELORS.
'PHONE RIVERSIDE 3849.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Two attractively furnished outside rooms in modern apartment; refined surroundings; will rent single or en suite to business man at $6 per week each. Apply 88 Washington Place.

WEST END AV., 611.—Desirable, large front room; gentlemen only; running water; bath; near 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

CUMBERLAND ST., 307.—Near Subway; private residence; medium-sized room; attractive; hot water heat; telephone; owner.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN—We require experienced saleswomen for the following departments: Flannel, Neckwear, Lace, Stationary, Art Embroidery, Lace Curtain, and Corset Departments. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO
DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a number of girls, over sixteen years of age, as parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 5th Ave., 34th and 35th Sts., require competent saleswomen for their departments of Misses' and Children's Wear, Cloaks, etc. Apply by letter, stating full particulars.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require bright, active girls as floor messengers; excellent opportunity for advancement.

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC WOMAN to sell high-class merchandise; best salaries guaranteed; references essential. Call, between 10 and 12, 200 West 23d St.

CATERER — CHAMBERMAID. — Mother as caterer; daughter chambermaid; large boarding house; references; reliability required. Owner, Stationery, 1,225 Madison Av.

FOUR WOMEN for interview work in California and Florida; experience unnecessary, but tact and personality essential; railroad expenses paid and guaranteed income; permanent and profitable positions; city work also; teachers or normal graduates preferred; only earnest, serious women over 25 need apply. Call after 2, Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 Fifth Av.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a young (under 30) German or Swiss governess, able to speak French, and capable to teach music, and also to give physical care to a girl of 9, who goes to school; must be willing to go to the country for week-ends. Apply Wednesday, 11 to 12, at 5 West 54th St., bringing personal references.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent lady's maid for actress; theatre only; white or light colored. Call to-day and Thursday, 9-11 A. M., 104 East 40th St.

MAID.—For general housework in family of three; sleep out; first-class references required. Apartment 31G, 160 Claremont Av.

NECKWEAR. — EXPERIENCED FINISHERS ON MEN'S FOUR-IN-HANDS CAN MAKE GOOD WAGES AT HOME. KEISER, 112 EAST 28TH ST.

NECKWEAR. — EXPERIENCED FINISHERS ON MEN'S FOUR-IN-HANDS; MODEL WORKROOM. BEST PRICES. KEISER, 112 EAST 28TH ST.

NURSE GIRL.—Some one willing to care for little girl and baby; must pitch in and help do anything connected with the care of children. Mrs. Feigin, Bayshore Terrace, East Elmhurst, L. I.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse, Scotch, wants infant; to take entire charge. 356 Crimmins Av., Bronx, care of Gould.

PUPIL NURSES.—Apply Supervisor People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

SALESWOMAN.—A good opportunity for a first-class saleswoman to introduce well-advertised home necessity; liberal salary and commission; state experience and references. Box D 84 Times.

SEWING.—YOUNG LADIES, NEAT SEWERS, TAUGHT TO FINISH MEN'S FOUR-IN-HANDS; MODEL WORKROOM; CAN MAKE GOOD WAGES. KEISER, 112 EAST 28TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat and accurate; not afraid of

MITCHEL HAS PROXY READ HIS SPEECH

Fusion Candidate Campaigns in Kings with District Attorney Cropsey's Voice.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO WOODRUFF

Promises if Elected to Build Terminal Markets—Speaks of the "Spectacle" at Albany.

John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for Mayor, evidently suffering from the strain of the campaign, appeared before four large meetings in Brooklyn last night. It was the first time that he had been seen upon a public platform since his voice failed him last Wednesday night, and it was necessary for him to explain to each audience that by direction of his physician he was compelled to speak by proxy. At each meeting Mr. Mitchel trespassed upon the orders of his physicians to the extent of paying a tribute to the memory of Timothy L. Woodruff, former Republican leader of Kings County, and more recently chieftain of the Bull Moose in Brooklyn. The body of his address was read to the various audiences by District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County. At the meeting in the New Palm Garden, Sackman Street, East New York, Mr. Mitchel's enthusiasm led him to make a bitter attack upon the impeachment proceedings at Albany.

The four meetings were held at the Neighborhood Guild in Nassau Street, Saengerbund Hall, the New Palm Garden, and Kismet Temple, at 92 Herkimer Street.

In the address read by Mr. Cropsey, the Fusion candidate assailed Leader Murphy and Tammany Hall and characterized Judge McCall as Murphy's creature. He outlined various constructive policies of administration which he would put into effect if elected chief, among which were the establishment of large municipal terminal wholesale markets and the establishment of a special bureau in the Corporation Counsel's office to investigate the complaints of citizens against public service corporations and present the merits of such complaints to the Public Service Commission for remedial action.

Other views contained in the speech were these:

"McCall says there is extravagance in the City Government. Can he point to it in any department under the jurisdiction of the Fusion members of the present city administration? Compare the record of this Board of Estimate with the record of the last Tammany board. Compare the records of the present Borough Presidents with those of Haffen and Ahearn, and on which side does the extravagance lie?

"Reformers have promised economy and have failed to give economy. The reason for it has been that they were not reformed enough and courageous enough to find and check the waste. This present Fusion government has made the most effective effort which any board has ever made to compel economy. It has a method. It has started to rebuild from the bottom every department that it had power to change, so that honest, efficient methods would take the place of dishonest, wasteful methods.

"You can't do that without hurting the business of politicians and grafting contractors. Mr. McCall knows he can't, and that is what is worrying Mr. McCall.

"The first thing done by the Fusion Board of Estimate was to stop the authorization of bond issues in disregard of the debt limit. It found that at one time during the Tammany administration there were outstanding $180,000,000 of bonds issued, with only $22,000,00 left of the debt limit. This was the sure road to bankruptcy. It stopped all of that.

"There is an economy that is very vital to you and to your families that Tammany and Mr. Murphy's Mr. McCall do not talk much about, because it does not mean much to them. It does not produce fat contracts. That is, the economy the city can effect for you by attacking the high cost of living.

"If I am elected Mayor, I pledge myself to work for the establishment of wholesale terminal markets in every borough, that shall be made not only convenient for the customer, but in close and easy communication with the producer, by the intelligent use of those transportation facilities which we now have and are about to obtain."

The candidate in the prepared speech reviewed the fight for eighty-cent gas, and continued:

"That was in the days before the Public Service Commission, but I still think that even to-day it would take a special legislative bill to reduce the price of gas, so long as Mr. Murphy's Mr. McCall, who loves the corporations so much, continues to sit as Chairman of that commission."

At the New Palm Garden meeting in East New York Mr. Mitchel said:

"Never in the sordid and dishonorable history of Tammany Hall was there ever such a spectacle as that now presented at Albany. Whatever the evidence has disclosed regarding Gov. Sulzer's fitness or unfitness for office, you know and I know that Murphy and Murphy's Legislature are not seeking to remove him for what he has done, but for what he has refused to do."

This statement was greeted with cheers.

BUSINESS MEN FOR MITCHEL.

Will Indorse Him at To-night's Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall.

To show how baseless are the reports spread by Tammany Hall that the responsible business men of this city are afraid of Mr. Mitchel and his ideas, the Mitchel Business Men's League will hold to-night at Carnegie Hall a mass meeting to indorse his candidacy. Mr. Mitchel will address the meeting, and he will be supported on the platform by all the leading Fusion candidates. The list of speakers includes Controller Prendergast, Borough President McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, Martin W. Littleton, Job E. Hedges, and Nathaniel Elsberg. Alfred E. Marling will preside. This is the list of Vice Presidents of the Business Men's League:

Alfred E. Marling, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry R. Towne, Adolph S. Ochs, Clarence H. Kelsey, Francis L. Stetson, John T. Underwood, R. A. C. Smith, Felix M. Warburg, E. H. Outerbridge, Cleveland H. Dodge, Adolph Lewisohn, Henry Clews, Otto T. Bannard, S. J. Bloomingdale, Chas. C. Burlingham, C. E. Finley, Alfonso de Navarro, Sidney Blumenthal, Lewis L. Delafield, Richard M. Hurd, Wm. Todd Wilcox, Joseph P. Grace, Paul E. Vernon, Frank D. Tuttle, Walter C. Lindner, George B. Hopkins, Otto Wicke, J. W. Doolittle, W. R. Connor, Albert Plaut, Alexander M. Bing, Henry A. Loth, James A. Dayton, August Goldsmith, David Michel, Henry F. Samstag, C. Lionell Marcus, T. W. Williams, Harry H. Treadwell, Leopold Stern, Chas. A. Schieren, Jr. George L. Storm, G. H. Donovan, James A. MacDonald, Alfred Jaretzki, Charles S. Brown, Burt L. Fenner, Percival Kuhne, Frank L. Babbott, Harry J. Luce, J. R. Swan, Leopold Plaut, Charles J. Edwards, Mengo L. Morgenthau, Charles Twiller, Joseph N. Francolini, Henry Toch, Edwin F. Maynard, Charles Hartman, W. J. Curtis, Herman Broesel, F. W. Scott, Frank L. Ferguson, J. J. Kindred, William M. Grave, K. Mandell, Charles H. Baldwin, Frank Taylor, James G. Taylor, A. E. Oelschlaeger, John N. Both, A. L. Werner, S. J. Klee.

A torchlight parade will take place before the meeting. It will form at Times Square, and will march up Seventh Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street. The women's Democratic, Republican, and Progressive organizations which are supporting Mr. Mitchel will be in line, and with them will march the Mitchel College Men's League, in whose ranks will be found Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Frederick B. Sayre, W. Seward Webb, and Vincent Astor.

DEADLOCK OVER ALDERMEN.

Conference Falls to Effect Compromise for Fusion.

For three hours last night representatives of the Republican and Progressive sections of the Fusion Party vainly sought to settle the dispute which has arisen over the Aldermanic and Assembly nominations, and they parted without any compromise in sight. A meeting of the Republican district leaders went into session at 11 P. M., but at 12:30 o'clock this morning had made little progress toward a solution. Most of the leaders believed that no working plan could be devised which would save the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen from the domination of Tammany.

Any withdrawals from the ticket must be filed with the Board of Elections by midnight to-night, and strenuous efforts will be made by the Fusion leaders to produce harmony at the last moment, but in the face of the attitude assumed by Francis W. Bird and other Progressives little hope was felt last night of a satisfactory untangling of the knot.

The leaders who conferred yesterday were Mr. Bird, Samuel S. Koenig, Ogden L. Mills, who has been attending to the matter as Mr. Mitchel's personal representative; Henry L. Stoddard, Leonard Wallstein, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz. They took up the situation in the Sixth, Eighth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts.

MITCHEL SAVING IN CUSTOMS.

He'd Apply to the City the Plan He Has Proposed to Government.

In offering to President Wilson his resignation of the Collectionship of the Port, John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for the Mayoralty, took occasion to make a report of the progress he had made in drawing up new method of administration which, he believed would save the Customs Service $1,000,000 a year if applied in all of the ports. Speaking yesterday afternoon at a luncheon of the Jewelers' National Board of Trade in the Whitehall Club, Mr. Mitchel pointed to this scheme of reform as indicative of what he would like to do in the city's service, if he were elected Mayor.

"I propose," he said, "if elected Mayor to undertake the business reorganization of the City Government. When I became Collector of this Port I found a great business machine, a business machine which affects you and other importers and a very large number of the citizens directly or indirectly.

"It was operating well, and very much better than it had done by reason of the splendid work of my predecessor, Mr. Loeb. Still I found chances of improvement both from the point of view of the Government and of the importer, and I cite what I have tried to accomplish as an example of the work I should look forward to if I were elected Mayor."

SAMUEL TESTS OUR WIRES.

Head of British System Studies Telephones and Telegraph Here.

Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., Postmaster General of Great Britain, who is the executive head of the government-owned telephone and telegraph system in England, arrived in New York from Chicago on Monday night and spent the greater part of yesterday with Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and U. N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, inspecting and testing the wire service within and out of New York. Mr. Samuel telephoned from Mr. Vail's office to several scattered points in the city and was then connected with Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. He also visited several exchanges in New York, and through them studied the system of handling the telephone traffic. The telegraph service was similarly investigated.

Mr. Samuel has been in Canada and the United States for the last month or more, and in Quebec, Vancouver, Seattle, Chicago, and other places he has studied the telephone and telegraph service. He expects to stay in New York until the end of the week and then go to Washington, where he will continue his investigations before returning to England.

Although he appeared favorably impressed by his observations yesterday, Mr. Samuel did not express any opinion of the American telephone and telegraph systems, nor did he make any comparison between them and the systems of which he is the head in Great Britain. His only comment was that he had been enjoying his trip through Canada and the United States and had been combining business with pleasure wherever he went.

The report that the Government of the United States may ultimately take over the ownership and operation of the telephone and telegraph lines was not discussed by him.

Union Pacific Board Re-elected.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 14.—At the annual stockholders' meeting here to-day all the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were re-elected. Officers will be named at a later date. Directors of subsidiary organizations also were re-elected at to-day's meeting.

MITCHEL A DREAMER, M'CALL DECLARES

Doesn't Name Fusion Candidate in Speeches, but Describes Him as an Incompetent.

VOICE BREAKS IN BROOKLYN

Says Mitchel Knew While Urging It That Municipal Operation of Subways Was Impossible.

Edward E. McCall wore out his voice last night between the Bronx and Brooklyn berating his Fusion opponent in the race for the Mayoralty of New York. He spoke in Manhattan and Brooklyn. His voice broke when he got to Brooklyn.

Speaking to a magnificent audience of 4,000 in Niblo's Garden at 178th Street and Third Avenue, Mr. McCall said:

"I stand for safe, sane, and common sense administration of affairs. I shall set my face resolutely against the spectacular or the sensational. I believe that this community desires peace and a quiet, orderly, businesslike administration of its affairs. I know of no reason why this government cannot be administered along precisely the same lines as are adopted and followed by the large and tremendous business houses of this community. We are not confronted daily by the sayings or the questionable antics of the administrators of these great business houses."

Mr. McCall did not name his opponent, but described Mr. Mitchel in the following language:

"I am opposed to the introduction in the administration of the affairs of this city of weak notions or quack doctrines. I do not believe that the citizenship of this community is quite ready to place at the head of its municipal affairs a dreamer or a chaser after will-o'-the-wisps, a man whose mind is so unstable and whose mental poises are so startling that all that is left in the wake of his advent and his going are strange doctrines and weird vagaries.

"Merely as an evidence of this man's mind, let me say that while he was talking about municipal ownership and municipal operation he had every reason to know that the municipality he was urging should take up an enterprise of $325,000,000 was from its financial condition utterly incapable of undertaking any such enterprise or any part of the same. If he did not know this fact it argues his absolute incapacity. If he did know it, and still urged it, in his opposition to the dual system, he was trying to defeat the attempt of this city to be relieved from its burdens in the way of the lack of facilities of transit, and to postpone for generations, if it would not defeat altogether, the obtaining of the relief that was so necessary and vital to the growth of this city.

"Now, that is one aspect of the attitude of the candidate for Mayor on the question of rapid transit. Was it the only one? Oh, no! If The New York American of Feb. 17, 1910, and The New York Times of the same date, both of which papers are supporting Mr. Mitchel, state the facts correctly, Mr. Mitchel at a dinner given by the real estate brokers of New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria stated or intimated that the Broadway-Lexington Avenue line would be built with city money, and that the extensions in Brooklyn and the Bronx would be built by the assessment plan. And further he said:

"'I favor such assessment. It is not intended that the assessment bonds shall be an obligation upon the city or issued upon its credit. They may be a direct lien upon the property to be benefited by the new subway.'

"That could have had but one meaning, which is that, in addition to the levying of taxes upon the real property that you own, this man proposed that, if you were to receive the benefits of a new transit system under his then unstable ideas, you could only have it if he could have imposed upon you additional burdens of assessment; in other words, you were to pay for it in the same manner as you do in the the case of the opening up of streets, an all sufficing experience you gentlemen of the Bronx have already gone through.

"And, furthermore, this gentleman, on this same date and at this same dinner, stated, if the two papers referred to correctly reported him, that the application of the Interborough to third track the existing elevated lines as a condition of its building the Subway extensions was not to be considered."

The crowd at Niblo's Garden was well armed with American flags, and there was seven minutes of cheering for Mr. McCall when he appeared. There was a band which played everything well, but fell down on "Yankee Doodle." Its last tune, to subdue the cheers of the crowd, was "We Won't Go Home Until Morning."

In ending his speech Mr. McCall said:

"I have pledged myself to as capable and as efficient and as wholesome administration as untiring energy and devotion to the public weal can work or have wrought out for you. If elected, the administration's efforts shall be solely and alone for the city's benefit and welfare. There shall be nothing of the sensational, there shall be nothing of the unjudicial. I will stand on my own feet, reasoning for myself, judging and deciding for myself, and taking the full responsibility of all my actions."

GIVES THE LIE TO McCALL.

McAneny Attacks Him and Also Tammany for Extravagance.

Borough President McAneny, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, began his series of political tours by making four speeches in Brooklyn last night. He addressed meetings in Neighborhood Guild, 176 Nassau Street; in Kismet Temple, at Herkimer Street and Nostrand Avenue; in Saengerbund Hall, at Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, and in the New Palm Garden, at 229 Sackman Street.

Mr. McAneny characterized as "deliberate, downright lying" the charge of extravagance made by Judge McCall against the Board of Estimate. He said that, exclusive of appropriations forced upon the Board of Estimate by the State Legislature, the increase in appropriations of the present annual budget, as compared to that of 1910, is $5,000,000, while the increase during the last Tammany Administration was $17,000,000.

"When I became Borough President in 1910," said Mr. McAneny, "the appropriation for that office was $2,700,000. By abolishing useless bureaus and offices which had been created to pay political debts and by insisting on proper prices I was enabled to turn $200,000 of that appropriation back into the treasury. This was in spite of the fact that large sums had to be spent to repair waste caused by neglect under the preceding administration. Of the money that was spent $150,000 went to plug the holes in the streets, which I found to be simply rotten. Another item of this kind was $106,000 for plumbing in the city baths, where hundreds of individual baths were in disuse because of faulty plumbing which the preceding administration had not found the money to remedy.

"In each succeeding year I have been able to get on with a smaller appropriation. Last year, for instance, it was $40,000 less than the year before. This is true economy, and enough of it will mean reduced rents and reduced cost of living.

"This is not the kind of economy that is achieved by making figures lie. This is not the well-known, historic economy of Tammany Hall. Tammany does not know what the word means. It had been said with great truth that if a Tammany Board of Estimate would be guilty of economy Tammany would remove it. It would be guilty of treachery to the great principle on which Tammany Hall was founded."

New Southern Railway Director.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway, held here to-day, these Directors were elected for a term of three years: George F. Baker, Jr., Adrian Iselin, Jr., Charles Lanier and Edmund D. Randolph of New York.

LOUIS WINDMULLER'S WILL.

Estate Goes to Children with Gifts to Old Servants.

The will of Louis Windmuller was filed for probate in the office of Surrogate Daniel Noble at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday afternoon. He died on Oct. 1 at his home in Woodside, L. I., just after his son had been appointed a committee to take charge of his property.

The will was executed on Nov. 29, 1899, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is appointed executor. The estate is valued at "over $10,000 in personal property." His home is mentioned in the will as having been given to his wife. The testator owned no realty. An oil painting, known as "The Pistic Duel," is given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and an oil portrait of the testator to the New York City Chamber of Commerce. The will contains the following bequests:

To Hannah Eliza Windmuller, widow, $1,000 and other property; to Clara L. Heynen, daughter, $1,000; to the Legal Aid Society, $500; to the Charity Fund, New York Chamber of Commerce, $500; to the Isabella Heimath, $500; to the Arion Society, $500; to the New York Press Club, $500; to Emilia Virginia Roelker, sister of the widow, $500; to Thomas Killilea, servant, $500; "to my clerk," Henry Bleidoin, $500; "to my whilom teacher," Gertrude R. Hurlbut, $500; "to my clerk," William Gillespie, $500; "and to every other person who up to the time of my death shall have been in the employ of my firm for five consecutive years, and whom my son, Adolph, shall certify to have faithfully performed his duty," $100 each. The testator further provides that $100 shall be paid to each person employed in the household who shall be duly certified by his son, Adolph, as having faithfully performed his duty. To the son, Adolph, is left his father's interest in his business, the value of which is not known.

The will provides that all the paintings and books be sold, and recommends that this be done at public auction. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, a son, Adolph, and a brother-in-law, Hugo B. Roelker, are appointed trustees. To them is left as trustees one undivided third part of all the rest and residue of the estate. The income from this trust fund is to be paid to the widow from time to time during her life. The balance of the estate goes to the Windmuller children.

VERDI CENTENARY FESTIVAL.
CARNEGIE HALL,
Sunday Eve., Oct. 19th, 1913.
Italian Orchestral Society of N. Y. and Distinguished Soloists.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 23, at 3. First New York Appearance. VIOLIN RECITAL.
CORDELIA LEE
Management ANTONIA SAWYER.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Oct. 28, at 3. PIANO RECITAL. JOSEF
HOFMANN
Steinway Piano. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Oct. 26th, at 3. CONCERT OF
SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC
Auspices American Scandinavian Society. Orchestra of 60. Chorus of 250. Eminent Soloists. Tickets, 75c to $2. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 23, at 8:15. SINGING RECITAL
WERRENRATH
Seats Box Office. (Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.)

PALACE, B'way and 47th St. MARIE LLOYD, Catherine Calvert & Co., Clara Morton, Eddie Leonard, Gus Edwards' Co., MAURICE & WALTON, & 6 others. Ev. 25, 50, 75c $1. Daily Mat. 25,50,75c.

Recital by FRITZ
KREISLER
OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN
ACADEMY of MUSIC, 8:15 P.M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 16th
Reserved Seats, $1.50, $1.25, $1, 75c, 50c
Box Office, A. & S. and F. Loeser's.
Take Brooklyn Subway Express from Manhattan to Academy of Music, one block from Atlantic Ave. Station.

LOUDON CHARLTON Announces
KUBELIK
Wizard of the Violin.
Assisted by NAHAN FRANKO'S ORCHESTRA. HIPPODROME, SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 19.

MADAME MELBA
Assisted by Mr. WALTER DAMROSCH and the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Oct. 21, at 3.

Announcement!!
ELMENDORF
CARNEGIE HALL COURSE TICKETS
$5, $4, $3 and $2.50.
SEASON SALE OPENS TODAY
—AT 9 A. M.—

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. WITH JANE COWL as MARY TURNER
WITHIN THE LAW

LONG ACRE 48th St., west of B'way. Pop. Mat. To-day, 50c to $1.50. BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL HITS
ADELE

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57 St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat. & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St. Bronx W. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. & Sat., 2:20.
FISKE O'HARA in Old Dan

CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 25, at 2:30.
MISS
Geraldine Farrar's
CONCERT.
Tickets $1 to $2.50, Boxes, $15 & $18. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:30. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. TODAY MAT. 25c. FRITZI SCHEFF, FLORENCE ROBERTS & CO., Lawrence & Cameron, others.

ALHAMBRA 125th St. and 7th Av. Daily Mats. 25c. CLIFTON CRAWFORD, SOPHIE TUCKER, DEIRO, ROBT. L. DAILEY & Co.'ths

HARLEM 125 St., nr. 7 Av. STOCK CO. in "THE BLUE MOUSE." OPERA HOUSE. Daily Mats.10-25. Evs.15-50c.

Columbia B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day. BEAUTY, YOUTH & FOLLY

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-night, KASEBNENLUFT (First Time.)

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat.2. Best Seats $1. Ev.$ 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer through the Panama Canal.

BOOTH THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. OPENS TO-NIGHT at 8:15. WINTHROP AMES Announces
THE GREAT ADVENTURE
A New Comedy | By ARNOLD BENNETT. | Based on his novel, "Buried Alive."

48th St. E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bryant. Ev. 8:20. Playhouse Phone 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20.
DO YOU KNOW THAT
The FAMILY CUPBOARD
is the best acted play in New York; that it has more laughs than any musical comedy now being presented here?

For thrills it puts "Within the Law," "The Whip" and plays of that type in the shade, because it tells a story about our city life of to-day that seems sensational but is nevertheless true.

THERE WILL BE A $1.50 MAT. TO-DAY.
39TH STREET THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. AT BAY Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.50.

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS | "The Bride." "Felice." "En Deshabille." "The Black Mask." "A Pair of White Gloves."

COMEDY Evgs. 8:30. | Matinees Tues. & Saturday, 2:30. BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE
JOHN BARRYMORE and MARY YOUNG.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tdy. & Sat.,2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat., & Fri., 25 & 50c. 25c to $1.Mts. Tdy. LITTLE WOMEN

WINTER GARDEN 50th ST. & 8th AV. EVES. 8:00
$1.00 Matinee To-morrow. 2D EDITION.
The PASSING SHOW of 1913
With ANNE DANCREY.

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St., W. of B'way. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL—"MICE & MEN"
(WITH Gertrude Elliott) | "HAMLET," Oct. 16; Sat. Mat. 18. "LIGHT THAT FAILED." Fri. & Sat. Evgs., Oct. 17, 18.—All nxt. wk.—Shaw's "CAESAR & CLEOPATRA."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Evgs., 8 sharp. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2 sharp
E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE
Mat. To-day, "If I Were King"; To-night, "Twelfth Night"; Thurs. & Fri. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., "As You Like It"; Sat. Night, "Hamlet." Prices—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

48th St. Theatre
Just East of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:15.
YOU MUST SEE
Big Hit TO-DAY Some Play
THE BEST ACTING CAST IN NEW YORK
MAT. TO-MORROW BEST SEATS $1.50

LYRIC Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, $1. LAST WEEK
HER OWN MONEY By MARK SWAN
Beginning Thurs., Oct. 23. (Seats Thurs.)
THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT
By Rida Johnson Young and Christy Mathewson.

CASINO $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:10. DE WOLF HOPPER MISS CAPRICE (Lieber Augustin)
With George MacFarlane
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30. THE LURE Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.50.

WEST END Evs. 8:15. | Matinees To-day & Saturday, 2:15. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:10. LAST 2 WEEKS JOHN DREW
J. M. BARRIE'S THE WILL | (& C. Haddon Chambers' The Tyranny of Tears
Oct. 28—ETHEL BARRYMORE in TANTE.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams
In season's best Musical Comedy, THE DOLL GIRL
Including J. M. Barrie's new Skit. "THE CENSOR and THE DRAMATISTS."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs.8:30. Mat. To-m'w & Sat., 2:30. GRACE GEORGE
In J. M. BARRIE'S STIRRING PLAY HALF AN HOUR
Preceded by Stanley Houghton's 3-act comedy, THE YOUNGER GENERATION

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. "Brilliant; melody, comedy, dance."—Eve. Sun. DONALD BRIAN in the N. Y. and London Musical Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS Collier WM. In Richard Harding Davis' New Farce, WHO'S WHO?
OCT. 27—JOHN MASON in INDIAN SUMMER.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT
"Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Beginning SEAT SALE OPENS TO-MORROW (THURS.) NEXT MON. THE LOVE LEASH GRACE FILKINS & Superior Cast.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:25. THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER

New Amsterdam West 42 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's masterpiece SWEETHEARTS

LIBERTY 42d St., B'way. Evs. 8:10 POPULAR MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15 HER LITTLE HIGHNESS
A New Music Play with MIZZI HAJOS.

Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MAT. TO-DAY.
COHAN'S SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
Most Novel Play in Years.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT | NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Evs.8:15. Mats. Wed.& Sat. Popular Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.50. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Grand 23 St. & 8 Av. 25c to $1 Mat. To-day "The Master Mind." Original Co.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Mat. To-day at 2. Prices 25c to $1.00. This Wk., "Jewels of the Madonna" in Eng. Nxt. Mond. Night, "Jewels of the Madonna" in Italian. CONCERT Every Sunday Night.

MORGAN KINGSTON,
Premier Tenor of the Century Opera Company
makes records in English exclusively for the Columbia.
Other popular priced records—in English—comprising all the best-known selections from Grand Opera.
All Columbia Records will play on Victor Talking Machines.
COLUMBIA
Graphophone Company,
35 West 23d St.
OR YOUR OWN DEALER.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. VALESKA SURATT & CO., Laddie Cliff, Imhof, Conn & Coreen, Jones & Sylvester, Grant & Hoag, Olive Briscoe, others.

23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE & PHOTO PLAYS, 11 TO 11. A GREAT SHOW, 4 TIMES DAILY FROM 11 TO 11. 12 BIG ACTS.

American Roof 42 St. at 8 Av. EVERY EVE AT 8:15. STEAM HEATED OPEN ALL WINTER
HARDEEN (Handcuff King) Bill Changed Mon. & Thurs. Seats Reserved in Advance, 25 & 50c

AEOLIAN HALL TUES. EVG. AT 8:15. OCT. 21 VIOLIN RECITAL.
Maud Powell
Seats $2 to 75c. Boxes seating 6, $15 & $12 at Box Office or Godfrey Turner, 1,402 B'y

JARDIN DE DANSE 8:30 to 1 DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET! Teas 3 to 6:30 Miss Sawyer & Mr. Sebastian, Marv. Millers, Octogenarian Turkey Trotters, 30 Others. FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

WALLACK'S TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. 15c., 25c., 50c. Greatest Photo-Play in the World. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

Hammerstein's. Dly.Mat.25c. to 75c.Ev.25-$1.50. MLLE. FATIMA (Sensational Harem dancer), Sam & Kitty Morton & 15 acts.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. MUSEE. Dunninger, the Mysterious. Cgs. Aft. & Ev.

ACADEMY 14th St., Irving Place. Mat. Daily, Prices 10-20-30. "LENA RIVERS."

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE COLLEGE GIRLS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC 2 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. THE HONEYMOON EXPRESS with Al Jolson and Co. of 125, From the Winter Garden, New York.

Lüchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Furnished & Unfurnished, Permanently or Transiently, now being shown.
GEORGE C. HOWE
GEORGE ORVIS
of
EQUINOX HOUSE
Manchester, Vermont.

HOTEL THERESA
JUST COMPLETED—EVERYTHING NEW.
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
A select, absolutely fireproof, up to date apartment hotel, especially adapted for families and transient guests who appreciate a cosey and comfortable home.
SUITES & SINGLE ROOMS FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED TO LEASE BY THE YEAR.
2 ROOMS AND BATH, $720 | AND
3 " " OR 2 BATHS, 1,200 | UPWARD
4 " " AND 2 " 1,500 |
Single Rooms and Bath, 540
ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS.
Single rooms & bath.....$1.50 per day & up
Double rooms & bath..... $2.50 per day & up
A high class American plan dining room on twelfth floor. Board rate, $10.50 per week.
We do not rent suites without board.
OUR DINING ROOM ALSO CATERS TO TRANSIENTS AT POPULAR PRICES: BREAKFAST, 50C.; LUNCH, 50C.; DINNER, $1.
T. M. LENEHEN, Manager.
Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Toothsome Food the result of care and study
not mere accident or chance. For over 20 years we have been noted for our Hungarian specialties and coffee. Prove this by dropping in to-day at
CAFE BOULEVARD
Second Avenue and Tenth St.

IN THE NEW
DIXIE ROOM
OF THE
HOTEL BRESLIN
Broadway at 29th St.
REAL Southern dishes prepared by Southern cooks. The luscious, appetizing things that not only Southerners but everybody from everywhere will enjoy. Good music.
Also Featuring a Table d'Hote Dinner, $1

HOTEL GERARD
WEST 44TH STREET
Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE.

Within one block of Ten Theatres.
SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up.
ROOM AND BATH, (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up.
RESTAURANT
Table d'hote Lunch 50c.
Table d'hote Dinner 75c.
Also A LA CARTE MUSIC.

A Good Beginning
The Monday Want page of The New York Times is an interesting page for the alert. It contains announcements pertaining to every field of activity; it covers the entire ground of human "Wants." Read the Want page next Monday; it will be a good beginning for the week.

Milk $1.00 a Quart?
Would you pay that price for milk for your baby if pure milk could be had for no less?
The milk of commerce costs ten cents or less. Briarcliff Milk costs from fifteen to twenty cents a quart, according to quantity purchased. It is impossible to sell as good—as pure milk for less.
The New York Board of Health has issued a permit to Briarcliff Farms to sell Briarcliff Milk as
"Guaranteed" Milk
which means that this milk is the best anybody knows how to produce.
Its price is higher, but it is worth it and more.
To start delivery at your house, write, send or telephone
New York Office
Briarcliff Farms
12 East 48th Street
Telephone Numbers: Murray Hill 7070, 7071, 7072
Briarcliff Farms comprise 4100 acres at Pine Plains, N. Y., entirely devoted to the production of Briarcliff Milk.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Mind and Matter.
MOST of us Americans have to work for our bread and butter.
And to do our best work our minds must be free and clear. Which brings us to our point—Have you ever noticed what a mental uplift the "well dressed" feeling brings? Therein lies the origin of the old saying: "Clothed and in your right mind."
To be dressed as a gentleman should be, and to *know* that as a business man your money has brought you its fullest return, you have only to come to a Wallach store for your clothes. For here, our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at $25 or any other price, from $18 to $50, offer you all that the greatest tailors in the world can give of style and quality at prices in every case just a bit lower than their values really warrant.

ONE STUDENT, 80 CENTS
A student was enrolled at a cost of 80 cents by the first insertion of a four-line advertisement in the "Private School Directory," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
Mrs. Grace Nieman, Private Secretarial Courses, 646 West End Avenue, wrote October 10th:
THE NEW YORK TIMES: Allow me to congratulate you on your "Private School Directory." It is quite the most progressive and attractive advertising feature of the kind that I have seen in any newspaper, and I have just had evidence that it is practical, by enrolling a student this afternoon as a direct result of my advertisement. Most cordially GRACE NIEMAN.
Announcements in THE NEW YORK TIMES reach the greatest number of prosperous homes in the metropolitan district. THE NEW YORK TIMES prints more school advertising than any other American newspaper.

The Electric Show

Oho,
Everybody, get out and go
To the wonderful Electric Show!
Gee whiz,
What a mystery electricity is!
But, my scat,
What of that?

It is the stuff